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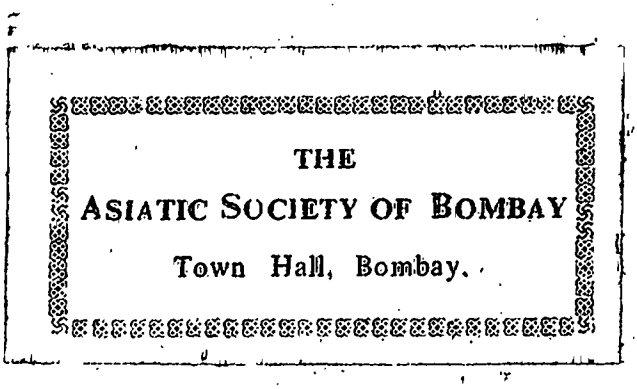

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FOURTEENTH REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS,

TOGETHER WITH

APPENDICES.

108178.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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LONDON:
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FOURTEENTH REPORT.

We, Your Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, humbly offer to Your Majesty the following Report:—

In the Report which we had the honour of submitting to Your Majesty in July last, we gave a summary review of all our proceedings from the commencement of our functions up to June 30th, 1868, and we stated fully the results of our experience during that period, as regards various questions affecting the discharge of our duties. In the present Report we propose to complete our statistical account.

The total number of candidates whose names have appeared upon our lists from the first constitution of the Commission in May 1855, up to the 30th of June last, has been 66,519.* By far the greater part of these, *i.e.*, 56,183, were candidates for situations for which, under Your Majesty's Orders in Council, a Certificate of Qualification is required; but 6,335 of them were examined for other situations in the Home Civil Service for which certificates have not been considered to be necessary; and 4,001 were competitors for the Civil Service of India.

We propose to speak in the first place of examinations held under the Orders in Council for situations in the Home Civil Service.

The gross total of candidates for such situations has been, as above stated, 56,183, including 5,199 who were sent to us for Preliminary Test Examination, with a view to their being nominated afterwards to compete. But as 1,145 nominations were cancelled after we had received them, and 3,410 nominees either absented themselves altogether, or withdrew without completing their examination, or have not yet presented themselves, the net total of cases which have come before us for decision has been 51,628. In 31,509 of these cases Certificates of Qualification have been granted; and 2,428 persons have been reported as having passed the Preliminary Test Examination before mentioned. It must not, however, be understood that the remaining candidates, 17,691 in number, have all been pronounced disqualified; for in the cases of 7,133 persons, who having been nominated for competitive examinations were not among the successful competitors, the question of absolute qualification did not arise. The total number of candidates whom we have rejected as disqualified has been 10,558. Out of this number 1,166 were not within the prescribed limits of age; 562 proved to be physically incapacitated for the discharge of

* In this and similar statements a candidate, whose name has appeared twice (or more), is counted as two (or more) candidates.

the duties of the situations to which they were proposed to be appointed; and 661 failed to produce satisfactory evidence that their character was such as to qualify them for public employment. The remainder, 8,169, represents the whole number of persons whom we have rejected during these fourteen years as deficient in knowledge and ability; and in this number are included 2,283 who failed to pass the Preliminary Test Examination.

Out of this number a very small proportion failed solely or chiefly in what may be called the scholastic portions of the examination. If the subjects of examination be divided into two classes, one including reading, spelling, handwriting, arithmetic, and, in the case of each department, the subjects specially connected with the practical work of that office, the other comprising those which are prescribed as tests of general intelligence and cultivation, the number of rejections caused by failure in the latter class of subjects only has been 271, as against 7,898 cases of failure in the former class.

The numbers above given include nominations to all kinds of situations under the Orders in Council, inferior as well as superior. If a division be made of these into two classes, viz., (1) clerkships and higher positions, and (2) the residue, consisting for the most part of out-door offices, but comprising also the situations of office-keepers, messengers, and similar indoor appointments, the account of certificates granted and refused will stand as follows:—

In the Period from 21st May 1855 to June 30th 1869.	Superior Situations.	Inferior Situations.	Total.
Certificates granted - -	10,491	21,018	31,509
Preliminary Test: Candidates reported qualified - -	2,428	—	2,428
Certificates refused. On account of Age -	442	724	
„ Health	128	434	
„ Character	132	529	
„ Knowledge and Ability.	3,704	2,182	
	4,406	3,869	8,275
Preliminary Test: Candidates reported not qualified - -	2,283	—	2,283

Subdividing again, according to the subjects of failure, the rejections on account of deficient knowledge and ability, we have:—

In the Period from 21st May 1855 to June 30th 1869.	Superior Situations.	Inferior Situations.	Total.
Failures in Elementary and Practical Subjects - - - -	5,716	2,182	7,898
Failures in Scholastic Subjects alone -	271	None.	271

In the year ending June 30th 1869, to which this Report more especially refers, the total number of cases dealt with has been 7,766, the annual average for the fourteen years being 4,751. Of these (7,766) candidates, 587 were for the India Civil Service, and 1,113 were nominated to situations for which Certificates of Qualification are not required under the Orders in Council. Of the remainder, 190 nominations were cancelled after we had received them, and 771 nominees either absented themselves altogether, or withdrew without completing their examination, or have not yet presented themselves. The following table will show the account of certificates granted and refused:—

In the Year from July 1st 1868 to June 30th 1869.			Superior Situations.		Inferior Situations.		Total.
Certificates granted			665		2,248		2,913
Preliminary Test: Candidates reported qualified			291		—		291
Certificates refused.	On Account of Age		44	344	80	396	740
	„	Health	14		68		
	„	Character	11		34		
	„	Knowledge and Ability.	275		214		
Preliminary Test: Candidates reported not qualified			357		—		357
Unsuccessful Competitors			730		74		804

The following tabular statements will show to what extent the method of competition, whether open or limited, has actually been applied during the year ending June 30th 1869 :—

Certificates granted.	Superior.	Inferior.	Total.
After Open Competition	5	2	7
After Limited Competition	151	—	151
Without Competition	509	2,246	2,755

OPEN COMPETITIONS.

Departments.	No. of Competitions.	No. of Vacancies.	No. of Competitors.	No. of Qualified Competitors.
Admiralty; Assistant Schoolmastership in Dockyards.	1	1	7	3
Civil Service Commission; Supplementary Clerkship.	1	1	183	29
Civil Service Commission; Boy Messengerships.	1	2	76	16
London University; Supplementary Clerkship.	1	1	133	10
Royal Irish Academy; Clerkships	1	2	31	8
	5	7	435	66

In continuation of the foregoing statements which have reference only to such examinations as have been held with the view of granting certificates under Your Majesty's Orders in Council, we give the following list of other examinations which have been conducted by us :—

ADMIRALTY :
- Candidates for situations of Engineer Students and Dockyard Apprentices - - - - - 210
- Dockyard and Victualling Yard Artificers for promotion - - - - - - - 665

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY :
- Candidates for Cadetships - - - - - 69

EDUCATION OFFICE :
- Examiners and Inspectors of Schools (examined as to Health) - - - - - - - 8

The following list contains the names of the gentlemen who have assisted us during the past year in conducting our ordinary examinations :—

Permanent Examiners.

Edward Headlam, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
Edward Poste, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

Occasional Examiners.

For General Subjects.

J. Bryce, Esq., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford ; F. J. Headlam, Esq., M.A., Fellow of University College, Oxford ; J. Roberts, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge ; C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

For Special Subjects.

Irish.—Professor Connellan.
French.—M. Dupont.
German.—Rev. Dr. Walbaum ; Rev. Dr. Schoell.
Italian.—Signor Pistrucci.
Spanish.—Senor Vives.
Portuguese.—Senhor Monteiro.
Law.—T. C. Sandars, Esq., M.A., Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History to the Inns of Court.
Natural Science.—Professor Liveing.
Practical Geometry, &c.—Lieut.-Col. Fisher, R.E.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The Annual Open Competition for appointments in the Civil Service of India took place in March 1869, when 325 candidates presented themselves, and were examined by the gentlemen named in the following list :—

English Language, Literature, History, and Composition.—G. W. Dasent, Esq. ; J. G. Fitch, Esq. ; Rev. Canon Robinson.
Greek and Latin Languages, &c.—Rev. Osborne Gordon ; Rev. Dr. Kennedy ; Rev. Dr. Merivale ; F. A. Paley, Esq.
French Language, &c.—Rev. P. H. E. Brette ; M. Dupont.
German Language, &c.—Professor Buchheim.

Italian Language, &c.—Signor Pistrucci.
Mathematics.—Professor H. J. S. Smith; I. Todhunter, Esq.
Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism.—Professor Liveing.
Geology and Mineralogy.—Professor Ramsay.
Zoology and Botany.—Dr. Carpenter.
Moral Science.—Rev. Mark Pattison.
Sanskrit Language, &c.—E. B. Cowell, Esq.
Arabic Language, &c.—Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

As the result of this competition, the details of which are appended to our Report, 51 candidates were selected, who are now undergoing the special training required to qualify them for the service.

In June 1869 the candidates selected in 1867 went through their "final examination." Detailed results of this examination are given in the Appendix.

In February last we conducted a competitive examination for the Forest Service of India at the request of the Secretary of State. Eight candidates were selected on this occasion to undergo training in the forest schools on the continent of Europe. The correspondence as to these appointments, the examination papers used in February, and the table of marks, will be found in the Appendix.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

Witness our hands and seals this Fourth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

EDWARD RYAN. (L.S.)
EDWARD TWISLETON. (L.S.)

Appendix I.

STATISTICAL TABLES, &c.
Relating to the Home Civil Service.

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TABLE A.—LIMITS of AGE prescribed for ADMISSION to the various CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

[*Corrected to June 30th, 1869. It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.*]

For Instructions as to the Evidence of Age required by the Civil Service Commissioners, see post, p. 42.

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
ADMIRALTY:—		
Establishment Clerks	17	25(*a*)
Temporary Clerks	17	25(*a*)
Temporary Writers	25	40(*b*)
Draughtsmen in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office	17	25(*a*)
Clerks and Draughtsmen (Department of the Director of Engineering and Architectural Works): Draughtsmen in the Department of the Chief Constructor of the Navy	20	30
Examiners of Store Accounts	25	50
Second Class Computers (Nautical Almanac Office)	19	26
Third Class Computers (Nautical Almanac Office)	16	19
Dockyard Schoolmasters, Schoolmasters at Naval Prison, Lewes, and at Greenwich Hospital School	20	35
Clerks of Works	25	35(*c*)
Foremen of Works at Dockyards	20	30(*d*)
Store Issuers	—	50
Artificers and Workmen, and Labourers in Naval Hospitals	21	35(*e*)
Dockyard and Victualling Yard Artificers. For Promotion	—	45
Dockyard and Victualling Yard Leading Men and Officers. For Promotion	—	50
[redacted]udents	15	16
[redacted]prentices	13¾	15
[redacted]ssengers at Whitehall and Somerset House and in the Packet Office, Southampton	21	40(*f*)
Warders, Assistant Warders, and Messengers in Lewes Naval Prison	25	45
Matrons, Attendants on the Insane, Butlers, Porters, and Cooks in Naval Hospitals	23	40
Mounted Coast Guard Men	20	40
ADMIRALTY (Court of), (England):—		
Clerks in Registrar's Office	17	35
Clerks in Marshal's Office	17	30
Messengers	20	35
Ushers	20	40
Superintendents of Shipkeepers (*g*) and Shipkeepers	20	40

(*a*) Except in the case of persons who are either temporarily or otherwise employed under Her Majesty's Government, who may be nominated if under 30, provided they were under 25 when first employed.

(*b*) Persons already in the service of the Admiralty to be eligible provided they have been in the service from a period at which they were within the ordinary limits.

(*c*) No superior limits for candidates who have been eight years in the public service.

(*d*) Candidates above this age may be promoted or transferred though above the age of 30, provided they have entered the service of the Department while under 30.

(*e*) Excepting hired men, who are to be considered eligible until the age of 45, provided that when placed on the hired list their age did not exceed 35 years, and that their employment has been continuous from that date.

(*f*) In the case of seamen and marines, or persons who have been in the service of the Admiralty from the age of 35, the age of admission to be 45.

(*g*) If previously employed as shipkeeper a person may be appointed up to 45, provided he was under 40 when first employed. The permanent shipkeeper may be promoted to be superintendent of shipkeepers even though above the age of 40.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
ADMIRALTY (Court of), (Ireland) :—		
Clerks in Registrar's and Marshal's Office and Clerks in Court	17	35 (*a*)
BRITISH MUSEUM :—		
Assistants	18	30(*b*)
Junior Assistants	17	25
Attendants	18	40
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM (*c*):—		
Clerks	18	40
Stewards and Assistant Storekeepers	25	42
Matrons	25	40
Schoolmasters	21	40
Engineers (*d*)	24	40
Subordinate Officers and Attendants—Male	20	40 (*e*)
Do. do. Female	20	36
Stable Boys	16	—
Bailiffs and Gardeners	24	40(*f*)
CHANCERY, SCOTLAND, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF :—		
First and Second Clerks	21	25 (*g*)
Permanent Assistant Clerks	18	30 (*h*)
Temporary Assistant Clerks	14	30
CHARITY COMMISSION :—		
First and Second Class Clerks	21	35
Junior Clerks	18	35
CHELSEA HOSPITAL :—		
Permanent Clerks and Temporary Clerks	17	25 (*i*)
Women (Nurses, &c.)	23	40
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND) (*c*) :—Clerks	18	25 (*k*)
Temporary Clerks	17	45
Superintendent of Messengers and Messengers	20	35
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION :—Clerks	18	23 (*l*)
Supplementary Clerks	16	20
Messengers and Porter	21	35 (*l*)
Labourers	21	30
Boy Messengers	13	15

(*a*) With an extension of five years in favour of persons who have been in the Public Service continuously from a time at which they were under 35.

(*b*) "Persons possessing a special knowledge whose services are particularly needed" may be appointed "up to 35."

(*c*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*d*) Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous. Persons who have been continuously employed as carpenters, &c., from a period at which they were under 40 years, may be eligible for engineer and foreman of works up to 50.

(*e*) An exception to be made in favour of those who have served in the Army, or as attendants in hospitals, or as clerks of the works, or foremen of the works, or storekeeper in the Convict Service. Such candidates to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

(*f*) Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

(*g*) Assistant Clerks (permanent or temporary) are to be considered eligible whatever may be their ages, provided they were under 25 when first employed, and have served continuously.

(*h*) Except in the case of those who have previously served as Temporary Clerks.

(*i*) An extension to 30 will be allowed in favour of those who having been employed as Temporary Clerks while under the age of 25 have served continuously.

(*k*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*l*) For candidates who have been previously in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be considered as extended to five years beyond the ordinary limit, provided the candidate was, when he first entered the Service, under the maximum limit fixed for the situation to which he seeks admittance, and has since served continuously.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
COAL MINES INSPECTORS	25	45
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE (*a*) :—		
Clerks and Mark Accountants	18	40
Schoolmasters	25	40
Compounders	24	40
Messengers	20	40
Scripture Readers (*b*), Foremen of Works (*b*), Draughtsmen (*b*), Assistant Warders (*c*), Warders (*c*), Storekeepers' Temporary Clerks, Printers, Gasfitters, Storemen, Assistant Storekeepers, and Water Police Constables	24	40
COLONIAL OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25
Ceylon Writers, Straits Settlements Cadets, and Hong Kong Cadets	20	23
Temporary Registry Clerks and Supernumerary Copying Clerks	18	30
Porters and Library Messengers	21	35
COMMON PLEAS (ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE) :—Clerks	16	30
COMMON PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE) :—Clerks	16	30
COMMONS, HOUSE OF :—		
Clerks, Temporary Clerks, Supernumerary Clerks, and Assistants to Accountant	19	25 (*d*)
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND) :—		
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE (*e*) :—Clerks	18	25 (*g*)
Messengers	20	35
CADETS OF CONSTABULARY (*h*)	18	24
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT, IRELAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTORS) (*e*) (*f*) :—Clerks	18	25 (*g*)
Draughtsmen Clerks	18	35
Messengers	20	35
Stewards and Accounting Clerks	25	42
Clerks in Prisons	18	40
Assistant Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses	24	42
Assistant Matrons	23	42
Hatchmen, Warders, Messengers in Prisons, Night-Watchmen, and Assistant Cooks and Tailor Trades Instructor	23	44 (*i*)

(*a*) The limits to be extended in the case of persons who have been continuously employed in any of the Government prisons.

(*b*) Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45 provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

(*c*) An exception to be made in favour of those who have served in the Army, or as attendants in hospitals, or as clerks of the works, or foremen of the works, or storekeepers in the Convict Service. Such candidates to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under the maximum, and has been continuous.

(*d*) For candidates who have previously been in the Public Service as Temporary Clerks or otherwise the maximum limit shall be extended to 30, provided the candidate was under 25 when he entered the service, and has served continuously.

(*e*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*f*) The maximum limit of age may be extended in favour of a person already in the Convict Service, and any person employed in a prison under the control of the Lord Lieutenant may be transferred to another such prison at any age, provided in each case that he has served in an established capacity from a time at which he was within the ordinary limits.

(*g*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*h*) Any candidate presenting himself within two months after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*i*) Persons admitted as Hatchmen, Warders, Messengers, Night Watchmen, or Assistant Cooks may be transferred from one to another of those appointments although their age exceeds 44.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
CONVICT SERVICE (ENGLAND) (*a*) (*b*):—		
Secretary	30	45
Clerks in Directors' Office	18	25
Clerks in Prisons	18	40
Messengers at Prisons Office	20	40
Deputy Governors	25	45
Stewards	25	42
Schoolmasters at Parkhurst and Wakefield	18	30
Do. at other places	25	40
Assistant Messengers in Convict Prisons	14	20
Scripture Readers (*c*), Farm Bailiffs (*c*), Clerks of Works or Foremen of Works (*c*), Engineers (*c*), Night Watchmen (*d*), Labourers (*d*), Messengers in Prisons (*d*), and Gasmen (*d*)	24	40
Locomotive Engineers and Fitters, Boiler Makers, Engine Drivers and Stokers	20	42
Assistant Gasmen, Assistant Carpenter, and Bricklayer	18	30
Assistant Warders (*d*), Infirmary Nurses (*d*), and Civil Guards (*d*)	24	42
Instructing Warders	24	45
Foremen of Platelayers	25	45
Steward's Porters, Manufacturer's Porters, and Compounders	24	40
Deputy Superintendents of Female Convict Prisons, Schoolmistresses, and Lady Scripture Readers	25	40
Matrons and Assistant Matrons	23	40
CONVICT SERVICE (SCOTLAND). *See* PRISONS' BOARD (SCOTLAND).		
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION:—		
Clerks (*e*), Temporary Clerks, and Assistant Record Keepers (*e*)	18	25
Architectural Surveyor	21	35 (*f*)
Permanent Draughtsmen, Assistant Surveyors, Assistants, and Temporary Assistants in the Survey Department	—	35 (*f*)
Messengers	20	35 (*g*)
COUNTY COURTS JUDGMENTS REGISTRY:—		
Clerks	18	25

(*a*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*b*) The maximum limit of age may be extended in favour of all persons who may have served continuously in a permanent capacity in the Convict Service from a time when they were under the maximum limit.

(*c*) Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous. Persons who have been continuously employed as carpenters, &c., from a period at which they were under 40 years, may be eligible for engineer and foreman of works up to 50.

(*d*) An exception to be made in favour of those who have served in the Army, or as attendants in hospitals, or as clerks of the works, or foremen of the works, or storekeepers in the Convict Service. Such candidates to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under the maximum, and has been continuous.

(*e*) For Temporary Clerks and other candidates who have previously been in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be extended to 30, provided the candidate was under 25 when he entered the service, and has served continuously.

(*f*) With an extension to 40 in favour of persons who have been continuously employed in the Ordnance Survey Department from a time at which they were under 35. Temporary Assistants are eligible for appointment on the establishment at any age, provided they were appointed when within the ordinary limits, and have since served continuously.

(*g*) The limit may be extended to 40 in the case of persons who have been previously employed in the Civil Service, provided that they have served continuously from a period at which they were within the ordinary limits.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (EXAMINERS OF):—		
Second Class and Junior Clerks	21	31 (*a*)
CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY:—Clerks	20	26
CUSTOMS (*b*) (*c*):—		
Clerks	17	25 (*d*) (*e*)
Solicitor's Clerks	17	30
Extra Clerks	17	35 (*d*)
Writers	25	40 (*f*)
Draughtsmen in the Office of Surveyor of Tonnage	17	35
Examining Officers, Gaugers, and Out-door Officers	20	25 (*d*) (*e*)
Messengers	20	35 (*d*) (*g*)
Housekeepers	25	45
Boatmen, Watchmen, House Porters, and Quarantine Mariners	20	30 (*d*) (*g*)
Quarantine Boys	14	16
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—		
Clerks, Transcribers	17	25 (*h*)
Porters	20	40
Housekeeper	25	45
DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF. *See* TRADE, BOARD OF.		
DUBLIN CITY PRISONS (*i*):—		
Warders	24	35
Other Subordinate Officers (Male)	24	42
Subordinate Officers (Female)	24	40
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE (*b*):—		
Clerks	18	25 (*k*)
Messengers	20	35
DUNDRUM CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM (*i*):—		
Clerk and Storekeeper	25	40
Attendants (male and female), Cooks, Matrons (*l*), Assistant Matrons (*l*), and Assistant Storekeepers (*l*)	20	40
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—		
Senior Clerks	21	35
Junior and Temporary Clerks	16	30
Office Keeper	25	45
Messenger and Porter	21	30

(*a*) Persons may be admitted whose age does not exceed 40 years, provided they have held a permanent situation in another department of the Public Service to which they were appointed when not exceeding 31 years of age.

(*b*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*c*) An established Officer may be appointed to a second situation, whatever his age, provided that at the time of his first appointment to the Service he was eligible under the Regulations then in force for his second situation.

(*d*) Extra Clerks and Extra Officers promoted to the Establishment to be admitted up to the age of 40 years, provided they were first employed in the Customs before they reached the maximum age, and have been employed not less than six months in each year.

(*e*) Persons who have previously served in other Public Departments to be admitted up to the age of 30 years, provided they are appointed direct from such department, and had not attained the age of 25 when first appointed to the Public Service.

(*f*) Extra Clerks may be appointed writers up to 45, provided their service commenced before they were 40.

(*g*) No person will be admitted who shall have attained the maximum age, although removed from another Public Department.

(*h*) Except in the case of candidates who have been already employed in the Public Service who may be appointed if under the age of 30.

(*i*) Any person employed in a prison under the control of the Lord Lieutenant may be transferred to another such prison at any age provided he has served continuously in an established capacity from a time at which he was within the ordinary limits.

(*k*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*l*) A person originally appointed an attendant may be promoted to one of these situations, provided she was within the limits of age prescribed at the time of her original appointment.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
EDUCATION OFFICE :—		
Inspectors' Assistants	22	30
Accountants	23	30
Assistant Clerks	18	25
Junior Assistant Clerks	14	16
EMIGRATION OFFICE :—		
Emigration Officers	25	45
Permanent Clerks	18	25 (*a*)
Temporary Clerks and Sorting Clerks	17	45
Messengers	20	35
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT :—		
Establishment Clerks	18	25 (*b*)
Temporary Clerks	18	—
Messengers	21	35
EXCHEQUER (ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE)	16	30
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE) :—Clerks	16	30 (*c*)
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT :—		
Sub-inspectors of Factories	25	40
Messengers	20	40
FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25
Fishery Officers	21	35
Porters	21	40
FOREIGN OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	24 (*d*)
Clerks in the Chief Clerk's Department	18	24
Assistant Book-keeper in Chief Clerk's Department	18	26 (*e*)
Attachés	20	26
Translators to Missions	25	55
Consuls	25	50
Interpreters in Japan	25	50
Assistants in Japan	20	30
Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam	18	24
Foreign Service Messengers	25	35 (*f*)
Extra Clerks	17	24
Supplemental Junior Clerks in Consular Department	25	45
Temporary Clerks, Librarian's Department	17	45
Home Service Messengers, Office-keepers, Office Porters, Door Porters, Extra Messengers at Missions Abroad, &c.	—	40 (*f*)
Housekeepers	—	50
FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN :—		
Clerks and Writing Clerks	16	30

(*a*) An extra Clerk would not be ineligible on the score of age for an appointment on the Establishment up to the age of 35 years, provided that he had been admitted as an extra clerk before the age of 25, and had since served continuously.

(*b*) Persons previously employed in the Public Service to be eligible up to the age of 30, provided they were under 25 when first employed and have served continuously.

(*c*) An extension of five years will be allowed in favour of persons who have served continuously in any Public Department from a period at which they were within the limits of age ordinarily prescribed.

(*d*) As regards those who have not a home in London or in the immediate vicinity the age should be between 20 years complete and 24 years complete.

(*e*) With an extension in favour of persons who have been previously employed as clerks in chief clerk's department.

(*f*) Must be British subjects.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, IRELAND (same as for Convict Prisons Department, Ireland).		
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY :—		
Chief Clerk and Assistant Registrar	25	35
Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Messengers	16	25
HOME OFFICE :—		
Accountant	23	35
Clerks	18	25 (*a*)
Extra Clerks	17	35
Secretary to Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey	25	45
Office-keepers	30	45
Door-keepers, Office Porters, Porters, and Messengers (*b*)	20	40
INDIA OFFICE :—		
Establishment Clerks, Temporary Clerks, Copying Clerks, and Junior Book-keeper in the Military Funds Department	18	25 (*c*)
Doorkeepers, Office Porters, and House Messengers	18	35 (*d*)
Labourers in Store Department	18	35
INDIA AUDIT OFFICE :—		
Senior Assistants	21	35
Junior Assistants and Temporary Clerks	16	28
INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT (*e*) :—		
Clerks, Solicitor's Office, London	16	30 (*f*)
Other Clerks	16	25 (*f*)
Copying Clerks	16	30 (*f*)
Temporary Clerks	18	None.
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	19	25 (*f*)
Second-class Assistants of Excise	19	25
Office-keepers, Messengers, Stampers, Packers, Warehouse Porters, Coal Porters, Hall Porters, Binders, Keeper of Chemicals and Scientific Apparatus, and Will Keepers or Sorters	20	35 (*f*)(*g*)
Chief Coal Porters	30	40 (*f*)
Housekeepers	25	45 (*f*)
Watchmen	20	40 (*f*)
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRATION OFFICE. *See* TRADE, BOARD OF.		
JUDGMENTS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND) :—		
Junior Clerks, Keepers of Office Books	17	30
LANCASTER (DUCHY OF) :—Clerks	17	25
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND)	18	35 (*h*)

(*a*) In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

(*b*) For Queen's Messengers the limit is to be 50 in the case of persons nominated by way of promotion, having entered the Home Office while within the limits, and served continuously.

(*c*) In the case of persons who have been previously employed as Temporary Clerks the maximum limit will be 30 years, provided that such persons were under the age of 25 when first appointed as Temporary Clerks, and have since served continuously.

(*d*) Unless already in the Service in some other capacity.

(*e*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*f*) A person nominated to this Department who has previously and up to the time of such nomination been in the continuous employment of the Government, may be admitted, whatever his age, provided he has served from a time at which he was within the limits of age for the situation to which it is proposed to appoint him.

(*g*) Stampers selected from among the machine boys must be over 17.

(*h*) "Extended 5 years in favour of persons who have been continuously employed in the Public Service from a date at which they were within the age originally prescribed."

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND):—		
Clerks	18	22
Messengers	20	35
LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE:—Office-keepers	21	40
LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND) (*a*) :—		
Senior Clerks	18	35
Junior Clerks	18	25 (*b*)
Messengers	18	35
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE:—Clerks	17	30
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE:—		
Clerks	18	26
Warehousemen and Index Makers	—	45
LONDON UNIVERSITY:—		
Assistant Clerk to Senate	25	35
Clerks and Temporary Clerks	18	25
Supplemental Clerks	18	24
LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF):—Messengers	25	40
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND):—Clerks and Extra Clerks	18	25
LUNACY COMMISSION:—Clerks	18	30
LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF) (*c*):—		
Clerks	18	25 (*b*)
Messengers	20	35
METROPOLITAN POLICE, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE:—		
Clerks	17	25
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:—		
Clerks	17	23(*d*)(*e*)
Ushers, Office-keepers, and Gaolers	30	50
Messengers	25	39
METROPOLITAN POLICE, RECEIVER'S OFFICE:—		
Clerks	18	35 (*f*)
Storekeepers and Assistant Storekeepers	25	35
MINT:—		
Clerks	18	30
Clerks, Assistants in the Operative Departments	18	35
Resident Engraver	21	50
Temporary Clerks	18	45
Packers (*g*), Tellers (*g*), and Messengers	17	35
Artificers and Office-keepers	17	40
Boys	10	16

(*a*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*b*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*c*) A person nominated to this department who has previously and up to the time of such nomination been in the continuous employment of the Government, his age being at the commencement of such employment between 16 and 25, may be admitted, though his age may exceed 25.

(*d*) Unless the nominee shall be a certificated attorney of one of the Courts of Law at Westminster, or shall have acted for at least seven years next before his application for such office as clerk to the Justices of any Petty Session.

(*e*) Unless previously in the Service, when they may be appointed, if at the time of their original appointment they were eligible as to age for the situation to which they are now nominated, and have served continuously.

(*f*) The limit to be 40 for candidates who were under 35 when they entered the Public Service, and have served continuously.

(*g*) With an extension to 40 if they have served for six months in each year from a time when they were under 35.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE :—		
Clerks	16	25(*a*)
Messengers	25	40
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND) :—		
Inspectors of Schools	23	38(*b*)
Established Clerks (including Supplementary Clerks)	18	25 (*c*)
Temporary Clerks	18	35
Junior Assistants	14	18
NATIONAL GALLERY :—		
Attendants or Curators, Messengers, Porters, and Assistants	21	40
Female Servants	20	40
NATIONAL GALLERY (SCOTLAND) :—		
Doorkeepers	21	40
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY :—		
Porter	20	35 (*d*)
PARLIAMENT OFFICE (House of Lords) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*e*)
Temporary Clerks	17	30
Summoning Officers and Messengers	21	35
Temporary Messengers	18	40
PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks, and Temporary Clerk and Shorthand Writer	18	30
PATENT OFFICE :—		
Clerks, Extra Clerks, and Assistants to the Curator	18	30 (*f*)
Writing Clerks	18	45
Messengers and Warehousemen	18	40
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE (*g*) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Extra Clerks	18	30
Office-keepers	30	40
Messengers	20	35
PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF) (*h*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*i*)
Temporary Clerks	17	45
POOR LAW BOARD :—		
Clerks (*k*), Supplementary Clerks (*k*), and Clerks to Inspectors	18	25
Copyists and Extra Clerks	16	40

(*a*) Candidates who have previously been in some branch of the Public Service to be eligible if under 27, if their previous service commenced before they were 25.

(*b*) An extension of age of five years to be allowed in the case of candidates who are already in the service of the Board, and have served continuously for at least five years.

(*c*) The limit should be extended to 30 in the case of those who at the time of nomination are already in the Public Service, and who having entered the Service under 25, have served continuously.

(*d*) With an extension of five years in the case of persons previously employed in the Public Service.

(*e*) With an extension to 30, provided the candidate has served in a Government Office from a period at which he was under 25.

(*f*) Any person will be eligible for the establishment who entered as Extra Clerk when below 30, and has since served continuously.

(*g*) Persons are to be considered eligible who have passed the superior limit of age, provided they originally entered the Public Service at an age within the prescribed limits, and have since served continuously.

(*h*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*i*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*k*) Clerks to Inspectors may be appointed to the Establishment, although above 25, if they entered before 25 and have served continuously.

TABLE A—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND) :—		
Auditors of Union Accounts	28	50
Extra Clerks	16	30
Messengers	18	35
POST OFFICE (*a*) (*b*):—		
Clerks in Secretary's Office (3rd Class)	18	25
Clerks, Solicitor's Office (3rd Class)	18	30
Other Clerks in Metropolitan Offices	16	25
Supplementary Clerks, Savings Bank	15	18
Returners	15	18
Postmasters	21	41
Packet Agents abroad, not already in Service of the Crown	21	30
Metropolitan Sorters and Letter Carriers, and Sorters in Travelling Post Office	18	25
Surveyors' Stationary Clerks	16	25
Provincial Clerks, Sorters, and Letter Carriers	16	25
Assistants (Letter Carrier Class)	16	20
Provincial Messengers	16	35 (*c*)(*d*)
Labourers	18	30
Boy Messengers	12	18
Messengers in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh	18	35 (*d*)
Marine Mail Guards	21	35
Housekeepers, Chief Office	25	35
Housekeepers, Metropolitan District	25	45
PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS) (*e*):—		
Clerks	18	25 (*f*)
Messengers	20	35
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND) :—		
Assistant Clerks	18	30
Clerks in the General Prison at Perth	18	40
Stewards	25	42
Female Teachers and Scripture Readers	25	40
Male Teachers	20	40
Female Warders	24	36
Male Warders, Messengers, and Superintendent of Lunatic Department	25	40 (*g*)
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25
Supplemental Clerks	18	30
Council Chamber Keepers, Messengers, Office Porters, and Door Porters	25	40
PRIVY SEAL OFFICE :—		
Messengers	21	41

(*a*) Any candidate presenting himself within two months after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*b*) "Persons already employed in the Post Office will be eligible as to age for Civil Service appointments (Post Office), provided their age, when they were first employed, did not exceed by more than two months the superior limit of age attached at that time to the situation to which they seek to be appointed, and provided also such employment has been continuous.

(*c*) "The superior limit of age to be extended to 40 in the case of candidates who may be in receipt of a pension from the Crown for any previous services, whether Civil or Military."

(*d*) The superior limit of age to be extended to 45 in the case of pensioners from the Army.

(*e*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*f*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*g*) May be extended to 45 in the case of one who while under 40 years of age entered on and continued in service in the Army, or as an hospital attendant, or a prison officer.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Copying Clerks	16	25
Messengers and Porters	17	36
PROBATE COURT (IRELAND) :—		
Clerks	20	35
Messengers, &c.	21	38
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	30
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25
Housekeepers	30	45
Park Constables in Phœnix Park	25	40 (*a*)
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks	18	28
Doorkeepers	21	35
QUEEN'S BENCH—ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE :—Clerks	16	30
QUEEN'S BENCH—MASTERS' OFFICE :—		
Clerks and Messengers	16	30
QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND) :—Porters	20	35
QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE :—		
Messengers	21	35
Housekeepers	25	45
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND):—		
Assistant Clerks in Secretary's Office	18	25
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND) :—		
Clerks	17	30
Workmen and Boys	16	35
RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND) :—		
Junior Clerks	18	26 (*b*)
Messengers	20	45
Workmen	18	25
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF) :—		
Chief Clerk	18	35
Clerks	18	25
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25 (*c*)
Statistical Abstractors, and Index Compilers	17	25 (*d*)
Office-keepers	25	35
Messengers	21	35
Assistant Porters	13	17

(*a*) Except in the case of persons who have served in the Royal Irish Constabulary or in H.M. Regular Forces from a time at which they were within the ordinary limits.

(*b*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*c*) Extension to 30 in favour of candidates who have been continuously employed in the Public Service, having entered it when under 25.

(*d*) Persons admitted as statistical abstractors and index compilers may be transferred from one to another of these appointments, although their age may exceed 25 years at the time of such transfer.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, IRELAND (INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OFFICE) (*a*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*b*)
Temporary Clerks	18	30
Indexers and Transcribers	17	30
Messengers	20	35
Temporary Messengers	17	35
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks, Transcribers, Sorters, and Indexers	17	25 (*c*)
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY :—Clerks	18	35
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH :—Assistant Astronomer	17	35
ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS :—Gatekeepers	20	40 (*d*)
SALMON FISHERIES' OFFICE :—		
Clerks	17	30
Errand Boys	13	16
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT :—		
Ordinary Clerks and Museum Clerks	18	25 (*c*)
Supplementary Clerks, Temporary Clerks, other Parties	17	30 (*e*)
Assistant Geologists	17	50
Assistant Naturalists and Fossil Collectors	18	30
Assistant Curators, Museum of Practical Geology	20	35
Assistant Librarians, Museum of Practical Geology	—	35
Official Examiners	18	35
Assistant Book-keepers and Clerks in Stores Division	18	35
Clerks in Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh	18	25 (*c*)
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE. *See* TRADE, BOARD OF.		
STATIONERY OFFICE :—		
Ordinary Clerks	17	25
Temporary Clerks	17	—
Other Parties	19	40
Persons in Second Class of subordinate Establishment	—	45
Messengers	—	40
SUPERVISION, BOARD OF (SCOTLAND) :—Clerks	18	45
TRADE, BOARD OF (*f*) :—		
Ordinary Clerks	18	25
Clerks in offices of Registry of Designs, Registry of Joint Stock Companies, and Seamen's Registry Office (*g*)	17	30
Temporary Clerks in Board of Trade, Seamen's Registry Office, and Joint Stock Companies Registry	17	45
Office-keepers, Messengers, Porters, and Extra Messengers	—	40
Light Keepers at the Bahamas and Sombrero	20	40

(*a*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*b*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*c*) In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

(*d*) Servants of the Royal Family are eligible up to any age.

(*e*) The limit to be 45 in all cases where there has been any previous Public Service extending beyond a period of five years.

(*f*) Persons may be transferred to the Board of Trade from other departments of the Public Service, or from one class of the department to another, provided they were, at the time when they first entered the Service, under the maximum age for admission into the class to which they may be transferred.

(*g*) A candidate will be eligible for an established Clerkship in the Seamen's Registry Office, up to the age of 35, provided he has served continuously as Temporary Clerk in that Office from a time at which he was less than 30 years of age.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
TREASURY :—		
Establishment Clerks	18	25 (*a*)
Clerks in the Solicitor's Office	20	30
Supplementary Clerks	18	25 (*b*)
Supplementary Clerks in Solicitor's Office	18	30
Supplementary Audit Clerks	20	35
Temporary Clerks	18	40
Messengers (including Messengers to the Chancellor of the Exchequer)	21	35
Binders	25	40
VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND) :—		
Clerks	19	28
Temporary Clerks	14	19
Valuers	25	45
WAR DEPARTMENT :—		
Permanent Clerks (Pall Mall or Out-stations), except when Non-Commissioned Officers	18	25 (*c*)(*d*)
Draughtsmen	21	30
Accountant	18	40
Junior Assistant in Chemical Department	17	25
Temporary Assistant in Chemical Department	18	40
Clerks in Office of Accountant and Auditor of Manufacturing Departments Accounts	18	45
Medical Clerks at Gambia	18	40
Temporary Clerks (except when Non-Commissioned Officers)	18	40
Non-commissioned-Officer Clerks	—	42 (*e*)(*f*)
Royal Military College Clerks	18	35(*f*)
Messengers, Queen's Messengers, and Letter Carriers	20	35 (*g*)
Masters of Vessels and First Engineers	25	45
Mates of Vessels and Second Engineers	21	35
Women (Housekeepers, Nurses, Cooks, &c.)	23	40
COMMISSARIAT :—		
Clerks	18	30 (*h*)(*i*)
Commissariat Storekeepers, Issuers, and Assistant Storekeepers	—	30(*i*)(*k*)(*l*)
Superintendent of Transport	—	35(*m*)

(*a*) The age may be extended to 30 where a person is transferred from some other department of the Public Service, provided he entered within the limits of age assigned for such department, and that his service has been continuous.

(*b*) Unless they have been continuously in the Public Service since they were 25, in which case the maximum may be extended to 30.

(*c*) Temporary Clerks will be eligible for permanent clerkships up to 30, provided their service commenced before they were 25, and has since been continuous.

(*d*) Candidates nominated to clerkships after having held other situations (not being temporary clerkships) in the service of the War Office, will only be required to have been within the prescribed limits of age when they first entered the Service.

(*e*) Temporary Clerks may be appointed to permanent clerkships of this class up to 45, if they were under 42 when first employed, and have served continuously.

(*f*) Reduced or retired non-commissioned officers may be appointed to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, up to 45.

(*g*) The maximum to be extended to 40 for candidates who may have entered the service as temporary messengers before 35; and to 46 for pensioners.

(*h*) Except in the cases of persons who have been employed in other capacities or in other branches of the Public Service, when exceptions may be made, provided the ages of the candidates did not exceed 30 on the first commencement of their continuous Public Service.

(*i*) 35 at stations on the African coast.

(*k*) Persons already in the Public Service may be transferred to the Commissariat, provided they were when they first entered the service under the maximum age for admission to the class to which they may be transferred, and have served continuously.

(*l*) Except in the case of a pensioned soldier, where no limit has been put.

(*m*) Pensioners may be appointed up to 42.

TABLE B.—Different STANDARDS of QUALIFICATION established by the various DEPARTMENTS.

[*Corrected to June 30th, 1869. It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.*]

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
ADMIRALTY.	**ADMIRALTY.**—*continued.*
I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS, WHITEHALL.	VI. SCHOOLMASTERS IN DOCKYARDS, AND IN GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOL—*cont.*
(*p*) 1. Writing from Dictation.	8. Algebra.
(*p*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	9. Plane Trigonometry.
(*p*) 3. English Composition.	10. Differential and Integral Calculus (elementary), and plane Co-ordinate Geometry (elementary).
(*p*) 4. Précis.	11. The elementary principles of Mechanics and Hydrostatics, not requiring the Differential Calculus.
(*p*) 5. Translation from Latin or some Modern Foreign Language.	*They will also be competitively examined in the following subjects; and although it will not be necessary for each Candidate to have a knowledge of these latter subjects, a high value will be set on them:—*
6. Geography.	12. Plane Trigonometry (analytical), and Spherical Trigonometry.
7. English and General History.	13. Plane Co-ordinate Geometry (more advanced), and Analytical Geometry of three dimensions.
8. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.	14. Differential and Integral Calculus (more advanced), and the easier Differential Equations.
II. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS AT SOMERSET HOUSE (DEPARTMENTS OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY, ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, COMPTROLLER OF VICTUALLING, MEDICAL DIRECTOR-GENERAL COAST GUARD OFFICE, &c.)*	15. Higher Mechanics and Hydrostatics.
(*p*) 1. Writing from Dictation.	16. Elementary Chemistry and Physics.
(*p*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	VII. SCHOOLMASTERS AT NAVAL PRISON, LEWES.
(*p*) 3. English Composition.	1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*p*) 4. Précis.	2. Reading.
(*p*) 5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.	3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
6. Geography.	4. Grammar and English Language.
7. English and General History.	5. Religious knowledge (the Bible).
8. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.	6. School Management.
9. Translation from Latin or from some Modern Foreign Language.	7. Two at least of the following (at the option of the Candidates):—
III. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, AND NAVAL HOSPITALS AT HOME.*	(*a*) English History;
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.	(*b*) Geography;
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	(*c*) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics;
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.	(*d*) Latin.†
(*t*) 4. English Composition.	VIII. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE ADMIRALTY HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.
(*t*) 5. Précis.	1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) *A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship in the above departments.*	2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
IV. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, &c., ABROAD.	3. Geography.
1. Writing from Dictation.	4. Map and Chart Projection.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	5. Practical Geometry.
3. Book-keeping.	6. Topographical Plan Drawing.
V. TEMPORARY WRITERS.	*Translation from French, Spanish, or some Modern Foreign Language (desirable, but not positively necessary).*
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	IX. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).	1. Writing from Dictation.
VI. SCHOOLMASTERS IN DOCKYARDS, AND IN GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOL.	2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	3. Mathematics [Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids; Algebra, including Quadratic Equations; Euclid, Books I.—IV. and VI., with deductions; Elementary Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Plane Trigonometry; the use of common logarithms; and Descriptive Geometry of the straight line and plane. Text-book, Dr. Woolley's].
2. Arithmetic and Mensuration.	
3. Grammar and Analysis of Sentences.	
4. English Composition.	
5. Physical and Political Geography of the World, especially of England and Europe.	
6. English History.	
7. Euclid (first four books, Book VI., and the first 21 Propositions of Book XI).	

* Candidates for appointment in the Department of the Director of Engineering and Architectural Works in Somerset House or the Dockyards will be examined in the above subjects respectively, with the exception of book-keeping by double entry, for which architectural drawing will be substituted.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

(*p*) A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*
IX. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR OF THE NAVY—*cont.*
4. Précis.
5. Practical Shipbuilding (wood and iron).
6. Laying off Ships.
7. Calculation of Displacements, Weights, and Stability.
8. Designs for Ships.
9. Neatness and dexterity in making and copying ships' drawings.
X. DRAUGHTSMEN IN STEAM BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY.
1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Square and Cube Roots).
3. Mechanical Drawing.
XI. EXAMINERS OF STORE ACCOUNTS.
1. *Handwriting.*
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, and Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.
XII. SECOND CLASS COMPUTERS IN NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Centesimal Arithmetic, and Sexagesimal Arithmetic).
3. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
4. Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
5. Logarithms (The Use of Tables as applied to Numbers and Angles).
XIII. THIRD CLASS COMPUTERS IN NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Logarithms (The Use of Tables as regards Numbers).
XIV. CLERKS OF THE WORKS.
1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Mensuration of plane surfaces and simple solids.
4. Practical Geometry.
5. Designs of simple structures of masonry, brick, or wood, illustrated by plans, sections, and elevations, with specification and conditions for letting the Work by contract.
6. Working drawings of particular parts of buildings.
7. Measurement of builder's work.
8. Estimating builder's work.
9. Artificer's work (nature of the tools required, the proportion of labour and materials required for any particular kind of work).
10. Modes of judging of the quality of building materials, calculation of the sections of metals and timber to resist strains.
XV. FOREMEN OF WORKS IN A DOCKYARD.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic, Designing, Plan Drawing, and Mensuration.

Department, and Qualifications required.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*
XVI. STORE ISSUERS.
1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, Simple and Compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
XVII. MESSENGERS AT WHITEHALL AND SOMERSET HOUSE AND IN THE PACKET OFFICE, SOUTHAMPTON.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
XVIII. CHIEF WARDERS, PRINCIPAL WARDERS WARDERS, AND ASSISTANT WARDERS AT LEWES NAVAL PRISON.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
XIX. MATRONS, ATTENDANTS ON LUNATICS BUTLERS, PORTERS, AND COOKS IN NAVAL HOSPITALS.
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
XX. MOUNTED COAST GUARD MEN.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
XXI. ENGINEER STUDENTS.*
(*p*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*p*) 2. Reading.
(*p*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square and Cube Root).
4. Grammar.
5. English Composition.
6. Geography.
7. Mathematics (Euclid, first six books, and Algebra, including Quadratic Equations).
8. French translation.
XXII. DOCKYARD APPRENTICES.†
(*p*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*p*) 2. Reading.
(*p*) 3. Arithmetic.
4. Grammar.
5. English Composition.
6. Geography.
7. Mathematics (Euclid, first three books Algebra up to and inclusive of Quadratic Equations, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression).
Examinations for promotion.‡
XXIII. SHIPWRIGHTS—LEADING MEN.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals.
2. Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the several works required.
XXIV. SHIPWRIGHTS—DRAUGHTSMEN.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids.
2. Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the several works required; ship drawing, laying off, and method of calculating displacements.

* The vacancies for these appointments are open to public competition. Candidates must obtain at least 850 marks in the aggregate.

† "The vacancies for these appointments are open to public competition." 200 marks as a maximum will be given for Physical Qualifications, viz., height, weight, girth of chest, and strength.

‡ These examinations are held periodically at the various dockyards, &c., under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners. The papers in profesional subjects are, however, prepared and valued at the Admiralty.

(*p*) Candidates must obtain one-fifth of the total number of marks in the subjects distinguished by this mark.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*	**ADMIRALTY**—*continued.*
XXV. SHIPWRIGHTS—WRITERS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids. 2. Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the several works required.	XXXII. CAULKERS—INSPECTORS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Practice. 2. Various regulations, processes, and practices, appertaining to their trade.
XXVI. SHIPWRIGHTS—ATTENDANT CONVERTERS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals. 2. Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the various works required. Appropriation and conversion of the different kinds of timber used in shipbuilding.	XXXIII. CAULKERS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids. 2. Various regulations, processes, and practices appertaining to their trade.
XXVII. SHIPWRIGHTS—INSPECTORS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces, and of solids. 2. Practical construction of a wood ship in its several parts, with details of fittings and fastenings; methods adopted in building iron ships, and laying off. The whole shown by sketches as required.	XXXIV. JOINERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, and Duodecimals. 2. Methods of performing different works in their department.
XXVIII. SHIPWRIGHTS—CONVERTERS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids. 2. Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the various works required. The qualities, appropriation, and conversion of the different kinds of timber used in shipbuilding; and the principles of laying off.	XXXV. JOINERS—INSPECTORS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals. 2. Methods of performing different works in their department, and descriptions, illustrated by sketches, of some of the principal articles of fitting made by joiners for ships.
XXIX. SHIPWRIGHTS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids, Simple Equations in Algebra, First three books of Euclid, and deductions therefrom. 2. Practical construction of a wood ship in its several parts, with details of fittings and fastenings; methods adopted in building iron ships; repairs, reconversions, laying off, and calculation of displacements.	XXXVI. JOINERS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and solids. 2. Methods of performing different works in their department, and descriptions, illustrated by sketches, of some of the principal articles of fitting made by joiners for ships. Description of some of the machines used for joiners' work.
XXX. SHIPWRIGHTS — ASSISTANT MASTER SHIPWRIGHT. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids, Algebra up to and including problems involving Quadratic Equations, Euclid (Books I. to IV. and VI., with deductions therefrom), Elementary Mechanics, and Hydrostatics.	XXXVII. SMITHS—WRITERS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. 2. Smiths' work.
XXXI. CAULKERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three. 2. Various regulations, processes, and practices, appertaining to their trade.	XXXVIII. SMITHS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. 2. Questions relating to smiths' work applicable to ships, and description of some of the principal fittings.
	XXXIX. SMITHS—MASTERS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids. 2. Questions relating to smiths' work, applicable to ships, and description of some of the principal fittings. Questions as to the quality and manufacture of iron, and the building, survey, and repair of iron ships.
	XL. PAINTERS.—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound. Rule of Three, and Practice. 2. Miscellaneous questions relating to their trade.
	XLI. PAINTERS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, and Mensuration of surfaces. 2. Miscellaneous questions relating to their trade.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
ADMIRALTY—*continued.*	**ADMIRALTY—*continued.***
XLII. MILLWRIGHTS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals. 2. Any kind of work done, or tools or machinery used, by millwrights.	LIII. SAILMAKERS—MASTERS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, and Mensuration of surfaces; with the addition of Decimals and Duodecimals. 2. Questions relating to cutting out and making sails, quality of canvas, &c., &c.
XLIII. MILLWRIGHTS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids. 2. Any kind of work done, or tools or machinery used, by millwrights, and such portions of practical mechanics as are required to be known by them.	LIV. ROPEMAKERS—LAYERS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound. 2. Appropriate questions on the manufacture of rope, with description of the machinery employed therein, strength of ropes of various kinds and sizes, quality of hemp, &c.
XLIV. BLOCK MILLS AND SAW MILL—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three. 2. Description and use of the machinery in their department.	LV. ROPEMAKERS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Practice. 2. Appropriate questions on the manufacture of rope, with description of the machinery employed therein, strength of ropes of various kinds and sizes, quality of hemp, &c.
XLV. METAL MILLS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three. 2. Nature and quality of copper, and other metals on which the men are employed in the metal-mills, and the methods of preparing them for use.	LVI. ROPEMAKERS—MASTER. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals. 2. Appropriate questions on the manufacture of rope, with description of the machinery employed therein, strength of ropes of various kinds and sizes, quality of hemp, &c.
XLVI. PLUMBERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Duodecimals. 2. Various works relating to their trade, pumps of different kinds, and hydraulics as far as may be required.	LVII. SPINNERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound. 2. Questions appertaining to their employment.
XLVII. LABOURERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound.	LVIII. SPINNERS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Practice. 2. Questions appertaining to their employment.
XLVIII. RIGGERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound. 2. Rigging, strength of rope, hemp, and wire; transporting and mooring ships, masting, ditto, and other matters peculiar to their business.	LIX. TIMBER REDUCERS AND TIMBER ISSUERS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids, 2. Description of the various parts of a ship, occasionally illustrated by sketches, and the methods of performing the several works required.
XLIX. RIGGERS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Practice. 2. Rigging, strength of rope, hemp, and wire; transporting and mooring ships, masting ditto, and other matters peculiar to their business.	LX. WRITERS FOR MANUFACTURING ACCOUNTS. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals. 2. The same professional subjects as for leading men of the branches to which they belong.
L. RIGGERS—MASTER. 1. First four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, and Vulgar Fractions. 2. Rigging, strength of rope, hemp, and wire; transporting and mooring ships, masting ditto, and other matters peculiar to their business.	LXI. STOREHOUSE MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and a knowledge of weights and measures in common use.
LI. SAILMAKERS—LEADING MEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, and Mensuration of surfaces. 2. Questions relating to cutting out and making sails, quality of canvas, &c., &c.	LXII. LEADING MEN OF STOREHOUSES. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and a knowledge of weights and measures in common use, Rule of Three, and Practice.
LII. SAILMAKERS—FOREMEN. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, and Mensuration of surfaces. 2. Questions relating to cutting out and making sails, quality of canvas, &c., &c.	LXIII. FOREMEN OF STOREHOUSES. 1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and a knowledge of weights and measures in common use; Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

ADMIRALTY—*continued.*

LXIV. VICTUALLING YARD — COOPERS — MASTERS, FOREMEN, AND LEADING MEN.
1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
2. Conversion of Timber, and Gauging of Casks.

LXV. VICTUALLING YARD — MILLERS — MASTERS AND LEADING MEN.
1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three.
2. A knowledge of the various grains used in the service. Miscellaneous questions relating to the trade.

LXVI. VICTUALLING YARD—BAKERS—MASTERS AND LEADING MEN.
1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three.
2. A knowledge of the quality of flour. Miscellaneous questions relating to the trade.

LXVII. VICTUALLING YARD — FOREMEN OF STORES AND LEADING MEN OF STOREHOUSES.
1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

LXVIII. VICTUALLING YARD — STOREHOUSEMEN AND LEADING MEN OF LABOURERS.
1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound.

ADMIRALTY (COURT OF), ENGLAND.

I. CLERKS IN REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. One of the following subjects:—
(*a*) Latin or a Modern Language;*
(*b*) The leading points of English or Modern History;
(*c*) Geography;
(*d*) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

II. CLERKS IN MARSHAL'S OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, Practice, and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

III. MESSENGERS AND USHERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. SUPERINTENDENT OF SHIPKEEPERS, AND SHIPKEEPER.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

ADMIRALTY (COURT OF), IRELAND.

CLERKS IN REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, CLERKS IN MARSHAL'S OFFICE, AND CLERKS IN COURT.
1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Copying into Forms and Registers.
4. Indexing.
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
6. English Composition.
7. [For Clerks in Court] Shorthand.

Department, and Qualifications required.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

I. ASSISTANTS.†
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. British History.
7. Two Languages besides English, one of which must be either Greek or Latin.

II. JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

III. ATTENDANTS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first two rules).

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I. CLERKS, CLERKS OF THE WORKS, AND BAILIFFS AND GARDENERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

II. SCHOOLMASTERS.
(The same as in Convict Service).

III. STEWARDS, AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

IV. MATRON.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules, simple and compound, and the Arithmetical Tables).
4. Elementary Grammar.

V. CHIEF ATTENDANT.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

VI. ENGINEERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

VII. SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND ATTENDANTS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

CHANCERY, SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF).

I. FIRST AND SECOND CLERK.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Latin Translation.
6. Scotch Law and Conveyancing.
7. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery; the power of reading the older volumes of the Records; and a general Knowledge of the Writs and Extracts issued from Chancery.

II. PERMANENT ASSISTANT CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic.
3. English Composition.
4. Latin (slight elementary knowledge).
5. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery, and the power of reading the older volumes of the Records.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† Persons possessing a special knowledge whose services are particularly needed will be examined with regard to the knowledge in which special proficiency is required rather than with regard to the general subjects of the qualifications for Assistants.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS COMMISSION (IRELAND).

Nothing fixed.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Two at the least of the following:—
   (*a*) Latin or a Modern Foreign Language;*
   (*b*) English History;
   (*c*) Elementary Mathematics.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. One Dead or Modern Foreign Language.*

II. WOMEN (NURSES, &c.)
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. British History.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules and the Rule of Three).

III. SUPERINTENDENTS OF MESSENGERS, AND MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

I. CLERKS.
(*f*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*f*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root, and the use or Logarithms).
(*f*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis (involving the preparation and digest of tabular statements).
(*f*) 5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*f*) 7. Latin.
(*t*) 8. French, or another Modern Language.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Digesting and tabulating accounts and returns.
3. Indexing.
4. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
5. English Composition.

III. OFFICE-KEEPER, MESSENGER, AND PORTER.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Department, and Qualifications required.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—*continued.*

IV. LABOURERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

V. BOY MESSENGERS.
1. Reading MSS.
2. Writing.
3. Spelling (easy words).
4. Arithmetic (elementary).

COAL MINES INSPECTORS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Knowledge of Mines and Mining.

COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE.

I. CLERKS AND MARK ACCOUNTANTS (*not in Tasmania*).
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

II. CLERKS, STATION OFFICERS, STOREKEEPERS, WRITERS, SUPERINTENDENT OF AGRICULTURE, OVERSEER OF FARM, ASSISTANT OVERSEER OF FARM, *in Tasmania*.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. MEDICAL CLERK AND DISPENSER *in Tasmania*.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Weights and Measures).

IV. SCHOOLMASTERS (*not in Tasmania*).
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two, at least, of the following, at the option of the candidate:—
   (*a*) English History.
   (*b*) Geography.
   (*c*) Elements of Geometry, or some branch of Mathematics.
   (*d*) Latin.*

V. SCHOOLMASTERS AND SCHOOLMISTRESSES *in Tasmania*.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Grammar.
4. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
5. One of the following:—
   (*a*) English History.
   (*b*) Geography.
   (*c*) Elementary Mathematics.
   (*d*) French or Latin (translation).

VI. SCRIPTURE READERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.

VII. COMPOUNDERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including the Arithmetical Tables, Reduction, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

VIII. FOREMEN OF WORKS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. (*For Draughtsmen*) Plan Drawing.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*f*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects markeded (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE—*continued.*

IX. ASSISTANT WARDERS, WARDERS, STOREKEEPER'S TEMPORARY CLERKS, PRINTERS, GAS FITTERS, MESSENGERS, STOREMEN, AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

X. WATER POLICE CONSTABLES.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
Preliminary Examination:—
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Geography.
5. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

Final Examination:—
1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Languages and Literature of France, Germany, and Italy.
3. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
4. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches. Accounts and Bookkeeping.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

II. WRITERS IN CEYLON, HONG KONG CADETS, AND STRAITS' SETTLEMENT CADETS.
A. *Obligatory:—*
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Latin, and one of the following Languages,—Greek, French, German, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.
4. English Composition (including Précis writing).

B. *Optional:—*
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics.
6. Ancient or Modern History, and Geography.
7. Elements of Constitutional and International Law and Political Economy.
8. Geology, Civil Engineering, and Surveying.

Every candidate must show a competent knowledge of the first four subjects, and may select any two of the optional subjects.

III. TEMPORARY REGISTRY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Indexing.

IV. SUPERNUMERARY COPYING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from Dictation, with a view partly of testing correct Punctuation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

Department, and Qualifications required.

COLONIAL OFFICE—*continued.*

V. PORTERS AND LIBRARY MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four Rules).

COMMON PLEAS (ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE).
(Same as for Masters' Office.)

COMMON PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE).

CLERKS.
(Same as for Exchequer of Pleas.)

COMMONS, HOUSE OF.

I. CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND SUPERNUMERARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. History of England, and of the Constitution.
6. Latin or French.*
7. (For COMMITTEE CLERKS) the Elements of the Law of Evidence.

II. ASSISTANT TO ACCOUNTANT.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography of British Isles (especially that of Ireland).

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

CADETS OF CONSTABULARY.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Per-centages).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography of British Isles (especially that of Ireland).

CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND)—*continued.*

III. ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTERS AND ASSISTANT SCHOOLMISTRESSES.
1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Grammar.
3. Geography.
4. History.
5. School Management.

IV. CLERKS IN THE CONVICT PRISONS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

V. STEWARDS AND ACCOUNTING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Bookkeeping (elementary).

VI. STEWARD'S CLERKS.
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

VII. HATCHMEN, WARDERS, TAILOR TRADES' INSTRUCTOR, INSTRUCTING WARDERS, AND ASSISTANT MATRONS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

VIII. MESSENGERS, NIGHT WATCHMEN, AND ASSISTANT COOKS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

CONVICT SERVICE.

I. SECRETARY.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Writing Official Letters from Minutes.
3. Making Abstracts of Official Papers.

II. DEPUTY GOVERNORS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary, and the Arithmetical Tables).
3. English Composition.

III. CLERKS IN DIRECTORS' OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. French or some other modern Language (translation).

IV. CLERKS IN PRISONS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

V. STEWARDS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions)
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

VI. SCHOOLMASTERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two at least of the following, at the option of the Candidate:—
(*a*) English History;
(*b*) Geography;
(*c*) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics.
(*d*) Latin.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

CONVICT SERVICE—*continued.*

VII. DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT IN FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (first four Rules, Simple and Compound, and the Arithmetical Tables).
4. Elementary Grammar.

VIII. SCHOOLMISTRESSES.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Elementary Grammar.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Geography (elementary).

IX. LADY SCRIPTURE READERS AND SCRIPTURE READERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.

X. COMPOUNDERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including the Arithmetical Tables, Reduction, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

XI. FARM BAILIFFS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

XII. ENGINEERS, CLERKS OF WORKS, AND FOREMEN OF WORKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

XIII. MATRONS.
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XIV. INSTRUCTING WARDERS, ASSISTANT WARDERS, INFIRMARY NURSES, GASMEN, ASSISTANT GASMEN, STEWARD'S PORTERS AND MANUFACTURER'S PORTERS, ASSISTANT CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS, AND MESSENGERS IN THE PRISONS OFFICE AND IN THE CONVICT PRISONS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XV. ASSISTANT MESSENGERS IN CONVICT PRISONS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XVI. CIVIL GUARDS, LABOURERS, NIGHT WATCHMEN, LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FITTERS, BOILER MAKERS, ENGINE DRIVERS, STOKERS, AND FOREMEN OF PLATELAYERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

CONVICT SERVICE (SCOTLAND).

See PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

I. CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND ASSISTANT RECORD-KEEPERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.

II. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Designs of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings.
5. Measurement and Estimate of Builders' Work.
6. Knowledge of Quality and Strength of Materials.

III. PERMANENT DRAUGHTSMEN, ASSISTANT SURVEYORS, AND ASSISTANTS IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Land Surveying.
5. Plan Drawing.

IV. TEMPORARY ASSISTANTS IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary)
3. Plan Drawing.

V. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

COUNTY COURTS JUDGMENTS REGISTRY.

CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Indexing.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINERS OF).

SECOND CLASS CLERKS AND JUNIOR CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography of England and Wales.
5. Criminal Law (Elements).

CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY.

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting (including German text and engrossing hand) and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

CROWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BENCH.

Nothing fixed.

Department, and Qualifications required.

CUSTOMS.

I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Elements of Criminal Law.
5. Elements of the Law of Evidence.
6. Elements of Common Law Procedure and Practice.

II. OTHER CLERKS; EXAMINING OFFICERS * AND GAUGERS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.

III. EXTRA CLERKS AND WRITERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (Elementary).

IV. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE OFFICE OF THE SURVEYORS OF TONNAGE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
4. Euclid (first three books).
5. Practical Geometry and Mensuration.
6. Practical Ship-building, Laying-off Ships Mechanical Drawing and Displacement.

V. OUT-DOOR OFFICERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and the different Weights and Measures).

VI. MESSENGERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (*the first four rules*).

VII. BOATMEN, WATCHMEN, HOUSE PORTERS, AND QUARANTINE MARINERS AND BOYS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS, TRANSCRIBERS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Copying.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 4. English Composition.

II. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

DEEDS, REGISTRAR OF, IN MIDDLESEX.

Nothing fixed.

DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF.

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical Structure of Sentences of a simple character.

II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

* Persons nominated to the office of Examining officers at Newhaven, Dover, and Folkestone must show some proficiency in French (which in these cases will be included in the preliminary test examination).
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

I. CLERKS IN THE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, AND CLERKS IN RECEIVER'S OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. Précis.

II. CLERKS IN DIVISIONAL OFFICES.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.
4. French.

III. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

DUBLIN PRISONS.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

DUNDRUM CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I. CLERK AND STOREKEEPER.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Vulgar Fractions).
3. Account-keeping.

II. MATRONS, ASSISTANT MATRONS, AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. ATTENDANTS (MALE AND FEMALE) AND COOKS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.
7. Latin.* †
8. French or one other Language.* †

II. OFFICE KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

EDUCATION OFFICE.

I. INSPECTORS' ASSISTANTS.
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Proportion, Practice, and Bills of Parcels).

Department, and Qualifications required.

EDUCATION OFFICE—*continued.*

II. ACCOUNTANTS AND ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Making fair copies from rough notes and indexing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Calculation of Per-centages.
5. English Composition.
6. Book-keeping.
7. Précis and digest of returns into summaries.
8, 9. In *competitions*, not more than two other subjects to be named by the candidate.

III. JUNIOR ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Copying MSS.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).

EMIGRATION OFFICE.

I. EMIGRATION OFFICERS.
The requisite professional knowledge.

II. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

III. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Elementary Arithmetic.
3. Correspondence.

IV. SORTING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.

V. MESSENGERS IN LONDON AND AT OUTPORTS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

I. CLERKS (COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION).
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Euclid (first three books).
7. Translation from Latin Prose.
8. Translation from either French, Italian, or German.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

EXCHEQUER (ASSOCIATE'S OFFICE).

(Same as in Masters' Office.)

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE).

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
4. Arithmetic (elementary).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† In cases specially selected by the Board, a second modern language may be substituted for Latin, or subject No. 8 may be replaced by Greek.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT.

I. SUB-INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.*
8. Elements of Political Economy.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

FISHERIES BOARD, SCOTLAND.

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Rule of Three).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. Correspondence.

II. FISHERY OFFICERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Cask Mensuration).
3. Correspondence.

III. PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.†
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Précis.
3. French.
4. German (translation and reading MS.).‡

II. CLERKS IN CHIEF CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting, accuracy of punctuation, and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and the Principles of Exchange).
3. Geography (a general knowledge).
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry (an elementary knowledge).
5. French (Translation).

III. ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPERS IN CHIEF CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.
(Same as for Clerks in the Paymaster General's Office.)

IV. ATTACHÉS.
1. Orthography and Handwriting.
2. General Intelligence.
3. Précis writing.
4. Latin (Grammar and Translation into English).§
5. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Decimals—Colenso).
6. Euclid (Book I.)
7. Geography.
8. French (Grammar and Translation into English).
9. German (Grammar).
10. Constitutional History of England [Textbooks, "Blackstone's Commentaries," (Kerr's edition of 1862), and Hallam's Constitutional History of England].

Department, and Qualifications required.

FOREIGN OFFICE—*continued.*

IV. ATTACHÉS—*cont.*
11. A general knowledge of the Political History of Europe and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Paris, in 1815, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising an acquaintance with the most important international transactions during that period.

A second examination must be undergone in the interval between the grant of a Commission as Third Secretary and that of a Commission as Second Secretary.

SECOND EXAMINATION.
1. General Intelligence, as evinced by the manner in which they acquit themselves, and specifically by the quickness they may show in seizing the points in papers read by them or read over to them once or twice.
2. Précis writing.
3. French (Grammar, Translation into English, Translation into French, and Conversation).
4. German (Grammar, and Translation into English).

(*If the Candidate between his first and second examination has not resided a reasonable time, 12 months, for instance, in Germany, he may substitute for German some other foreign language besides French.*)
5. A general knowledge of the Political History of Europe, and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Versailles, in 1783, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising the most important international transactions during that period.
6. Political Economy (a general knowledge to be acquired from Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and Mill's Political Economy).
7. Maritime and International Law (a general knowledge to be acquired from Vattel, Wheaton's "Elements of International Law," and the first volume of Kent's "Commentaries").
8. A General Report on the Commerce and Political Relations of the several Countries in which they have resided. Candidates must be prepared to answer any questions put to them by the Examiners within the limits of such report.

V. TRANSLATORS TO MISSIONS.
Exercises in Translations from and into that language or those languages upon which the candidate is destined to be employed.

VI. CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS.
1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.
3. French (written and spoken).
4. The language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside.
5. British Mercantile and Commercial Law. [Text Book, Smith's Compendium of Mercantile Law.]

VII. INTERPRETERS AND ASSISTANTS IN JAPAN.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. French.
5. (*For Interpreters*) Dutch.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† Any vacancy which may hereafter occur will be filled up by competition.
‡ The marks in German to be counted as far as they go without any minimum to be necessarily obtained.
§ Candidates who have passed the first public examination in classics at one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland, or at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or one of the public examinations for the Army or Navy, will be exempted from being examined in Latin.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
FOREIGN OFFICE—*continued.*	**FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY—*cont.***
VIII. STUDENT INTERPRETERS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND SIAM. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Précis. 4. Geography. 5. Euclid (first four books). 6. Latin (translation). 7. French (translation).	II. CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND MESSENGERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing and Orthography. 3. Elementary Arithmetic.
IX. FOREIGN SERVICE MESSENGERS.* 1. Arithmetic (first four rules). 2. Either French, German, or Italian (conversational knowledge).	**GREENWICH HOSPITAL.** Nothing fixed.
X. CLERKS IN MIXED COMMISSION COURTS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Précis. 3. French (copying and translation).	**HOME OFFICE.**
XI. EXTRA CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions). 3. Geography. 4. English History.	I. CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. English History. 6. Latin.† 7. French.†
XII. SUPPLEMENTAL JUNIOR CLERKS IN CONSULAR DEPARTMENT. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Copying. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	II. ACCOUNTANT. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
XIII. TEMPORARY CLERKS IN LIBRARIAN'S DEPARTMENT. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Précis. 3. French (translation).	III. SECRETARY TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF GUERNSEY. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. English Composition. 3. Geography. 4. English History. 5. French (translation, composition, and speaking).
XIV. HOME SERVICE MESSENGERS; OFFICE-KEEPERS; OFFICE PORTERS; DOOR PORTERS; EXTRA MESSENGERS AT MISSIONS ABROAD; AND OTHERS EMPLOYED IN SUBORDINATE CAPACITIES. 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (first four rules).	IV. EXTRA CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary, including the Rule of Three). 3. Grammatical construction of Sentences of a simple character.
XV. HOUSEKEEPERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (sufficient for simple accounts).	V. OFFICE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).
FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.	VI. DOOR-KEEPERS, OFFICE PORTERS, AND PORTERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing.
CLERKS AND WRITING CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Geography. 4. English History.	**INDIA OFFICE.‡**
FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA (IRELAND).	I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS. (*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography. (*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). (*t*) 3. English Composition. 4. Précis.§ 5. Geography. 6. History of England or of India (at the option of the Nominee). 7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language (at the option of the Nominee).‖
(Same as for Convict Prisons Department, Ireland.	II. TEMPORARY CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition.
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.	
I. CHIEF CLERK AND ASSISTANT REGISTRAR. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Law relating to Friendly Societies.	

* Candidates must be "able to ride and competent to perform journeys on horseback."
† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
‡ The Regulations respecting the Civil Service in India may be found in Appendix IV.
§ For the Accountant-General's Department the "Elements of Book-keeping" is to be substituted for précis-writing. For the Store Department, Précis or Book-keeping may be taken at the option of the candidate.
‖ In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
INDIA OFFICE—*continued.*
III. COPYING CLERKS, AND JUNIOR BOOK-KEEPER IN MILITARY FUNDS DEPARTMENT.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.
IV. DOOR-KEEPERS, OFFICE PORTERS, AND MESSENGERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
V. LABOURERS IN STORE DEPARTMENT.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.
ASSISTANTS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
INDIA (FOREST DEPARTMENT).
1. English writing from Dictation and English Composition.
2. Arithmetic (in all its branches).
3. Algebra (elementary principles, Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratios and Proportions, Logarithms, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression).
4. Geometry (Euclid, Books I.-IV. and VI.) and Plane Trigonometry.
5. Freehand Drawing.
6. A good colloquial knowledge of either French or German, with facility of translating.
A preference will be given to those candidates who in addition to the above obtain a certain proficiency in—
1. Plan Drawing.
2. Surveying and Land Measuring.
3. The elements of any of the following Natural Sciences:— Mechanical and Natural Philosophy. Chemistry. Botany. Geology.
INLAND REVENUE.
I. CLERKS IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE*; CLERKS IN THE LEGACY DUTY OFFICE; CLERKS IN OFFICES OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT; AND ASSISTANT SURVEYORS OF TAXES.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. History of the British Empire.
(*t*) 6. (*For the Chief Accountant's Office.*) Book-keeping by Double Entry.

Department, and Qualifications required.
INLAND REVENUE—*continued.*
II. JUNIOR CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, LONDON.†
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Latin.
6. The general principles of Equity, Common Law, and Conveyancing.
7. The Practice of the Court of Chancery and Courts of Law.
III. EXTRA CLERKS, COPYING CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
IV. SECOND-CLASS ASSISTANTS OF EXCISE AND CLERKS IN STAMP OFFICE, GLASGOW.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
V. STAMPERS, PACKERS, WAREHOUSE PORTERS, BINDERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND WILL KEEPERS OR SORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
VI. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
VII. KEEPER OF CHEMICALS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (first three rules).
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY.
I. CLERKS.
(The same as for Clerks in the Designs Registry.)
II. TEMPORARY CLERKS. (The same as in the Board of Trade.)
III. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS. (The same as in the Board of Trade.)
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY (SCOTLAND).
I. CLERKS.
(The same as for Clerks in the Designs Registry.)
II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS. (The same as in the Board of Trade.)

* "The examination, as regards history, geography, correspondence, and the other heads, would extend much further than is thought necessary in the case of clerks in offices of account and receipt, and would be such as to ascertain whether or not the person had received such an education as would qualify him, after experience in the various business of the office, to be employed in duties of a superior description."

† For clerks in the Solicitor's offices, Dublin and Edinburgh, the examination is the same as that for the Secretary's office.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF (IRELAND).

JUNIOR CLERKS, KEEPERS OF OFFICE BOOKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

CLERKS.

A.—1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
5. English Composition.

B.*—6. English History.
7. Précis.
8. Latin (translation).
9. French.
10. German.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

CLERKS.

1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Proportion and Decimal Fractions).

LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Surveying.
(*t*) 4. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 5. English Composition.
6. Précis.
7. Geography.
8. Irish and English History.
(*t*) 9. Latin.†
(*t*) 10. French.†

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (Elementary).

LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE.

OFFICE KEEPERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Department, and Qualifications required.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE.

CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition (including expanding a Letter from Minutes).
4. Précis.
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.

LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. English Composition.

II. INDEX MAKERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. Indexing.

III. WAREHOUSEMEN.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

I. ASSISTANT CLERK TO THE SENATE.

1. Handwriting, and power to copy correctly in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition (especially epistolary)
5. Précis.
6. Account-keeping.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.

III. SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS.

Preliminary Examination:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

Further or Technical Examination:

4. Copying from MS.
5. Composition.
6. English Language.
7. Arithmetic (Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Averages and Plain Accounts).

Final Examination (to take place when candidates are equal on the result of the other; Latin, French, Algebra to Simple Equations, Euclid (Book I.), Modern Geography, English History, or the elements of some one science).

LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF).

MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

LORDS, HOUSE OF.

(See Parliament Office.)

* Failure to satisfy the Commissioners in any of the subjects belonging to this division will not be considered as disqualifying the candidate.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND). I. CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. Book-keeping by Single Entry. II EXTRA CLERKS. 1. Writing and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. English Composition.	**METROPOLITAN POLICE—RECEIVER'S OFFICE.** I. CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping. 4. English Composition. II. STOREKEEPERS AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS. 1. Writing. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. A knowledge of the value and quality of Cloth, and of the practical duties of a Tailor.
LUNACY COMMISSION. CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying from MSS. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, calculation of Per-centages and Averages). 4. Correspondence. 5. Précis (including preparation and digest of tabular statements and of returns into summaries). 6. Latin or a Modern Language.*	**MINT.** I. CLERKS. (*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography. (*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). (*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry. (*t*) 4. English Composition. 5. Preparation of Tabular Statements. (*t*) 6. Either of the following:— (*a*) History of England; (*b*) Political Economy, so far as it relates to Money and Coinage; (*c*) Elements of Mechanical Science; (*d*) Elements of Chemistry. II. CLERKS, ASSISTANTS IN THE OPERATIVE DEPARTMENTS. (*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography. (*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). (*t*) 3. English Composition. (*t*) 4. Assaying, melting, rolling, cutting, and stamping of metals. 5. Either of the following:— (*a*) Elements of Mechanical Science. (*b*) Elements of Chemistry. III. TEMPORARY CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. IV. RESIDENT ENGRAVER. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). V. ARTIFICERS, PACKERS, TELLERS, OFFICE KEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). VI. BOYS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing from dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).
LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF). I. CLERKS. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. Précis. II. MESSENGERS. 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	**NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.** I. CLERKS. (*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying from MSS. (*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. Geography. 5. History. II. MESSENGERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE). I. CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. English Geography. 5. History of England. 6. French (*desirable, but not necessary*).	
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS. I. CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Reading aloud. 3. Arithmetic (first four rules, with Reduction and Proportion). 4. English Composition. 5. Either— (*a*) Geography; (*b*) English History; (*c*) Latin, or a Modern Foreign Language.* 6. Criminal Law (*if the Candidate be a Certificated Attorney, or Justices' Clerk at Petty Sessions*). II. USHERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND GAOLERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	No. of Marks for each Subject.	
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).		
I. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.*		
A. *Obligatory Subjects.*		
1. English, consisting of—		
English Composition	600	
Spelling, grammar, and language	500	
Literature: Bacon's Essays, some of Edmund Burke's works (Thoughts on Causes of present Discontents, Speeches on Economic Reform, American Taxation, and on Conciliation with America, and Address to Electors of Bristol before going to poll, 1780); two or three plays of Shakespeare (Othello, Macbeth, Julius Cæsar); and parts of Milton (Sonnets, L'Allegro, Penseroso, and i. ii. iv. Books of Paradise Lost); and Pope (Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man, Moral Essays, and Imitations of Horace)	500	
Rhetoric and criticism, such as Blair's Lectures and Whately's Rhetoric	400	2,000
2. Elementary Mathematics, consisting of—		
Arithmetic	600	
Euclid, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th Books	400	
Algebra, including Quadratic Equations	400	
Trigonometry, to solution of plane and spherical Triangles inclusive	300	1,700
3. Geography		500
4. History, including Smith's Greece, Liddell's Rome		400
5. Physical Science, selections from Board's course, as Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics		600
6. Logic (Lessons on Reasoning)		300
7. Political Economy (Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. and ii., and Easy Lessons on Money Matters)		300
8. Book-keeping		200
Total		6,000

NOTE.—No candidate will be appointed whose marks on the whole course above mentioned do not amount to 2,000, or who shall fail in showing a competent knowledge of any one of the above subjects.

B. *Optional Subjects.*	
1. Language, Literature, and History of Greece and Rome	1,000
2. Ditto, ditto, France	400
3. Ditto, ditto, Germany	400
4. Ditto, ditto, Italy	400

NOTE.—No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than one Modern Language.

5. Logic (Whately, Mill, Books i. ii. iii. and v.)	400
6. History and Philosophy of Education	400
7. Political Economy.—Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. ii. iii. and v.; Malthus (Essay on Population); Senior; and J. S. Mill (Books i. ii. iii. and v.)	400
8. Higher Mathematics (Theory of Equations, Differential and Integral Calculus)	600

Department, and Qualifications required.	No. of Marks for each Subject.
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND) —*continued.*	
I. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—*continued.*	
9. Natural Science.	
(*a*) Chemistry (1); Heat (2); Electricity (3); and Magnetism (4); as treated of in Board's course of Lectures (the maximum for any three)	500
(*b*) Animal (5), and Vegetable (6) Physiology, with principles of Classification (Carpenter)	500
(*c*) Geology (7); and Mineralogy (8); (Ansted, Page)	300
NOTE.—No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under last head,—Natural Science.	
A candidate will not get credit for any subject in the Optional Course unless his marks show him to be possessed of a competent knowledge of that subject.	
II. CLERKS (INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS).	
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. Calculation of Per-centages.	
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.	
5. English Grammar.	
6. English Composition.	
7. Précis.	
8. Geography.	
9. Euclid (first three books).	
10. French or Latin, at the option of the candidate.†	
11. History of English Literature.	
III. JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.	
1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. Book-keeping (General Principles).	
4. English Composition.	
5. English Grammar.	
6. Geography of Great Britain and Ireland.	
NATIONAL GALLERY.	
I. ATTENDANTS OR CURATORS, PORTERS, AND ASSISTANTS.	
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
II. MESSENGERS.	
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
NATIONAL GALLERY (SCOTLAND).	
DOORKEEPERS.	
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.	
PORTERS.	
1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	

* The successful candidate at the examination must attend at the Inspection Office and Schools in Marlborough Street to learn the details of his future duties, and he will not receive his appointment unless he shows by his conduct and the test to which he may be submitted there that he is fully competent to perform the duties of an Inspector.

† In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
PARLIAMENT OFFICE.
(House of Lords.)
I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
Preliminary test Examination.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Hallam's Constitutional History, and May's Constitutional History.
6. Latin or French Translation.
*Competitive Examination.**
(The marks assigned in the preliminary examination will be carried on to the competitive examination.)
A. English Language, Literature, and Composition. (An alternative opportunity will be given to the candidate of showing his ability to draw a legal instrument.)
B. Latin and Greek.
C. Mathematics (pure and mixed).
D. Modern Foreign Languages, not exceeding three.
(The candidate is to be at liberty to select any two of the subjects A, B, C, D.)
II. SUMMONING OFFICERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. Correspondence.
III. MESSENGERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).
PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL (OFFICE OF).
I. CLERKS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
II. TEMPORARY CLERK AND SHORTHAND WRITER.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.
4. Shorthand Writing.
PATENT OFFICE.
I. CLERKS AND ASSISTANTS TO CURATOR.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. French, or another modern Language.
II. EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.
III. WRITING CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Comparison of Copies with Originals.

Department, and Qualifications required.
PATENT OFFICE—*continued.*
IV. MESSENGERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, simple).
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
I. CLERKS.
(*d*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*d*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Arithmetic (Purchase of Stock, and Exchange).
4. Book-keeping.
(*d*) 5. English Composition.
6. Précis.
(*d*) 7. One dead or modern Language.†
II. EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
III. OFFICE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and, in the case of Office-keepers, Proportion).
PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS, IRELAND, (OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF).
I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.
II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules and Rule of Three).
POOR LAW BOARD.
I. SUPERIOR CLERKS.‡
1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.
II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS AND CLERKS TO INSPECTORS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
III. COPYISTS AND EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Exercises designed to test ability to copy with accuracy and decipher readily Handwriting difficult to be read.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

* The character of the papers in these subjects will be similar to that of the papers in the same subjects given in examinations for the Civil Service of India (see App. to the Reports of the Commissioners), but English History is not included in Division A.

† In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

‡ "Candidates for clerkships of the superior class should be examined with a view to ascertain that they have received a liberal education and are personally intelligent. We do not desire to lay down any minute rules as to the manner of this examination, which may, to a certain extent, be made to depend upon the nature of the candidate's previous studies."—(Viscount Courtenay to the Civil Service Commissioners.)

(*d*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*d*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).

I. EXTRA CLERKS AND AUDITORS OF UNION ACCOUNTS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.
7. Book-keeping by Double Entry (for *Auditors*).
8. Irish Poor Law (for *Auditors*).

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

POST OFFICE.

I. CLERKS IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE (3rd Class).
(*t*) 1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. Latin or Greek.
(*t*) 8. One Modern Foreign Language.

II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, LONDON (3rd Class).
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

III. CLERKS IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE (4th Class); CLERKS IN MAIL OFFICE, RECEIVER AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, MONEY ORDER OFFICE, SAVINGS' BANK AND STATIONARY BRANCH OF OFFICE OF SURVEYOR OF TRAVELLING POST OFFICES. WRITING CLERKS IN CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT; CLERKS IN OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN SURVEYOR; AND CLERKS IN SECRETARY'S AND ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICES IN EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN; SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS IN THE SAVINGS BANK OFFICE.
(*t*) 1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.

IV. CLERKS IN TRAVELLING BRANCH OF SURVEYOR OF TRAVELLING POST OFFICES; SORTING CLERKS AND COUNTER CLERKS IN CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT; CLERKS IN RETURNED LETTER OFFICE; CLERKS IN LONDON DISTRICT OFFICES; CLERKS IN SORTING OFFICES IN EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN; SURVEYORS' STATIONARY CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).

V. PACKET AGENTS ABROAD AND RETURNERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).

VI. POSTMASTERS (IN CERTAIN CASES), AND CLERKS IN PROVINCIAL POST OFFICES.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

VII. HOUSEKEEPERS—CHIEF OFFICE.
1. Reading, Writing, and Spelling.
2. Arithmetic (simple sums in the first four rules).

Department, and Qualifications required.

POST OFFICE—*continued.*

VIII. HOUSEKEEPERS—METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.
1. Writing name.
2. Reading a few simple sentences in writing.

IX. METROPOLITAN MESSENGERS AND BOY MESSENGERS, SORTERS, LETTER CARRIERS, RURAL MESSENGERS, AND ASSISTANTS (LETTER CARRIER CLASS).
1. Writing tolerably a few lines.
2. Reading manuscript.
3. Adding a few figures together.

X. MARINE MAIL GUARDS.
1. Reading manuscript.
2. Writing a few lines upon the subject of the business upon which they will be employed so that they may be read and comprehended.

XI. SORTERS IN THE TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTORS).

(*See* Convict Prisons Department, Ireland.)

PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS).

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).

I. ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

II. CLERKS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

III. STEWARDS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

IV. FEMALE TEACHERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Elementary Grammar.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Geography (elementary).

V. MALE TEACHERS.
(The same as Schoolmasters in the Convict Service, England).

VI. SCRIPTURE READERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating Knowledge.

VII. FEMALE WARDERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND)—*continued.*

VIII. MALE WARDERS, MESSENGERS, AND SUPERINTENDENT OF LUNATIC DEPARTMENT.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Latin (translation).
8. One Modern Language (translation).

II. SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Accuracy in copying French and English.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.

III. COUNCIL CHAMBER KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND OFFICE PORTERS, AND DOOR PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Indexing.
4. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
5. English Composition.
6. Geography.
7. English History (the leading points).
8. Translation from Latin or a foreign Language.

II. COPYING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. German Text and engrossing.
3. Fac-simile copying.
4. Arithmetic (elementary).
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.

III. USHERS AND MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

PROBATE COURT (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Copying into Forms and Registers.
4. Indexing.
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
6. English Composition.

II. MESSENGERS, OFFICE KEEPERS, PORTERS, &c.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Department, and Qualifications required.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS. and MS. Accounts.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Copying.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.

II. HOUSEKEEPERS AND PARK CONSTABLES, PHŒNIX PARK.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.*

II. DOORKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

QUEEN'S BENCH (MASTERS' OFFICE).

I. CLERKS.
(Same as for Exchequer of Pleas.)

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND).

PORTERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

I. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

II. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND).

ASSISTANT CLERKS IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND).
I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
(*t*) 5. Geography.
(*t*) 6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. Latin (translation).
(*t*) 8. French (translation).
(*p*) 9. Blackstone (Books I. and II.).
(The competition will be in the three subjects last named.)
II. WORKMEN AND BOYS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).
I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
(*t*) 5. Geography.
(*t*) 6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. Latin (translation).
(*t*) 8. French (translation).
(*p*) 9. Blackstone (Books I. and II.).
10. Irish.
(The competition will be in the four subjects last named.)
II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
III. WORKMEN.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.
I. CHIEF CLERK.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.
4. English Grammar.
II. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Digesting and Tabulating Accounts and Returns.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND).
I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
II. STATISTICAL ABSTRACTORS AND INDEX COMPILERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Department, and Qualifications required.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND)—*continued.*
III. OFFICE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
IV. ASSISTANT PORTERS.
1. Reading MS.
2. Writing.
3. Spelling.
4. Arithmetic (first four rules).
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, IRELAND (INCLUDING THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OFFICE).
I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography of the British Isles.
II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Copying.
4. Elementary Arithmetic.
III. INDEXERS AND TRANSCRIBERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Elementary Arithmetic.
IV. MESSENGERS AND TEMPORARY MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).
I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting, Punctuation, and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Calculation of Per-centages.
4. English Grammar.
5. Correspondence.
6. Précis, and the Preparation of Schedules.
II. TRANSCRIBERS, SORTERS, AND INDEXERS; CLERKS IN THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.
CLERKS.
A. Obligatory.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Latin (translation).
6. French (translation).
B. Optional.
7. German (translation).
8. Irish (translation).
9. Book-keeping.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).
(*p*) No candidate can obtain a certificate of qualification unless he satisfy the Commissioners under this head.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.
ASSISTANT PRACTICAL ASTRONOMER.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition
4. Algebra.
5. Plane Trigonometry.
6. Translation from Latin, French, or German.
ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS.
GATEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
SALMONS FISHERIES' OFFICE.
I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary, including the Rule of Three).
3. Grammatical construction of sentences of a simple character.
II. ERRAND BOYS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
SASINE OFFICE (SCOTLAND).
Nothing fixed.
SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF.
I. ASSISTANT NATURALISTS, OFFICIAL EXAMINERS, AND ASSISTANT CURATORS IN THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. British History.
8. Latin, French, or German.* †
9. (*Optionally for Official Examiners*) Mathematics, as far as the Differential Calculus.
II. ASSISTANT GEOLOGISTS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Drawing. (Copying part of Geological Section.)
5. Euclid (Book I.)
6. Use of Common Mathematical Instruments.
III. ORDINARY CLERKS AND MUSEUM CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.
SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF— *continued.*
IV. ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping.
V. CLERKS IN THE GENERAL STORES DIVISION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Book-keeping.
VI. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of Sentences of a simple character.
VII. ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN AT THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Correction of the Press.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Catalogue and Index Making.
6. French, Latin, and Italian (to the extent of being able to translate titles of books).
VIII. CLERKS IN THE EDINBURGH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Geography.
4. French (translation).‡
5. German (translation).‡
6. Zoology (elementary).
IX. GENERAL CLERKS IN EDINBURGH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. English Composition.
6. Geography.
X. FOSSIL COLLECTORS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.
I. CLERKS.
(The same as for "Ordinary Clerks" in the Board of Trade.)
II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
(The same as for the Board of Trade.)
III. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, PORTERS, SORTERS, AND LITHOGRAPHERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
STATE PAPER OFFICE (IRELAND).
(Nothing fixed.)

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† Assistant Naturalists will only be required to show a general acquaintance with the Latin grammar.
‡ Candidates are only required to pass in one of these.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

I. CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND OTHER PARTIES.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic.
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

II. ASSISTANT EXAMINERS OF BINDING AND PAPER.

1. Handwriting.
2. Arithmetic (the first four rules).

III. MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. SECOND CLASS OF THE SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).*

SUPERVISION (BOARD OF), SCOTLAND.

CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.

TRADE, BOARD OF.

I. ORDINARY CLERKS.†

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules and the Rule of Three).

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, EXTRA MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. LIGHT KEEPERS AT THE BAHAMAS AND SOMBRERO.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

TREASURY.

I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. First Three Books of Euclid.
(*t*) 8. Latin, French, German, or Italian,—the selection being left to the candidate, and the test examination being restricted to translation.

Department, and Qualifications required.

TREASURY—*continued.*

II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Elements of Criminal Law.
(*t*) 5. Elements of the Law of Evidence.
(*t*) 6. Elements of Common Law Procedure and Practice.

III. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS, SUPPLEMENTARY AUDIT CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

IV. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (up to, but not including, Vulgar Fractions).
4. English Composition.

V. MESSENGERS (INCLUDING MESSENGER TO CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER) AND BINDERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

I. VALUERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Proportion, and Practice).
4. Requisite technical knowledge.

II. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Euclid (Books I.–IV. and VI.).
4. (*For Clerks only*) Drawing (Geometrical).
5. (*For Clerks only*) English Composition.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS AT PALL MALL.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History (English and General).
(*t*) 7. Latin, or one Foreign Language.‡
[*And in addition, for the Accountant-General's Branch and Chief Auditor's Department.*]
(*t*) 8. Compilation of Account States.
(*t*) 9. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

II. CONVEYANCING CLERKS IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

* For carmen, compound addition only.

† "My Lords would also be glad to receive a report of the candidate's proficiency in any other subject or subjects, to be selected by him, in which he may desire to be examined."—(James Booth, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.)

‡ In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*	**WAR DEPARTMENT**—*continued.*
III. PERMANENT CLERKS AT OUT-STATIONS (COMPRISING THE MANUFACTURING BRANCHES, THE ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT AND THE BARRACK OFFICES).*	XII. REGISTRY CLERKS; TEMPORARY CLERKS, NOT AT PALL MALL (WHETHER NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OR NOT); COMMISSARIAT CLERKS; CLERKS FOR LOCAL DUTY IN THE OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR OF MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.
1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical correctness. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Geography. 4. History (English). [*And in addition, for the Chemist's Department, Woolwich.*] 5. French and German.† 6. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy (elementary knowledge).	1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). [*And in addition, for Temporary Surveyors' Clerks.*] 3. Arithmetic (Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Duodecimals). 4. A little Mensuration and Practical Geometry.
IV. DRAFTSMEN AT PALL MALL. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Grammar. 4. Euclid (first three books). 5. Algebra (to Simple Equations). 6. Practical Geometry and Mensuration.	XIII. CLERKS IN THE MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS (WHEN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS). 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence.
V. DRAFTSMEN TO ROYAL GUN FACTORIES AND MACHINERY DEPARTMENT. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Practical Mechanics and Hydraulics. 5. Drawing.	XIV. WOMEN (HOUSEKEEPERS, NURSES, COOKS, &c.). 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
VI. ACCOUNTANT. 1. Book-keeping and the preparation of Account States.	XV. COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPERS, ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS, AND ISSUERS, AND CLERKS IN THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE (SANDHURST). 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).
VII. JUNIOR ASSISTANT IN THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. The elements of French or German. 4. Inorganic Chemistry.	XVI. OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE. 1. Handwriting. 2. Arithmetic. 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. History (elementary). 6. Algebra, to Simple Equations. 7. Euclid (Books I. to VI.). 8. Latin, or one Modern Language (French or German).†
VIII. TEMPORARY ASSISTANTS IN THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT. 1. Arithmetic (elementary, involving the use of Decimals). 2. Chemistry.	XVII. MASTER ARTIFICERS, VIEWERS, FOREMEN, ARMOURERS, AND OTHERS IN THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE; OFFICE-KEEPERS, FOREMEN, LABOURERS, &c., SUPERINTENDENT OF TRANSPORT IN THE COMMISSARIAT, AND STEWARDS IN LOCK HOSPITAL. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).
IX. MEDICAL CLERKS AT GAMBIA AND CIVILIAN CLERKS IN MILITARY STAFF OFFICES. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition.	XVIII. STOREHOLDERS IN THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE.‡ 1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
X. TEMPORARY CLERKS AT PALL MALL. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Latin, or one Foreign Language. [*And in addition, for the Accountant-General's Department and Chief Auditor's Department.*] 5. Compilation of Account States. 6. Book-keeping by Double Entry.	XIX. PROBATIONARY PURVEYORS' CLERKS (*whether Non-commissioned Officers or not*) AND ESTABLISHED PURVEYOR'S CLERKS. 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (up to and including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. History (English). 6. Translation from one of the following languages:—French, German, Italian, or Spanish,—the selection being left to the candidate.
XI. MESSENGERS, QUEEN'S MESSENGERS, AND LETTER CARRIERS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	

* Non-commissioned Officers nominated to manufacturing branches are examined in the subjects given under No. XIII.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

‡ In the case of men advanced from the class of labourers or from foremen, on account of their industry and ability, to the above appointments, the following subjects only shall be required:—1. Exercises in handwriting; 2. Arithmetic (elementary); 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry;

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*
XX. SCHOOLMASTER WARDERS, WARDERS, AND ASSISTANT WARDERS IN MILITARY PRISONS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
XXI. NIGHT WATCHMEN AND OTHER SUBORDINATE PRISON OFFICERS (INCLUDING COOKS, GATEKEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS).
1. Reading and Writing simple words.
XXII. CIVIL ASSISTANTS IN SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
XXIII. CLERKS OF THE WORKS, ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Mensuration.
5. Practical Geometry.
6. Designs of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings.
7. Measurement and Estimate of Builders' Work.
8. Analysis of Prices.
9. Knowledge of Quality and Strength of Building Materials.
WAR.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
I. CLERKS, SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.
II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
WAR.
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.
I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Latin, or one Foreign Language.*
II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Correspondence.
III. CLERKS TO THE COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
IV. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Department, and Qualifications required.
WAR.
JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
I. CLERKS.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
II. MESSENGERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
WAR.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
III. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules).
WAR.
MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND).
I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Correspondence.
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT.
MECHANICAL ATTENDANTS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
WOODS, OFFICE OF.
I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Translation from either French or Latin.
II. CLERKS TO SURVEYORS OF FORESTS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 4. Correspondence.
(*t*) 5. Copying Plans.
(*t*) 6. Measuring with a Chain.
III. WRITING CLERKS, QUIT-RENT OFFICE IRELAND.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
IV. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.	Department, and Qualifications required.
WORKS, OFFICE OF.	**WORKS, OFFICE OF—*continued.***
I. CLERKS.	IV. SECOND ASSISTANTS IN KEW HERBARIUM.
(*c*) 1. Writing from Dictation.	1. Writing from Dictation.
(*c*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	2. Arithmetic (elementary).
(*c*) 3. Correspondence.	3. Elementary Botany.
4. Précis.	4. Naming plants by a British Flora.
5. French or Latin.*	
II. EXAMINERS.	V. CLERKS IN OFFICE AT EDINBURGH.
1. Writing from Dictation.	1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.	3. Correspondence.
4. The requisite technical knowledge, including an acquaintance with the terms and processes of building, such as to enable the candidate to prepare and examine building accounts.	4. Architectural Drawing.
III. CLERKS IN KEW HERBARIUM.	VI. MESSENGERS, ASSISTANT PAPER KEEPERS, AND OFFICE BOYS.
1. Writing from Dictation.	1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
3. Rudiments of French or Latin.	VII. PARK CONSTABLES.
4. Making a précis of matters contained in Botanical Pamphlets, Correspondence, &c.	1. Reading.
5. Elementary Botany.	2. Writing.
6. The nature and uses of the principal works by which plants are named.	VIII. NIGHT PORTERS AND NIGHT WATCHMEN AT SOMERSET HOUSE.
	1. Reading.
	2. Writing.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*c*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*c*).

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR SITUATIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CROWN.

I.—EVERY Candidate born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, should produce a Certificate from the Registrar General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II.—Every Candidate not producing the above Certificate must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of Birth or Baptism from some official Register; under which term may be included the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This Regulation applies—

1. To all Candidates not born in England or Wales.
2. To Candidates born in England or Wales on or before the 30th June 1837.
3. To Candidates who, though born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, cannot produce the Registrar General's Certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding, in each case, upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of candidates:—

(*a.*) The Declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the Candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enable the declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced.

(*b.*) If the Candidate was born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar General; or a separate Declaration containing that statement must be made.

(*c.*) N.B.—If no extract from any Register is produced, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no such Record is believed to exist; or a separate Declaration containing that statement must be made.

(*d.*) Statutory Declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 & 6 William IV. c. 62.

N.B.—*Clergymen as such, are not qualified to take Declarations.*

TABLE C.—Showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the period from July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations),			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations),										Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1868-9.	Made in 1867-8, but not disposed of in that period.	Total.	Who declined, with drew, or were absent	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.*	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1867-8).	Number of Nominees.				
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not-Passed.
TOTALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS	6,244	773	7,017	411	113	85	45	189	366	3,166	489	1,128	1,025	749	61	14	26	291	357
ADMIRALTY:—																			
Clerks, Whitehall	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks, Somerset House	13	6	19	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Dockyards, &c.	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Examiners of Store Accounts	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Schoolmasters in Dockyards.	10	–	10	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Writers	100	1	101	1	2	1	1	–	6	60	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attendants on Lunatics	10	12	22	1	1	1	–	–	5	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mounted Coast Guard Men	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Engineer Students, and Apprentices in Dockyards and Victualling Yards.	210	148	358	15	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	342	–	–	–	–	–	–
Artificers and Labourers	37	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dockyard and Victualling Yard Artificers, &c. for Promotion.	665	3	668	28	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	634	–	–	–	–	–	–
ADMIRALTY COURT (ENGLAND):—																			
Ushers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ADMIRALTY COURT (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* These are persons who are examined at the request of Departments, either for promotion or entrance to situations for which, under present arrangements, certificates of qualification are not required.

TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the period from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations),	Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations),									Test Examinations.					
											Number of Nominees.					
														Examined.		
	Made in 1868–9.	Made in 1867–8, but not disposed of in that period.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL CONPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.*	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1867–8).	Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Passed.	Not Passed.
BRITISH MUSEUM:—																			
Assistants	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Junior Assistants	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attendants	8	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:—																			
Subordinate Officers and Attendants.	41	17	58	4	3	3	—	1	6	37	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHARITY COMMISSION:—																			
Clerks	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHELSEA HOSPITAL:—																			
Clerks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matrons, Nurses, &c.	7	—	7	4	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40	—	40	8	—	—	—	—	—	15	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Messengers	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—																			
Supplementary Clerks	236	—	236	45	6	1	—	—	—	2	—	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boy Messengers	134	—	134	8	36	—	—	64	—	2	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE:—																			
Schoolmasters, Schoolmistresses, &c.	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerks, &c.	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Clerk and Dispenser	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warders, &c.	97	2	99	—	—	—	—	—	91	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COLONIAL OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	10	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon Writers	10	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Straits Settlements Cadets	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supernumerary Copying Clerks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extra Porters	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMONS, HOUSE OF:—																			
Clerks and Supernumerary Clerks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMON PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE):—																			
Clerks	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND):—																			
Cadets	69	10	79	6	1	1	-	1	5	13	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks in Inspector-General's Office.	2	6	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND):—																			
Messengers, Directors' Office	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warders, Matrons, &c.	35	-	35	4	-	-	-	1	-	27	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONVICT SERVICE:—																			
Deputy Governors	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks in Directors' Office	7	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks	40	-	40	4	-	-	-	-	7	1	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses.	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compounders	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Warders, Civil Guards, Labourers, &c.	451	16	467	78	8	24	9	10	31	272	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Matrons	67	1	68	4	-	2	-	-	7	34	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE AND TITHE COMMISSION:—																			
Assistant Record Keepers	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUSTOMS:—																			
Clerks	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	11	-	42	4	-	-	17	21
Extra Clerks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers	77	3	80	-	-	-	3	-	4	41	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Out-door Officers	155	24	179	6	8	6	4	-	16	111	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boatmen, Watermen, Watchmen,	20	3	23	2	-	1	-	1	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housekeepers, &c.	6	1	7	1	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks, Transcribers	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	6	2

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															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF:—																			
Printer and Messenger	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUBLIN CITY PRISONS:—																			
Subordinate Officers	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUNDRUM CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:																			
Clerk and Storekeeper	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Storekeepers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attendants, &c.	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—																			
Temporary Clerks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION OFFICE:—																			
Inspectors and Examiners†	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors' Assistants	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Clerks	20	-	20	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junior Assistant Clerks	43	-	43	1	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EMIGRATION OFFICE:—																			
Emigration Officers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	40	3	43	2	-	-	-	3	6	12	-	20	-	63	6	6	3	24	24
Messengers	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—																			
Sub-Inspectors	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																			
Fishery Officers	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOREIGN OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Chief Clerk's Department	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks, Librarian's Department.	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attachés	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Consuls and Vice-Consuls	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam.	19	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home Service Messengers	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Officekeepers and Messengers	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY:—																			
Chief Clerk and Assistant Registrar	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOME OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Extra Clerks	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
INDIA OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	19	–	19	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	13	–	30	3	1	–	17	9
Book-keepers	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Labourers in Store Department	10	–	10	–	–	–	†	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Officers of Forest Department	47	–	47	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–
Candidates for the Civil Service of India (Open Competition).	344	–	344	19	2	–	–	–	–	51	–	272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Selected Candidates, Civil Service of India (Periodical Examinations).	147	–	147	5	–	–	–	–	–	142	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Selected Candidates, Civil Service of India (Final Examination).	49	–	49	1	–	1	–	–	–	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
INDIA AUDIT OFFICE:—																			
Temporary Clerks	5	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
INLAND REVENUE:—																			
Clerks	17	1	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	11	–	20	1	–	–	10	9
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	33	4	37	7	–	–	1	–	3	9	–	17	–	29	–	1	–	18	10
Assistants of Excise	354	18	372	8	8	4	2	5	28	206	111	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stampers, Packers, Messengers, &c.	11	1	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keepers of Chemicals and Scientific Apparatus.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal Porters	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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† In these cases the Commissioners inquire only as to health.

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															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	6	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LONDON UNIVERSITY:—																			
Supplementary Clerks	193	-	193	52	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:—																			
Clerks	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messenger	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN POLICE (RECEIVER'S OFFICE):—																			
Clerks	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINT:—																			
Artificers, &c.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Inspectors of Schools	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks	17	-	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NATIONAL GALLERY (ENGLAND):—																			
Assistant Porter and Stoker	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female servants	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PARLIAMENT OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	6	5
Temporary Messengers	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PATENT OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	13	3	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	8	-	-	26	-	-	7	10	9
Messengers	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL, OFFICE OF THE:—																				
Temporary Clerk and Shorthand Writer.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POOR LAW BOARD:—																				
Clerks to Poor Law Inspector	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copyists	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND):—																				
Extra Clerks	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POST OFFICE:—																				
Clerks in Secretary's Office	26	-	26	1	-	-	1	18	-	2	-	4	-	59	4	-	1	22	32	
Clerks in Metropolitan Offices:—																				
Class 3 (see Table B)	126	-	126	5	-	4	-	30	3	28	-	56	-	277	28	2	1	87	159	
Class 4 (ditto)	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	69	3	2	-	38	26	
Supplementary Clerks, Class 3	21	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	56	8	2	7	9	30	
Boy Returners	37	-	37	-	4	-	-	-	-	5	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Provincial Clerks and Sorters in Travelling Post Office.	121	10	131	-	1	3	2	-	2	113	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Letter-carriers, &c.	494	402	896	8	8	13	7	30	28	781	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural and other Messengers, Mail and Station Porters.	612	34	646	6	2	1	7	1	24	566	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boy Messengers and Temporary Boy Messengers.	24	-	24	-	-	1	-	-	2	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Labourers	25	2	27	-	-	2	-	1	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																				
Teachers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Warders	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND):—																				
Clerks	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND):—																				
Constables in Phœnix Park	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

* These are persons who are examined at the request of Departments, either for promotion or entrance to situations for which, under present arrangements, certificates of qualification are not required.

TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the period from July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869, and the manner in which the cases decided during the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations),									Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1868-9.	Made in 1867-8, but not disposed of in that period.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.*	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1867-8).	Number of Nominees.			
															Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined.	
																		Passed.	Not Passed.
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND):—																			
Clerks	7	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	8	2	—	—	4	2
Workmen	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Workmen	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Office Keepers and Messengers	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF):—																			
Clerks	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):—																			
Clerks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	5	4	4
Indexers	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	9	—	—	—	6	3
Messengers	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Porters	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE. (IRELAND):—																			
Clerks	6	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indexers and Transcribers	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Clerks	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY:—																			
Clerks	33	—	33	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS:—																			
Gatekeepers	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SALMON FISHERIES OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Errand Boys	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—																			
Clerks	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Book-keepers	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks in Stores Department	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Geologists	6	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary Clerks	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATIONERY OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	4	-	-	1	3	-
Persons on the Subordinate Establishment.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUPERVISION, BOARD OF (SCOTLAND):—																			
Clerks	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRADE, BOARD OF:—																			
Clerks	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary Clerks	5	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light Keepers at the Bahamas	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TREASURY:—																			
Clerks	3	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	1	1
Supplementary Clerks	6	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	9	-	-	-	6	3
Temporary Clerks	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAR OFFICE:—																			
Clerks, Pall Mall	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks in Manufacturing Department.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary Clerks not at Pall Mall, Commissariat Clerks, and Registry Clerks.	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-commissioned Officer Clerks	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian Clerks in Staff Office	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Master, Mate, &c. of Vessel	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stewards in Lock Hospital	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commissariat Issuers, Storekeepers, and Assistant Storekeepers.	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warders, &c. in Military Prisons	28	-	28	1	-	3	1	-	-	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viewers, Labourers, &c.	28	-	28	-	2	-	-	3	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Assistants, Ordnance Survey	147	2	149	7	1	7	-	-	1	113	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housekeepers, Matrons, Nurses, and other Females.	86	-	86	26	5	1	-	10	6	30	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* These are persons who are examined at the request of Departments, either for promotion or entrance to situations for which, under present arrangements, certificates of qualification are not required.

TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c. during the period from July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations),			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations),									Test Examinations.					
	Made in 1868-9.	Made in 1867-8, but not disposed of in that period.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	For whom Certificates are not required.*	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1867-8).	Number of Nominees: Who were Absent, &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Examined. Passed.	Examined. Not Passed.
WAR OFFICE (*continued*)—																		
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE—																		
Clerks	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplemental Clerks	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE—																		
Housekeepers	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE—																		
Messengers	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE—																		
Housekeepers	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND)—																		
Housekeepers in Adjutant-General's Office.	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOODS, OFFICE OF:—																		
Clerks and Supplementary Clerks	9	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	9	1	-	-	4	4
Messengers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORKS, OFFICE OF:—																		
Clerks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	1	1
Clerks in Edinburgh	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks in Kew Herbarium	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Second Assistants in Kew Herbarium.	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Night Watchmen	5	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* These are persons who are examined at the request of Departments, either for promotion or entrance to situations for which, under present arrangement, certificates of qualification are not required.

TABLE D.—Showing the NUMBER and PARTICULARS of the COMPETITIONS disposed of in the Period July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869, together with the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS to CLERKSHIPS and similar Positions without Competition, disposed of during the same Time.

‡ Competitions marked thus were open competitions.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees					No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	
						Not competent.	Competent.		
TOTAL	114	219	1,382	343	1,039	550	306	183	826
ADMIRALTY:—									
Clerks, Whitehall	2	2	7	1	6	3	1	2	-
Clerks, Somerset House	4	5	19	1	18	9	4	5	-
Clerks in Dockyards, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
‡Assistant Schoolmasters in Dockyards.	1	1	10	3	7	4	2	1	-
Temporary Writers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
ADMIRALTY COURT (IRELAND):—									
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
BRITISH MUSEUM:—									
Assistants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Junior Assistants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
CHARITY COMMISSION:—									
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
CHELSEA HOSPITAL:—									
Clerks	1	1	6	4	2	1	-	1	1
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—									
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—									
‡Supplementary Clerks	1	1	235	52	183	154	28	1	-
‡Boy Messengers	1	2	184	108	76	60	14	2	-
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE:—									
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
COLONIAL OFFICE:—									
Clerks	2	2	10	2	8	4	3	1	-
Ceylon Writers	2	2	10	3	7	3	2	2	-
Straits Settlements Cadets	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	-
Supernumerary Copying Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
COMMONS, HOUSE OF:—									
Clerks and Supernumerary Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
COMMON PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE):—									
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND):—									
Cadets	9	14	75	9	66	26	26	14*	-
Clerks in Inspector General's Office.	1	1	8	3	5	1	3	1	-
CONVICT SERVICE:—									
Deputy Governors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Clerks in Directors' Office	2	2	7	1	6	5	-	1	2
Clerks	1	7	38	4	34	12	15	7†	-
Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Compounders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

* For one of these candidates a certificate had not been issued on June 30.
† For these candidates certificates had not been issued on June 30.

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.					No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	
						Not competent.	Competent.		
COPYHOLD, &c. COMMISSION:—									
Assistant Record Keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CUSTOMS:—									
Clerks	6	6	17	-	17	5	6	6	-
Extra Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Writers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—									
Clerks, Transcribers	2	2	6	-	6	-	4	2	-
DUNDRUM CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:—									
Clerk and Storekeeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—									
Temporary Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
EDUCATION OFFICE:—									
Inspectors' Assistants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Assistant Clerks	2	4	19	2	17	10	5	2	1
Junior Assistant Clerks	1	15	43	2	41	24	2	15	-
EMIGRATION OFFICE:—									
Emigration Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE:—									
Clerks	10	13	37	5	32	-	20	12	-
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—									
Sub-Inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND):—									
Fishery Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
FOREIGN OFFICE:—									
Clerks	3	3	9	-	9	-	7	2	-
Clerk in Chief Clerk's Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary Clerks, Librarian's Department.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Attachés	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Consuls and Vice-Consuls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam.	1	6	19	-	19	8	5	6	-
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY:—									
Chief Clerk and Assistant Registrar.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Temporary Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
HOME OFFICE:—									
Clerks	2	2	6	-	6	3	1	2	-
Extra Clerks	1	1	3	-	3	1	1	1	-
INDIA OFFICE:—									
Clerks	8	4	19	2	17	5	8	4	-
Book-keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
INDIA AUDIT OFFICE:—									
Temporary Clerks	1	1	5	2	3	2	-	1	-
INLAND REVENUE:—									
Clerks	4	6	17	-	17	3	8	6	-
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	7	10	34	8	26	2	15	9	-
Assistants of Excise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	344

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.					No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	
						Not competent.	Competent.		
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND):—									
Clerks	1	1	6	1	5	2	2	1	–
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE:—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
LONDON UNIVERSITY:—									
‡Supplementary Clerks	1	1	193	55	138	128	9	1	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	1	1	1	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE (RECEIVER'S OFFICE):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—									
Inspectors of Schools	2	2	15	–	15	11	2	2	–
Clerks	1	3	17	4	13	6	4	3	–
PATENT OFFICE:—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE:—									
Clerks	5	5	15	2	13	–	8	5	–
POOR LAW BOARD:—									
Clerk to Poor Law Inspector	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Copyists	1	3	10	–	10	4	3	3	2
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND):—									
Extra Clerks	2	2	10	–	10	7	1	2	–
POST OFFICE:—									
Clerks in Secretary's Office	2	7	26	20	6	–	4	2	–
Clerks in Metropolitan Offices—									
Class 3	2	42	126	39	87	–	56	31*	–
Class 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boy Returners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37
Provincial Clerks and Sorters in the Travelling Post Office.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	129
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND):—									
Teachers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND):—									
Clerks	2	2	7	1	6	–	4	2	–
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF):—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	3	–	–	1

* For three of these certificates had not been issued on June 30.

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees. Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	No. of Nominees. Who were eligible and examined. Total.	Unsuccessful. Not competent.	Unsuccessful. Competent.	Successful.	No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):—									
Indexers	2	3	8	-	8	-	5	3	1
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—									
Clerks	1	1	6	2	4	3	-	1	-
Indexers and Transcribers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY:—									
‡Clerks	1	2	33	2	31	23	6	2*	-
SALMON FISHERIES OFFICE:—									
Clerks	1	1	3	-	3	-	2	1	-
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—									
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Assistant Book-keepers	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-
Clerks in Stores Department	1	2	3	-	3	1	-	2	-
Assistant Geologist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE:—									
Clerks	1	1	5	-	5	3	1	1	-
Temporary Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
STATIONERY OFFICE:—									
Clerks	2	2	6	-	6	-	4	2	-
SUPERVISION, BOARD OF (SCOTLAND):—									
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
TRADE, BOARD OF:—									
Clerks	3	3	15	-	15	6	6	3	2
Temporary Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
TREASURY:—									
Clerks	1	1	3	2	1	-	-	1	-
Supplementary Clerks	2	2	6	-	6	-	4	2	-
Temporary Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
WAR OFFICE:—									
Clerks, Pall Mall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Clerks in Manufacturing Department.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Temporary Clerks, not at Pall Mall, Commissariat Clerks, and Registry Clerks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Non-Commissioned Officer Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Civilian Clerks in Staff Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stewards in Lock Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Commissariat - Issuers, Storekeepers, and Assistant Storekeeper.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE:—									
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Supplemental Clerks	2	2	5	2	3	2	-	1	1
WOODS, OFFICE OF:—									
Clerks and Supplementary Clerks	3	3	9	1	8	4	2	2	-
WORKS, OFFICE OF:—									
Clerks	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	-
Clerks in Edinburgh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Clerks in Kew Herbarium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Second Assistant in Kew Herbarium.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

* For one of these a certificate had not been issued on June 30.

Note 1.—In addition to the above the following competitions have been held :—

Department, &c.	Number of Competitions held.	Number of Candidates examined.	Number of Situations.
ADMIRALTY :—			
Apprentices in Dockyards and Victualling Yards	10	271	87
Engineer Students - - - -	1	71	18
Candidates for Promotion in Dockyards and Victualling Yards.	54	634	-
INDIA CIVIL SERVICE :—			
Open Competition for entrance - -	1	323	51
Selected Candidates, Periodical Examinations.	3	142	-
Selected Candidates, Final Examination	1	47	-
INDIA, FOREST DEPARTMENT - -	1	41	

Note 2.—The following competitions had been announced but had not been dealt with up to June 30, 1869.

Department, &c.	Number of Competitions.	Number of Situations to be competed for.	Number of Nominees.
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND) :			
Clerks - - - - - -	1	1	5
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND) :—			
Cadets - - - - - -	1	1	4
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE :—			
Clerks - - - - - -	1	2	6
INLAND REVENUE :—			
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes - -	1	1	3
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE :—			
Clerks - - - - - -	1	2	6
POST OFFICE :—			
Supplementary Clerks (Class 3) -	1	7	21

TABLE E.—Showing the SUBJECTS for which HONORARY CERTIFICATES have been granted to CANDIDATES during the year ending 30th June 1869.

*** The number of candidates by whom these honorary certificates were obtained was 50.

Subjects for which Honorary Certificates have been granted.	Clerks and Superior Officers.				Assistants of Excise, Provincial Clerks, and Convict Service Clerks.	Writers, Temporary Clerks, &c.	Inferior Officers.	Total.
	Customs and Inland Revenue.	Post Office.	Treasury, Offices of Secretaries of State, Parliament Office, House of Commons, Admiralty (Whitehall).	Other Departments.				
LANGUAGES:								
Latin	1	—	3	6	—	1	—	11
Greek	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	8
French	2	1	4	7	2	—	—	16
German	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
Italian	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Spanish	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
MATHEMATICS:								
Arithmetic (higher)	—	—	3	3	—	1	—	7
Euclid	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	4
Algebra	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
English Composition	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
„ Literature	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Précis and Indexing	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3
Book-keeping	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Political Economy	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Geography	—	2	—	3	2	4	—	11
History	—	—	2	3	2	1	—	8
Heat and Electricity	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Marked proficiency in any one or more of the prescribed subjects.	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
	7	5	23	41	7	8	—	91

TABLE F.—(CAUSES OF REJECTION.)

Showing the PARTICULAR DEFICIENCIES on account of which CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION have been REFUSED by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS during the period 1st July 1868 to 30th June 1869.

CAUSES OF REJECTION.	Rejections.				Failures in Preliminary Test Examinations.
	Superior Officers, viz., Establishment Clerks, and others.	Temporary Clerks, Provincial Clerks, Assistants of Excise, &c.	Out-door Officers, Letter-carriers, &c.	Total.	
DEFICIENCIES IN					
Spelling alone	13	75	22	110	31
Arithmetic alone	10	22	98	130	32
Handwriting alone	–	1	2	3	18
Reading MSS. alone	–	–	37	37	–
Spelling and Arithmetic	19	70	21	110	17
Spelling and Handwriting	1	8	4	13	11
Arithmetic and Handwriting	2	6	12	20	6
Arithmetic and Reading MSS.	–	–	4	4	–
Arithmetic and Reading	–	–	1	1	–
Handwriting and Reading MSS.	–	–	1	1	–
Handwriting and Reading	–	–	2	2	–
Other failures, involving Spelling, Arithmetic, Handwriting, or Reading	29	13	10	52	187
	74	195	214	483	302
Residue	6	–	–	6	55
	80	195	214	489	357
Failures not involving Spelling Arithmetic, Handwriting, or Reading					
Viz.: Latin	1	–	–	1	18
French	2	–	–	2	18
Portuguese	1	–	–	1	–
Latin and French	–	–	–	–	6
Latin and English Composition	–	–	–	–	3
French and English Composition	–	–	–	–	6
French and Political Economy	1	–	–	1	–
Constitutional History	–	–	–	–	1
Constitutional History, Political History, and Euclid	1	–	–	1	–
Précis	–	–	–	–	1
Précis and English Composition	–	–	–	–	1
English Composition	–	–	–	–	1
	6	–	–	6	55

TABLE G. (1.)—Showing in detail the Marks obtained by Successful and Unsuccessful Competitors in the Examinations held between 1st July 1868 and 30th June 1869.

Note.—The names of the successful Candidates are given, and the unsuccessful are designated by numbers. When no Candidate passed a sufficiently good examination in each of the prescribed subjects to entitle him to a certificate of qualification, all the competitors are designated by numbers. Where one of the unsuccessful competitors is shown to have obtained more marks than a successful candidate, he had forfeited his claim to a certificate by failure in one or more of the prescribed subjects. The cipher indicates the subjects in which candidates failed.

* Successful competitors whose names are preceded by this mark have obtained honorary additions to their certificates.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
ADMIRALTY.																
October 13, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	—	**200**	**200**	**200**	**1800**
Hay; W. A. D. -	A Clerkship (Whitehall).	213	—	73	70	90	—	105	130	167	86	—	—	130	51	1115
No. 2 - - -		0	—	100	80	100	—	85	175	167	80	—	—	175	61	1023
No. 3 - - -		176	—	83	55	97	—	110	140	101	55	—	150	—	25	992
November 24, 1868.																
Stuart; H. N. -	A Clerkship (Whitehall).	255	—	70	75	100	—	85	70	107	67	—	138	—	40	1007
No. 2 - - -		0	—	0	60	90	—	85	0	65	34	—	0	—	13	347
No. 3 - - -		0	—	0	65	90	—	70	0	40	6	—	—	0	—	271
July 7, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**1950**
Dixon; H. M. -	A Clerkship (Somerset House).	203	—	95	75	95	—	105	175	153	145	81	120	—	54	1301
No. 2 - - -		116	—	75	0	95	—	95	0	95	75	0	—	100	20	671
No. 3 - - -		0	—	50	0	95	—	100	125	84	85	0	80	—	4	623

July 21, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**1950**
*Francis; J. S. -	A Clerkship (Somerset House).	251	—	95	75	100	—	125	180	67	84	75	—	150	114	1316
No. 2 - - -		317	—	80	75	100	—	120	170	130	70	108	70	—	29	1269
No. 3 - - -		184	—	85	62	85	—	115	70	76	116	0	—	160	28	981
October 13, 1868.																
Cox; H. J. W. -	A Clerkship (Somerset House).	289	—	83	58	100	—	125	150	182	163	93	140	—	124	1507
No. 2 - - -		263	—	87	78	95	—	115	180	144	103	76	150	—	43	1334
No. 3 - - -		147	—	0	0	90	—	105	170	101	70	0	—	0	5	688
December 22, 1868.																
*Rushworth; H. -	2 Clerkships (Somerset House).	277	—	100	55	98	—	115	125	156	108	89	150	—	84	1357
Lang; C. D. -		254	—	72	68	90	—	110	135	167	91	100	110	—	76	1273
No. 3 - - -		278	—	68	53	93	—	130	0	137	124	83	120	—	145	1231
No. 4 - - -		186	—	96	60	98	—	90	100	140	42	91	—	20	38	961
No. 5 - - -		184	—	58	70	100	—	90	85	73	26	65	—	6	29	786
No. 6 - - -		0	—	73	0	98	—	125	90	99	89	0	150	—	56	780
No. 7 - - -		152	—	0	65	95	—	115	95	87	31	0	20	—	68	728
No. 8 - - -		198	—	0	53	65	—	75	85	92	58	0	0	—	60	686
No. 9 - - -		0	—	90	60	95	—	105	70	96	40	66	10	—	18	650

See Table G. (2) p. 97, for the marks assigned in a competition for the situation of Assistant Schoolmaster in a Dockyard, and Table G. (10) p. 110, for those assigned in competitions for the situations of Engineer Student and Dockyard Apprentice.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

December 22, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**100**	**300**	**300**	—	**1400**
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship (Secretary's Office).	240	—	96	80	100	—	115	125	—	—	0	—	100	—	856
Cronchey; A. -		238	—	75	75	100	—	100	110	—	—	81	60	—	—	839

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	*Department* and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.							Special Copying.									
March 23, 1869.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**200**	**150**	**250**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1550**
No. 1† - - -		276	27	280	170	100	136	115	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	1319
Bailey; R. - -		214	38	285	120	100	172	125	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	1279
No. 3. *Longmore; H.B.*		169	14	300	170	100	163	100	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	1226
No. 4. *Keating; G.* -		221	40	240	150	100	122	115	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1188
No. 5. *Barnes; H.E.*		157	28	290	160	100	124	90	235	—	—	—	—	—	—	1184
No. 5. *Bumpus; A.A.*		262	48	285	140	90	104	130	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	1184
No. 7. *Arnold; C.H.* -		114	40	300	140	90	189	95	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	1173
No. 8. *Griffin; W.* -		161	36	300	140	100	135	95	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1167
No. 9. *Jeayes; I.H.* -		151	32	275	160	80	142	120	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1160
No. 10. *Knight; T.* -		187	4	300	120	100	117	135	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	1148
No. 11. *Nicholls; J.C.*		195	23	260	130	95	147	105	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	1140
No. 12. *Unicume; T.* -		198	8	300	140	90	111	115	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	1137
No. 13. *Langley; J.N.*		183	6	250	130	100	126	120	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	1125
No. 14. *Fenton; J.* -		165	14	300	150	96	123	140	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	1123
No. 14. *Tarrant; E.G.*		215	30	280	125	100	88	85	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1123
No. 16. *Fenton; T.C.*		174	44	290	150	95	160	75	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	1113
No. 17. *Williamson; J.I.*		201	21	255	125	85	97	95	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	1094
No. 18. *Jones; A.* -		208	12	260	130	95	162	100	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	1092

No. 19. *Mayne; T. W.*			127	36	300	145	85	105	95	185								1078
No. 20. *Lipscomb; W.*			144	45	210	145	95	156	105	175								1075
No. 21. *Hendné; F. H.*			156	27	270	150	95	76	100	185								1069
No. 22. *Little; J.*			132	28	290	130	97	67	100	175								1019
No. 23. *Spreckley; J. O. M.*			132	23	170	150	90	147	100	200								1012
No. 24. *Carter; W. R.*			137	14	270	105	90	156	85	150								1007
No. 25. *Alway; G.*			169	12	245	135	85	122	110	125								1003
No. 26. *Thomas; A. E.*			130	32	210	160	70	130	145	150								997
No. 27. *Constantine; A. W.*			121	21	300	110	95	92	95	160								994
No. 28			241	15	280	140	100	90	115	0								981
No. 29. *Burroughs; R. J.*			100	18	250	130	90	130	110	135								963
No. 30. *Billings; R. R. M.*			96	9	285	100	80	108	120	150								948
No. 31			146	43	300	105	100	145	105	0								944
No. 32			0	23	285	140	100	77	95	215								935
No. 33. *Andrews; A. S.*			157	34	200	130	60	78	95	175								929
No. 34			187	40	170	0	85	141	95	200								918
No. 35			118	46	290	0	75	134	75	175								913
No. 36			118	0	210	115	90	123	105	150								911
No. 37			100	35	285	0	60	132	115	175								902
No. 38			129	16	280	140	95	153	80	0								893
No. 39			141	40	210	115	100	148	0	135								889
No. 40			0	24	295	115	100	68	110	175								887
No. 41			0	6	270	150	95	81	90	175								867
No. 42			0	40	170	160	80	150	105	160								865
No. 43			130	30	290	110	85	113	100	0								858
No. 44			195	40	260	110	60	99	85	0								849
No. 45			0	34	300	0	80	109	120	205								848
No. 46			0	0	260	120	95	0	125	205								805
No. 47			0	40	290	135	85	0	75	175								800
No. 48			0	16	290	115	85	88	75	125								794
No. 49			0	0	300	125	95	0	90	175								785
No. 50			147	30	200	0	50	130	80	125								762

Note.—*The candidates whose names are printed passed a satisfactory examination in all the prescribed subjects.*

† This Candidate passed on the examination, but was unable to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to qualify him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—*cont.*							Special Copying.									
March 23, 1869—cont.	**Maximum**	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**200**	**150**	**250**							**1550**
No. 51	A Supplementary Clerkship (Open Competition).	0	22	270	110	90	0	75	175							742
No. 52		143	12	170	115	50	0	95	150							735
No. 53		130	12	150	140	75	75	0	150							732
No. 54		0	10	210	120	80	85	95	125							725
No. 55		170	38	0	100	50	126	90	150							724
		102	33	200	0	50	89	75	175							724
No. 57		172	16	0	100	70	73	90	200							721
No. 58		0	8	270	110	100	0	105	125							718
No. 59		116	10	210	0	90	71	75	125							697
No. 60		0	32	0	120	60	157	80	235							684
No. 61		100	44	260	110	85	0	80	0							679
No. 62		0	18	220	105	0	98	0	200							641
No. 63		0	37	285	100	90	0	120	0							632
No. 64		0	21	290	110	100	0	110	0							631
No. 65		122	12	210	120	70	0	85	0							619
No. 66		0	0	290	100	80	0	0	135							605
No. 67		0	12	280	0	70	0	75	160							597
No. 68		0	21	0	100	60	164	75	175							595
No. 69		0	27	210	130	90	135	0	0							592
		116	6	180	100	90	0	100	0							592
No. 71		0	11	210	0	80	0	80	200							581
No. 72		0	8	150	130	50	0	110	125							573

| | | |

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and *Date of* Competition.	*Department* and *Situation.*	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).																
July 21, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1150**
*Starkey; F. St. J. -	A Clerkship in the Inspector General's Office.	300	—	82	62	95	—	90	150	78	—	—	—	—	—	857
No. 2 - - -		283	—	88	70	96	—	85	90	120	—	—	—	—	—	832
No. 3 - - -		180	—	88	63	95	—	105	120	113	—	—	—	—	—	764
No. 4 - - -		125	—	86	90	97	—	100	135	67	—	—	—	—	—	700
No. 5 - - -		246	—	0	80	100	—	0	130	129	—	—	—	—	—	685
See Table G. (9), p. 105, for marks assigned in competitions for cadetships.																
CONVICT SERVICE.																
February 2, 1869.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	**200**	—	—	**1000**
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship in the Office of the Directors.	127	—	0	70	95	—	105	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	397
No. 2 - - -		0	—	0	70	95	—	85	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	250
March 2, 1869.																
Thomas; G. N. -	A Clerkship in the Office of the Directors.	164	—	50	65	95	—	130	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	594
No. 2 - - -		233	—	0	50	65	—	90	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	438
No. 3 - - -		0	—	100	75	95	—	90	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	360
No. 4 - - -		0	—	80	70	90	—	90	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	330

June 19, 1869.																		
	Maximum	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
*Jeayes; I. H. -		225	—	100	80	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	505
*Arnold; C. H. -		221	—	95	85	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	488
*Fenton; T. C. -		210	—	95	70	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	465
*Nicholls; J. C. -		200	—	82	80	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	459
†No. 5 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constantine; A. W.		183	—	95	76	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	451
Dawe; J. - -		230	—	70	62	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	449
‡Brady; G. J. -		194	—	94	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	443
‡No. 9 - - -		223	—	88	62	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	443
No. 10 - -		184	—	95	62	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	441
No. 11 - -		190	—	85	72	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	437
No. 12 - -		198	—	70	75	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435
No. 13 - -		162	—	100	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	432
No. 14 - -		161	—	94	72	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	424
No. 15 - -		184	—	90	64	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	418
No. 16 - -		128	—	95	85	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393
No. 17 - -		159	—	90	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	389
No. 18 - -	7 Clerkships.	144	—	76	65	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	380
No. 19 - -		160	—	64	60	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	379
No. 20 - -		160	—	75	52	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	367
No. 21 - -		125	—	76	65	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	346
No. 22 - -		144	—	64	65	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	338
No. 23 - -		130	—	76	50	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	336
No. 24 - -		179	—	0	50	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	289
No. 25 - -		123	—	0	50	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	258
No. 26 - -		136	—	0	65	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251
No. 27 - -		0	—	88	70	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243
No. 28 - -		180	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240
No. 29 - -		0	—	55	55	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190
No. 30 - -		128	—	0	0	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178
No. 31 - -		0	—	50	55	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175
No. 32 - -		112	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172
No. 33 - -		0	—	76	0	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151
No. 34 - -		0	—	0	65	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
No. 35 - -		0	—	0	55	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105

† This candidate passed on the examination, but subsequently declined to accept an appointment.

‡ These candidates having obtained an equal number of marks in the competition were examined a second time to decide to which of them the seventh appointment should be assigned.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
	CUSTOMS.															
July 7, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
*Durie; W. - -	A Clerkship (Arbroath).	263	—	290	115	100	—	125	—	92	102	—	—	—	—	1087
No. 2 - - -		218	—	210	125	95	—	105	—	80	94	—	—	—	—	927
December, 1868.																
Alderson; T. -	A Clerkship (Newcastle-on-Tyne).	233	—	300	150	100	—	135	—	121	120	—	—	—	—	1159
No. 2 - - -		243	—	295	135	100	—	100	—	66	0	—	—	—	—	939
No. 3 - - -		139	—	270	140	100	—	75	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	724
No. 4 - - -		178	—	50	110	80	—	45	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	458
December 22, 1868.																
Hay; J. W. -	A Clerkship (Banff).	212	—	300	150	100	—	110	—	89	107	—	—	—	—	1068
No. 2 - - -		187	—	297	150	100	—	95	—	75	80	—	—	—	—	984
No. 3 - - -		181	—	210	130	100	—	95	—	83	61	—	—	—	—	860
December 22, 1868.																
*Taylor; W. T. -	A Clerkship (Wexford).	283	—	300	160	100	—	95	—	102	123	—	—	—	—	1163
No. 2 - - -		217	—	265	140	100	—	105	—	95	84	—	—	—	—	1006
No. 3 - - -		112	—	237	140	95	—	90	—	102	66	—	—	—	—	842
No. 4 - - -		205	—	150	100	80	—	105	—	88	0	—	—	—	—	728

December, 1868.																
Neave; D. C. -	A Clerkship (Perth).	203	—	270	125	100	—	90	—	56	50	—	—	—	—	894
No. 2 - - -		78	—	265	140	100	—	120	—	0	51	—	—	—	—	754
January, 1869.																
Rees; S. - -	A Clerkship (Cardiff).	175	—	280	160	100	—	120	—	76	71	—	—	—	—	982
No. 2 - - -		150	—	290	160	100	—	105	—	95	69	—	—	—	—	969
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND).																
March 2, 1869.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1100**
Leyden; J. -	A Clerkship.	302	—	300	125	100	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	957
No. 2 - - -		252	—	285	140	85	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	872
No. 8 - - -		231	—	230	100	90	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	771
May 11, 1869.																
Mahaffy; G. -	A Clerkship.	296	—	290	145	100	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	916
No. 2 - - -		218	—	245	115	85	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	723
No. 3 - - -		199	—	215	130	75	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	719
EDUCATION OFFICE.						Copying MSS.										
April 20, 1869.	**Maximum** -	**100**	**50**	—	**100**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**400**
Thorn; A. G. -		95	32	—	80	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302
Conroy; T. J. -		75	42	—	75	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	292
Reed; J. H. F. -		90	30	—	63	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278
Turner; C. P. -		75	25	—	75	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275
Byatt; J. - -		100	27	—	55	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272
Saunders; S. D. -		70	10	—	75	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255
Green; F. C. -		90	14	—	61	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250
Sarjeant; W. A.-		84	21	—	60	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250
No. 9 - - -		70	0	—	70	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	245
Green, J. F. -		60	32	—	52	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
EDUCATION OFFICE—*cont.*						Copying MSS.										
April 20, 1869.	**Maximum**	**100**	**50**	—	**100**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**400**
Duneher; H. G.	15 Junior Assistant Clerkships.	65	6	—	80	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231
No. 12		70	0	—	63	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
Ilott; J. H.		70	12	—	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	222
Bray, W. H.		55	23	—	68	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221
Leney; A.		70	16	—	55	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216
Garratt; T.		70	6	—	53	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204
May; B. H.		50	12	—	65	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202
No. 18		68	8	—	50	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201
No. 19		50	16	—	55	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196
No. 20		80	37	—	75	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192
		82	10	—	0	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192
No. 22		55	0	—	58	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188
No. 23		0	18	—	65	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183
No. 24		50	0	—	50	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180
No. 25		0	14	—	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169
No. 26		75	10	—	70	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155
No. 27		55	21	—	65	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141
No. 28		70	0	—	67	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137
No. 29		50	8	—	0	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128
No. 30		55	6	—	58	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119

No. 31		70	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
No. 32		0	0	—	65	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
		0	0	—	65	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
No. 34		0	0	—	58	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
No. 35		50	6	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
No. 36		0	0	—	55	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
		0	0	—	55	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
No. 38		0	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
No. 39		0	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
No. 40		0	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
No. 41		0	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
See Table G. (6), p. 101, for marks assigned in competitions for Assistant Clerkships.																
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE.†																
June 23, 1868.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	**1950**
*Bosanquet; G. W.		273	—	300	130	100	—	150	170	125	—	—	130	105	95	1578
No. 2	A Clerkship.	282	—	295	170	95	—	110	165	110	—	—	110	115	91	1543
No. 3		238	—	120	140	90	—	80	120	82	—	—	85	75	43	1073
August 4, 1868.																
Maund; J. O.		281	—	252	130	95	—	100	145	100	—	—	78	60	151	1392
No. 2	A Clerkship.	274	—	192	130	95	—	90	160	70	—	—	68	85	124	1288
No. 3		191	—	180	130	100	—	90	125	78	—	—	100	95	105	1194
August 18, 1868.																
Henson; G. F.		229	—	264	130	85	—	100	100	70	—	—	65	55	84	1182
No. 2	A Clerkship.	106	—	300	110	100	—	105	70	84	—	—	65	60	22	1022
No. 3		175	—	183	130	95	—	90	60	42	—	—	78	15	56	924
September 15, 1868.																
Heygate; L.		214	—	240	145	95	—	105	140	60	—	—	95	120	80	1294
No. 2	A Clerkship.	240	—	210	115	100	—	90	75	115	—	—	130	65	110	1250
No. 3		167	—	280	155	95	—	100	75	25	—	—	40	50	50	1037

† One other competition was announced for this office, but the nominations having been withdrawn it did not take place.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE—*cont.*																
October 13, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	**1950**
*Purchas ; T. J. -	2 Clerkships.	298	—	290	145	100	—	120	140	132	—	—	100	73	126	1524
Cassan ; A. C. -		229	—	180	135	100	—	130	140	113	—	—	90	73	86	1276
No. 3 - - -		182	—	255	130	97	—	90	110	96	—	—	70	53	93	1176
No. 4 - - -		214	—	135	105	90	—	110	120	103	—	—	85	53	76	1091
No. 5 - - -		160	—	230	100	95	—	110	70	80	—	—	75	37	80	1037
December 8, 1868.																
Whitmore ; M. W.	2 Clerkships.	238	—	235	135	95	—	100	120	84	—	—	98	113	104	1322
Yerburgh ; R. E. -		209	—	250	150	95	—	115	120	91	—	—	60	98	106	1294
No. 3 - - -		183	—	220	140	95	—	90	75	60	—	—	53	83	106	1105
No. 4 - - -		200	—	180	90	90	—	120	90	97	—	—	53	45	114	1079
December 22, 1868.																
Dillon ; F. C. J. W.	A Clerkship.	154	—	195	145	100	—	115	145	90	—	—	140	5	86	1175
No. 2 - - -		207	—	190	135	100	—	85	120	90	—	—	90	12	77	1106

March 30, 1869.																
Bromley; J. -	A Clerkship.	195	—	295	140	100	—	115	180	55	—	—	53	125	61	1319
No. 2 - - -		189	—	265	140	100	—	95	150	117	—	—	53	100	69	1278
No. 3 - - -		199	—	290	125	90	—	85	130	80	—	—	83	95	95	1272
June 8, 1869.																
*Watkins; A. L. -	2 Clerkships.	201	—	280	145	100	—	125	180	102	—	—	130	135	82	1480
*Braddell; G. C. F.		224	—	135	165	95	—	105	180	122	—	—	135	105	87	1353
No. 3 - - -		230	—	195	133	95	—	90	170	123	—	—	85	105	107	1333
No. 4 - - -		222	—	250	135	98	—	70	180	118	—	—	105	70	58	1306
No. 5 - - -		137	—	275	115	97	—	110	100	48	—	—	120	105	63	1170
No. 6 - - -		72	—	245	150	100	—	90	170	79	—	—	110	95	5	1116
FOREIGN OFFICE.														(German.)		
July 22, 1868.	**Maximum** -	—	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**150**	**130**	—	**780**
*Taylor; B. P. B. -	A Clerkship	—	—	85	80	100	—	—	200	—	—	—	113	110	—	688
No. 2 - - -		—	—	85	70	95	—	—	200	—	—	—	0	10	—	460
No. 3 - - -		—	—	70	50	90	—	—	180	—	—	—	0	0	—	390
September 30, 1868.																
No. 1 - - -	Clerkship.	—	—	70	95	80	—	—	150	—	—	—	0	55	—	450
No. 2 - - -		—	—	50	75	80	—	—	70	—	—	—	0	110	—	385
No. 3 - - -		—	—	65	60	80	—	—	0	—	—	—	90	60	—	355
December 9, 1868.																
*Streatfeild; F. H. T.	A Clerkship (Librarian's Department).	—	→	96	75	100	—	—	160	—	—	—	115	110	—	656
No. 2 - - -		—	—	80	80	100	—	—	0	—	—	—	90	115	—	465
No. 3 - - -		—	—	70	62	100	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	45	—	277

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and *Situation.*	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
FOREIGN OFFICE—*cont.*																
November 24, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**150**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**1350**
*Parker; E. H. -	6 Student Interpreterships.	93	—	100	90	100	—	—	180	150	—	—	120	160	170	1163
Spence; W. D. -		93	—	85	55	95	—	—	160	120	—	—	113	175	189	1085
*Longford; J. H. -		125	—	81	67	100	—	—	140	117	—	—	108	190	142	1070
*Bullock; T. L. -		104	—	80	75	100	—	—	160	91	—	—	90	175	192	1067
*Ayrton; W. S. -		60	—	89	62	100	—	—	180	119	—	—	108	170	173	1061
Gardner; R. -		96	—	86	50	100	—	—	140	97	—	—	113	160	181	1023
No. 7 - -		98	—	60	61	98	—	—	130	82	—	—	101	175	90	895
No. 8 - -		87	—	89	70	96	—	—	145	92	—	—	0	160	143	882
No. 9 - -		115	—	62	50	93	—	—	100	88	—	—	90	130	132	860
No. 10 - -		64	—	100	70	100	—	—	70	110	—	—	110	155	74	853
No. 11 - -		135	—	50	65	100	—	—	70	113	—	—	110	100	96	839
No. 12 - -		65	—	94	68	100	—	—	70	86	—	—	90	140	87	800
No. 13 - -		86	—	95	77	100	—	—	110	0	—	—	90	160	0	718
No. 14 - -		102	—	55	70	95	—	—	80	0	—	—	113	0	54	569
No. 15 - -		0	—	95	68	100	—	—	0	0	—	—	120	0	0	383
No. 16 - -		77	—	50	60	95	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	282
No. 17 - -		0	—	0	65	95	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	78	238
No. 18 - -		82	—	0	0	80	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	162
No. 19 - -		0	—	0	0	50	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	50

HOME OFFICE.																
November 10, 1868.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	—	**1700**
Fitzgerald; G. B.	A Clerkship.	154	—	84	80	100	—	120	—	91	110	—	140	230	—	1109
No. 2 - - -		210	—	50	67	100	—	115	—	81	100	—	0	200	—	923
No. 3 - - -		128	—	78	68	100	—	90	—	61	60	—	90	225	—	900
March 2, 1869.																
Dunbar; W. C. -	A Clerkship.	170	—	55	68	100	—	130	—	86	90	—	95	180	—	974
No. 2 - - -		229	—	90	55	95	—	115	—	50	55	—	210	0	—	899
No. 3 - - -		0	—	90	50	100	—	135	—	100	65	—	0	225	—	765
January 19, 1869.	**Maximum**	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	**700**
Oakley; C. S. -	An Extra Clerkship.	156	—	90	65	100	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	541
No. 2 - - -		180	—	70	90	100	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	535
No. 3 - - -		165	—	0	60	95	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	425
INDIA OFFICE.																
October 13, 1868.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	—	**1900**
Philipps; H. R. -	A Clerkship (Correspondence Department).	262	—	300	170	100	—	130	160	108	110	—	—	190	—	1530
No. 2 - - -		217	—	240	160	100	—	90	180	117	120	—	—	190	—	1414
No. 3 - - -		97	—	285	155	100	—	120	180	94	70	—	—	240	—	1341
No. 4 - - -		223	—	250	130	97	—	90	130	129	135	—	115	—	—	1299
No. 5 - - -		158	—	290	105	96	—	120	160	120	97	—	0	—	—	1146
No. 6 - - -		184	—	190	105	90	—	120	160	71	0	—	—	100	—	1020
March 9, 1869.																
*Armstrong; F. B.		222	—	282	125	100	—	135	125	130	120	—	—	250	—	1489
*Marshall; H. -		181	—	300	145	100	—	130	185	72	105	—	—	250	—	1468
No. 3 - - -		173	—	270	130	100	—	145	190	57	90	—	—	255	—	1410

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
India Office—*cont.*																
March 9, 1869—cont.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	—	**1900**
No. 4 - - -	2 Clerkships (Correspondence Department).	143	—	300	130	100	—	140	185	115	120	—	125	—	—	1358
No. 5 - - -		117	—	290	160	100	—	125	170	73	0	—	—	205	—	1240
No. 6 - - -		180	—	185	115	95	—	115	150	112	105	—	120	—	—	1177
No. 7 - - -		230	—	192	140	95	—	105	130	80	0	—	—	115	—	1087
No. 8 - - -		116	—	138	125	95	—	130	170	71	70	—	85	—	—	1000
January 5, 1869.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**150**	**300**	**300**	—	**1850**
Hewish; J. -	A Clerkship (Accountant General's Department).	278	—	275	170	100	—	105	—	108	120	114	90	—	—	1360
No. 2 - - -		166	—	290	155	98	—	105	—	66	0	96	—	210	—	1186
No. 3 - - -		220	—	215	105	100	—	105	—	68	50	71	—	215	—	1149
India Audit Office.																
March 2, 1869.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**1200**
Browne; S. G. -	A Temporary Clerkship.	245	—	85	72	95	—	135	120	—	—	142	—	—	—	894
No. 2 - - -		106	—	50	55	80	—	100	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	391
No. 3 - - -		0	—	0	50	80	—	100	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	230

INLAND REVENUE.

July 7, 1868.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Leech; B. R. M.	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	234	—	300	150	100	—	135	—	101	120	—	—	—	—	1140
No. 2		119	—	275	135	90	—	95	—	68	60	—	—	—	—	842
No. 3		159	—	195	120	85	—	85	—	105	83	—	—	—	—	832
No. 4		137	—	210	100	60	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	597
August 18, 1868.																
*Long; J. J.	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	213	—	282	150	100	—	65	—	85	82	—	—	—	—	977
No. 2		154	—	265	150	95	—	105	—	75	98	—	—	—	—	942
No. 3		237	—	150	100	80	—	100	—	85	67	—	—	—	—	819
September 1, 1868.																
Dreaper; G. E.	A Clerkship (Legacy Duty (Office).	292	—	295	150	100	—	95	—	120	100	—	—	—	—	1152
No. 2		205	—	285	150	100	—	100	—	80	120	—	—	—	—	1040
No. 3		184	—	280	120	100	—	85	—	85	90	—	—	—	—	944
October 13, 1868.																
Lock; W. C.	2 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes.	254	—	285	125	100	—	130	—	116	82	—	—	—	—	1092
Teague; W. J.		276	—	195	160	100	—	120	—	123	80	—	—	—	—	1054
No. 3		252	—	275	90	93	—	120	—	113	103	—	—	—	—	1046
No. 4		247	—	245	135	95	—	135	—	123	60	—	—	—	—	1040
No. 5		269	—	230	125	90	—	85	—	116	87	—	—	—	—	1002
No. 6		245	—	220	150	93	—	100	—	114	77	—	—	—	—	999
No. 7		238	—	160	145	85	—	110	—	122	107	—	—	—	—	967
October 27, 1868.																
Cleave; H.	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	209	—	270	140	95	—	120	—	83	65	—	—	—	—	982
No. 2		192	—	265	145	95	—	105	—	83	65	—	—	—	—	950

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
November 10, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Reynolds; G. S. -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	278	—	240	150	100	—	90	—	131	100	—	—	—	—	1089
No. 2 - - -		238	—	280	115	100	—	90	—	100	135	—	—	—	—	1058
No. 3 - - -		274	—	250	115	100	—	90	—	60	90	—	—	—	—	979
November 24, 1868.																
Taylor; J. H. G. -	A Clerkship (Legacy Duty Office).	216	—	295	145	100	—	120	—	70	86	—	—	—	—	1032
No. 2 - -		235	—	270	130	95	—	90	—	98	63	—	—	—	—	981
No. 3 - - -		250	—	180	90	95	—	90	—	114	108	—	—	—	—	927
December 8, 1868.																
Bedingfeld; E. -	3 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes.	274	—	280	125	100	—	100	—	133	107	—	—	—	—	1119
Jackson; M. S. -		195	—	285	160	93	—	105	—	68	95	—	—	—	—	1001
†No. 3 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4 - - -		151	—	260	125	95	—	75	—	68	67	—	—	—	—	836
No. 5 - - -		180	—	275	150	100	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	795

December 22, 1868.																
*Warner; F. H. -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes.	246	—	280	115	100	—	110	—	129	116	—	—	—	—	1096
No. 2 - - -		255	—	240	165	100	—	85	—	84	113	—	—	—	—	1042
No. 3 - - -		265	—	200	135	95	—	75	—	113	102	—	—	—	—	985
December 22, 1868.																
*Wilson; J. A. -	2 Clerkships (Legacy Duty Office).	210	—	270	145	98	—	105	—	110	71	—	—	—	—	1009
Glanvill; H. -		205	—	255	140	100	—	100	—	114	93	—	—	—	—	1007
No. 3 - - -		218	—	255	135	97	—	100	—	100	85	—	—	—	—	990
No. 4 - - -		121	—	285	160	100	—	70	—	80	110	—	—	—	—	926
No. 5 - - -		160	—	280	150	100	—	105	—	75	0	—	—	—	—	870
March 30, 1869.																
§Robinson; T. -	2 Clerkships.	231	—	300	150	100	—	90	—	106	124	—	—	—	—	1101
Evans; D. - -		207	—	275	130	60	—	45	—	123	114	—	—	—	—	954
No. 3 - - -		182	—	235	130	95	—	45	—	116	100	—	—	—	—	903
No. 4 - - -		212	—	0	100	85	—	100	—	106	89	—	—	—	—	692
No. 5 - - -		198	—	160	150	70	—	60	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	638
No. 6 - - -		89	—	235	110	70	—	45	—	66	0	—	—	—	—	615
LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND).																
January 5, 1869.	**Maximum -**	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**850**
Warren; J. H. -	A Clerkship.	299	—	95	80	100	—	—	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	759
No. 2 - - -		275	—	80	85	100	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	700
No. 3 - - -		288	—	98	80	100	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	651
No. 4 - - -		296	—	50	55	90	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	491
No. 5 - - -		137	—	85	50	100	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	372

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his character was such as to fit him for public employment.
§ This candidate having subsequently passed an examination in book-keeping was appointed to the Accountant General's Office.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
LONDON UNIVERSITY.			(Higher Arithmetic).			(Reading).	(Copying MS.)		(Engl. Grammar).							
July 30, 1868.	**Maximum**	**150**	**300**	**100**	**200**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**300**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1650**
Brewer; E.		144	297	75	160	85	115	105	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	1161
No. 2		108	198	85	135	90	168	145	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1129
No. 3		132	227	90	170	80	160	130	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	1129
No. 4		132	286	90	150	60	133	110	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	1121
No. 5		142	284	85	130	55	123	120	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	1119
No. 6		144	242	100	135	80	123	110	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	1104
No. 7		119	160	100	140	90	153	130	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	1062
No. 8		123	250	80	130	70	100	100	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	1038
No. 9		145	255	100	0	75	120	135	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	995
No. 10		105	165	90	130	65	174	100	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	984
No. 11		129	195	100	0	70	134	110	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	968
No. 12		111	256	0	140	65	167	100	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	959
No. 13		121	270	0	0	80	148	110	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	939
No. 14		140	150	75	135	60	125	105	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	935
No. 15		0	223	95	125	75	145	105	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	913
No. 16		108	191	0	140	50	135	105	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	894
No. 17		132	218	0	125	60	128	120	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	883
No. 18		144	180	100	0	75	136	105	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	865
No. 19		0	228	80	125	80	167	0	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	835

No. 20	A Supplementary Clerkship (Open Competition).	0	169	80	125	80	133	100	145								832
No. 21		0	0	90	190	80	165	110	175								810
No. 22		132	177	0	130	75	125	0	170								809
No. 23		132	171	0	150	0	0	105	205								763
No. 24		136	165	0	150	60	102	0	120								733
No. 25		109	258	0	0	78	0	105	165								715
No. 26		108	0	0	125	50	115	110	150								658
No. 27		120	0	0	150	65	0	100	220								655
No. 28		100	0	0	130	78	148	105	0								561
No. 29		124	0	0	0	65	143	100	125								557
No. 30		121	155	0	0	55	0	0	190								521
No. 31		0	153	0	0	80	154	0	130								517
No. 32		140	0	0	0	0	115	105	110								470
No. 33		0	0	0	0	85	100	120	130								435
No. 34		0	0	100	0	85	112	0	100								397
No. 35		0	0	0	140	70	155	0	0								365
No. 36		128	0	0	0	50	104	0	0								282
No. 37		0	0	0	0	50	0	0	160								210
No. 38		110	0	0	0	50	0	0	0								160
No. 39†		0	0	0	0	50	0	100	0								150
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.																	
January 19, 1869.	**Maximum**	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**150** (Reading).	**200**	—	—	**200**	**200**	—		**2050**
*Safford ; F.	A Clerkship.	178	—	65	63	90	—	75	105	—	—	—	—	110	—		686
No. 2		162	—	58	50	80	—	105	120	107	—	—	—	—	—		682
No. 3		0	—	0	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	—		0
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).																	
See Tables G. (7) and (8), pp. 103 and 104.																	

† Ninety-nine other candidates presented themselves, but having failed in the preliminary examination were not allowed to proceed. Of this number 48 failed in handwriting.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.																
June 23, 1868.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**200**	**300**	**300**	—	**1800**
Macdonnell; J. B.	A Clerkship.	225	—	235	105	85	—	60	155	—	—	150	105	—	—	1120
No. 2		268	—	190	105	95	—	50	160	—	—	113	100	—	—	1081
September 1, 1868.																
Brine; R. E.	A Clerkship.	188	—	265	130	100	—	120	115	—	—	89	230	—	—	1237
No. 2		194	—	245	130	100	—	95	120	—	—	120	100	—	—	1104
November 10, 1868.																
*Balfe; J. F.	A Clerkship.	185	—	288	170	100	—	110	175	—	—	93	65	—	—	1186
No. 2		184	—	240	140	100	—	115	65	—	—	67	—	195	—	1106
No. 3		196	—	297	170	100	—	90	130	—	—	35	55	—	—	1073
December 8, 1868.																
Tomlinson; H.	A Clerkship.	264	—	270	130	100	—	105	180	—	—	157	170	—	—	1376
No. 2		224	—	265	125	88	—	80	135	—	—	99	100	—	—	1116
No. 3		263	—	185	105	90	—	90	70	—	—	163	70	—	—	1036

April 27, 1869.																
*Bailey; W. H.	A Clerkship.	298	—	290	200	100	—	125	195	—	—	149	210	—	—	1567
No. 2		234	—	195	120	95	—	105	160	—	—	115	—	160	—	1184
No. 3		185	—	265	105	95	—	75	145	—	—	45	115	—	—	1030
POOR LAW BOARD.							(Special Copying).									
August 4, 1868.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**750**
Hunt; G. E.	3 Situations as Copyist.	302	—	95	80	100	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	667
Norfolk; E. W.		252	—	80	65	95	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	582
*O'Connell; T.		242	—	80	65	85	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	562
No. 4		246	—	55	70	95	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	541
No. 5		242	—	55	50	80	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	512
No. 6		162	—	80	60	100	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	472
No. 7		185	—	0	0	70	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	340
No. 8		0	—	90	60	100	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	330
No. 9		0	—	0	55	70	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
No. 10		0	—	0	0	50	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).																
February 16, 1869.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**1 50**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1150**
Gilfoyle; J.	An Extra Clerkship.	287	—	80	60	100	—	100	170	108	—	—	—	—	—	905
No. 2		200	—	75	65	100	—	90	110	112	—	—	—	—	—	752
No. 3		183	—	99	50	100	—	135	90	90	—	—	—	—	—	747
No. 4		225	—	70	60	100	—	100	120	67	+	+	—	—	—	742
No. 5		180	—	0	60	80	—	105	0	95	—	—	—	—	—	520
April 13, 1869.																
Swaine; H. M. I.	An Extra Clerkship.	266	—	75	80	100	—	100	190	100	—	—	—	—	—	911
No. 2		228	—	0	75	100	—	0	185	110	—	—	—	—	—	698
No. 3		191	—	0	55	95	—	105	170	81	—	—	—	—	—	697
No. 4		199	—	0	0	85	—	70	100	91	—	—	—	—	—	545
No. 5		0	—	85	65	95	—	0	75	77	—	—	—	—	—	397

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and *Date of* Competition.	Department and *Situation.*	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE.																
	Maximum -	**300**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	—	**2150**
Haines; F. W. -	2 Clerkships in the Secretary's Office.	234	—	275	135	100	—	115	180	110	110	—	160	185	—	1604
Isaacson; R. F. -		163	—	290	135	100	—	115	160	68	110	—	80	225	—	1446
No. 3 - - -		125	—	285	100	100	—	90	185	60	65	—	210	220	—	1440
No. 4 - - -		142	—	275	145	100	—	110	190	102	95	—	65	200	—	1424
No. 5 - - -		119	—	290	135	100	—	100	170	85	75	—	50	195	—	1319
No. 6 - - -		94	—	285	145	100	—	110	155	65	30	—	85	225	—	1294
January 19, 1869.																
†No. 1 - - -	5 Clerkships (Secretary's Office).	227	—	255	160	100	—	150	170	96	118	—	240	280	—	1796
†No. 2 - - -		194	—	273	135	100	—	135	140	91	102	—	175	275	—	1620
†No. 3 - - -		224	—	264	150	100	—	115	155	70	101	—	145	260	—	1584
†No. 4 - - -		205	—	264	140	100	—	115	135	105	91	—	195	210	—	1560
No. 5 - - -		197	—	282	135	100	—	130	150	114	73	—	100	250	—	1531
No. 6 - - -		201	—	255	125	100	—	135	160	96	60	—	100	260	—	1492
No. 7 - - -		211	—	192	90	95	—	130	145	91	91	—	195	200	—	1440
No. 8 - - -		240	—	246	130	95	—	115	130	65	85	—	75	215	—	1396
No. 9 - - -		127	—	246	125	100	—	105	160	63	54	—	175	240	—	1395
No. 10 - - -		175	—	282	120	100	—	115	80	63	67	—	130	215	—	1347

No. 11	141	—	200	80	95	—	105	155	87	48	—	235	180	—	1326
No. 12	126	—	264	90	95	—	100	95	72	110	—	207	155	—	1314
No. 13	218	—	273	120	80	—	90	35	45	60	—	145	190	—	1256
No. 14	223	—	246	140	80	—	90	110	103	77	—	65	120	—	1254
No. 15	167	—	219	115	80	—	90	75	74	84	—	100	205	—	1209
No. 16	207	—	211	90	100	—	75	125	84	50	—	65	160	—	1167
No. 17	150	—	200	110	100	—	85	125	73	73	—	55	145	—	1116
No. 18	167	—	200	90	90	—	100	70	20	24	—	60	180	—	1001
November 19, 1868. **Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	**300**	**300**	—	**1400**
*Pickersgill; E. H.	295	—	300	125	100	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	205	—	1170
Milburne; W. R. C.	291	—	275	160	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	1151
Horner; A. B.	280	—	290	175	100	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	190	—	1140
Young; W. D.	206	—	300	130	100	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	239	—	1120
Williams; J. C.	323	—	295	120	100	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	167	—	1095
Hockey; J.	283	—	300	135	100	—	90	—	—	—	—	180	—	—	1088
Nesfield; F. D.	220	—	260	160	98	—	120	—	—	—	—	220	—	—	1078
Cole, E. R.	276	—	300	180	100	—	110	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	1070
Reeves; W. E.	172	—	295	165	100	—	70	—	—	—	—	255	—	—	1057
‡No. 10	272	—	265	120	95	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	165	—	1047
Coyne; E. S.	188	—	295	140	95	—	130	—	—	—	—	195	—	—	1043
‡No. 12	307	—	260	160	98	—	105	—	—	—	—	103	—	—	1033
Hodgson; F. M.	269	—	240	140	98	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	1012
*MacGregor; J. P.	128	—	295	153	100	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	205	—	1001
Salmond; G. E.	193	—	285	90	95	—	115	—	—	—	—	220	—	—	998
Taylor; A. C.	259	—	290	145	93	—	135	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	997
Giles; J. D.	132	—	270	160	98	—	145	—	—	—	—	190	—	—	995
§No. 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooper; W.	305	—	265	137	88	—	80	—	—	—	—	113	—	—	988
Penny; C. H.	282	—	290	150	100	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	984
Powys; R. A. N.	261	—	250	120	95	—	130	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	961
‡No. 22	244	—	295	115	100	—	120	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	957

† These candidates were passed on the examination, but were not appointed, the nominations being withdrawn by the Department.
‡ These candidates passed on the examination, but were unable to satisfy the commissioners that their health was such as to fit them for public employment.
§ This candidate passed on the examination, but subsequently declined to accept an appointment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
	POST OFFICE—*cont.*															
November 19, 1868.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	**300**	**300**	—	**1400**
Roche; M.		191	—	225	140	100	—	90	—	—	—	—	210	—	—	956
Blomefield; A. M. N.		227	—	245	130	98	—	100	—	—	—	—	155	—	—	955
James; P.		239	—	250	150	95	—	90	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	944
Bedingfeld; H.		276	—	265	115	95	—	70	—	—	—	—	115	—	—	936
Hawkins; E. P.		204	—	300	130	100	—	135	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	936
Johnston; *N. W. R.*		251	—	290	120	100	—	110	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	931
De Garston; N.		112	—	245	135	93	—	105	—	—	—	—	225	—	—	915
Scott; E. M.		189	—	265	120	93	—	60	—	—	—	—	175	—	—	902
Berkeley; P. M.		264	—	250	130	85	—	80	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	899
No. 32		165	—	265	125	100	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	132	—	897
Chuck; S. S.		263	—	280	120	97	—	60	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	893
No. 34		208	—	260	105	98	—	135	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	891
No. 35		222	—	210	105	95	—	135	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	887
No. 36		151	—	290	140	95	—	120	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	881
No. 37.		231	—	300	138	100	—	70	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	879
		213	—	285	133	98	—	105	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	879
No. 39		248	—	195	130	90	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	876
No. 40		174	—	205	110	95	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	874
No. 41		212	—	285	130	100	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	873

No. 42	32 Clerkships in the Savings Bank Department.	202	—	265	135	98	—	90	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	870
		235	—	295	135	70	—	90	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	870
No. 44		246	—	250	100	85	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	866
No. 45		214	—	235	130	95	—	90	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	864
No. 46		150	—	290	120	100	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	113	—	863
No. 47		157	—	295	125	100	—	105	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	862
No. 48		266	—	275	120	98	—	45	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	861
No. 49		246	—	265	100	90	—	75	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	858
No. 50		130	—	265	130	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	132	—	857
No. 51		182	—	255	140	98	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	854
No. 52		286	—	190	110	95	—	120	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	851
No. 53		264	—	260	135	95	—	75	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	849
No. 54		113	—	295	135	100	—	90	—	—	—	—	115	—	—	848
No. 55		182	—	265	155	93	—	70	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	845
No. 56		206	—	245	150	95	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	843
		139	—	290	135	60	—	55	—	—	—	—	155	—	—	834
No. 57		279	—	210	115	100	—	60	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	834
		79	—	235	120	90	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	205	—	834
No. 60		223	—	230	100	95	—	70	—	—	—	—	112	—	—	830
No. 61		155	—	245	120	90	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	825
		241	—	190	120	95	—	105	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	816
No. 62		158	—	225	138	100	—	70	—	—	—	—	125	—	—	816
		199	—	295	110	100	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	815
No. 64		210	—	275	110	95	—	80	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	815
No. 66		186	—	275	140	90	—	90	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	806
No. 67		159	—	250	100	95	—	75	—	—	—	—	125	—	—	804
No. 68		180	—	205	150	100	—	90	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	790
No. 69		105	—	275	120	100	—	130	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	785
No. 70		173	—	230	145	85	—	70	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	783
No. 71		111	—	280	130	100	—	120	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	776
No. 72		195	—	285	100	90	—	70	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	775
No. 73		157	—	265	110	100	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	770
No. 74		245	—	165	130	100	—	110	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	765
No. 75		178	—	215	140	100	—	80	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	763

† This candidate passed on the examination, but was unable to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Precis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
November 19, 1868—*cont.*	Post Office—*cont.*															
	Maximum	350		300	200	100		150					300	300		1400
No. 76		160		265	108	100		80						41		754
No. 77		149		250	110	100		120					140	18		747
No. 78		161		165	100	90		120					140			746
No. 79		245		200	150	95		80					25			745
No. 80		184		225	160	95		40					35			739
No. 81		143		255	115	100		100					20			733
No. 82		155		245	140	100		55					30			725
No. 83		198		160	130	95		90					50			718
		153		215	115	95		55					85	31		718
No. 85		153		200	125	88		45					95			706
No. 86		110		175	150	100		35					138			688
No. 87		114		220	140	75		80					55			684
No. 88		201		180	100	90		70						31		672
No. 89		107		235	115	80		75					50	10		662
No. 90		158		220	105	70		80						61		648
No. 91		77		190	130	90		60								608
No. 92		167		150	100	60		30					25			532

January 19, 1869.																
†No. 1	10 Clerkships in the Savings Bank Department.	246	—	300	100	100	—	128	—	—	—	—	235	—	1109
†No. 2		217	—	300	170	95	—	120	—	—	—	—	175	—	1077
†No. 3		257	—	300	165	100	—	83	—	—	—	150	—	—	1055
†No. 4		148	—	282	125	100	—	105	—	—	—	—	215	—	975
†No. 5		174	—	264	110	100	—	135	—	—	—	190	—	—	973
†No. 6		246	—	288	125	100	—	105	—	—	—	100	—	—	964
†No. 7		229	—	288	100	95	—	120	—	—	—	128	—	—	960
†No. 8		196	—	273	100	100	—	90	—	—	—	195	—	—	954
†No. 9		259	—	273	145	100	—	88	—	—	—	90	—	—	950
†No. 10		190	—	264	115	90	—	68	—	—	—	215	—	—	942
No. 11		223	—	192	100	100	—	98	—	—	—	215	—	—	928
No. 12		190	—	264	125	100	—	68	—	—	—	—	180	—	927
No. 13		262	—	255	110	90	—	83	—	—	—	125	—	—	925
No. 14		231	—	246	110	95	—	98	—	—	—	142	—	—	922
No. 15		197	—	246	120	90	—	90	—	—	—	173	—	—	916
No. 16		191	—	237	100	95	—	98	—	—	—	190	—	—	911
No. 17		253	—	273	135	90	—	75	—	—	—	75	—	—	901
No. 18		222	—	219	115	100	—	113	—	—	—	120	—	—	889
No. 19		108	—	240	170	95	—	98	—	—	—	—	165	—	871
No. 20		72	—	264	110	90	—	113	—	—	—	240	—	—	859
No. 21		222	—	228	140	95	—	105	—	—	—	65	—	—	855
No. 22		185	—	228	130	90	—	75	—	—	—	125	—	—	833
No. 23		218	—	183	125	95	—	83	—	—	—	120	—	—	824
No. 24		203	—	219	150	90	—	60	—	—	—	82	—	—	804
No. 25		192	—	201	120	95	—	68	—	—	—	125	—	—	801
No. 26		233	—	246	120	95	—	53	—	—	—	45	—	—	792
No. 27		212	—	228	90	100	—	75	—	—	—	65	—	—	770
No. 28		159	—	291	100	95	—	75	—	—	—	45	—	—	765
No. 29		117	—	246	105	80	—	68	—	—	—	105	—	—	721
No. 30		139	—	160	100	80	—	60	—	—	—	30	—	—	569

† These candidates were passed on the examination, but were not appointed, the nominations being withdrawn by the Department.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and *Date of* Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND).																
November 10, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**100**	**200**	**200**	—	**2100**
Sharp; J. E. E. S. B.	A Clerkship.	262	—	225	100	100	—	135	165	119	140	55	145	175	—	1621
No. 2 - - -		214	—	270	140	100	—	110	145	53	45	50	140	165	—	1432
									Blackstone's Com. **200**							
December 8, 1868.																
Handcock; G. F. -	A Clerkship.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	—	—	—	130	180	—	428
No. 2 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	120	165	—	392
No. 3 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	90	155	—	337
No. 4 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	40	70	—	190
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF).																
January 19, 1869.	**Maximum** -	**250**	—	**100**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**1000**
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship.	0	—	60	135	95	—	130	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	530
No. 2 - - -		0	—	80	100	95	—	130	—	—	—	101	—	—	—	506
No. 3 - - -		100	—	0	90	80	—	120	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	390

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND).																
March 30, 1869.	**Maximum** -	**150**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**750**
Shoveller; J. H. -	An Index Compilership.	113	—	265	165	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	638
No. 2 - - -		132	—	265	130	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	612
No. 3 - - -		104	—	200	130	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	509
May 25, 1869.																
*Elliott; T. G. -	2 Index Compilerships.	140	—	265	140	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	645
Woolcock; J. T. -		138	—	265	140	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	640
No. 3 - - -		98	—	250	155	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	598
No. 4 - - -		90	—	220	145	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	550
No. 5 - - -		127	—	190	135	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	547
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND).																
March 30, 1869.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1150**
O'Neil; P. J. -	A Clerkship (Dublin).	246	—	100	80	100	—	80	110	118	—	—	—	—	—	834
No. 2 - - -		226	—	90	70	90	—	95	143	0	—	—	—	—	—	714
No. 3 - - -		255	—	65	50	70	—	105	0	103	—	—	—	—	—	648
No. 4 - - -		214	—	55	60	90	—	0	110	0	—	—	—	—	—	529
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.																
February 23, 1869.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**200**	—	—	**200** (Irish.)	**200**	**200**	**300**	**200**	**2250**
Purser; A. - -		316	—	275	165	100	—	180	—	—	—	46	190	300	200	1772
†No. 2 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loughnan; J. M.		241	—	300	185	100	—	170	—	—	—	124	180	290	—	1590
No. 4 - - -		275	—	295	160	100	—	180	—	—	—	—	195	300	—	1505
No. 5 - - -		233	—	295	150	100	—	170	—	—	—	56	180	300	—	1484
No. 6 - - -		291	—	270	160	100	—	100	—	—	—	126	150	275	—	1472
No. 7 - - -		258	—	270	160	100	—	130	—	—	—	52	170	285	—	1425

† This Candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that he was within the prescribed limits of age.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY—*cont.*																
February 23, 1869.	**Maximum**	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**200**	—	—	**200** (Irish.)	**200**	**200**	**300**	**200**	**2250**
No. 8	2 Clerkships, Dublin (open competition).	225	—	270	135	98	—	160	—	—	—	22	155	165	—	1230
No. 9		274	—	275	180	90	—	120	—	—	—	58	170	0	—	1167
No. 10		250	—	285	170	100	—	165	—	—	—	—	120	0	—	1090
No. 11		164	—	275	140	100	—	120	—	—	—	—	110	170	—	1079
No. 12		0	—	295	120	90	—	120	—	—	—	48	160	240	—	1073
		0	—	215	135	100	—	180	—	—	0	28	160	255	0	1073
No. 14		262	—	220	140	95	—	100	—	—	—	104	140	0	—	1061
No. 15		131	—	190	120	100	—	120	—	—	—	22	0	290	—	973
No. 16		220	—	210	150	90	—	0	—	—	—	—	130	0	130	930
No. 17		173	—	265	145	100	—	140	—	—	—	10	0	0	—	833
No. 18		0	—	270	135	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	0	225	—	830
No. 19		0	—	285	130	100	—	140	—	—	—	30	130	0	—	815
No. 20		0	—	255	175	100	—	120	—	—	—	16	0	0	—	666
No. 21*		0	—	245	125	95	—	0	—	—	—	10	0	0	—	475
SALMON FISHERIES OFFICE.																
December 16, 1868.	**Maximum**	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**700**
*Fryer; C. E.	A Clerkship.	199	—	100	85	100	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	614
No. 2		147	—	0	55	90	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382
No. 3		0	—	55	65	90	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.																
June 23, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**850**
Harris; E. - -	A situation as Assistant Book-keeper.	260	—	75	65	85	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	—	—	588
No. 2 - - -		0	—	0	60	50	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	110
July 7, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**1000**
*Durkin; T. R. -	2 Clerkships in the General Stores Division.	192	—	80	65	100	—	100	—	—	—	103	—	—	—	640
Smith; J. - -		199	—	80	58	90	—	90	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	619
No. 3 - - -		209	—	85	72	98	—	100	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	564
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.																
July 7, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**200**	—	—	**1200**
Browne; L. -	A Clerkship.	325	—	96	75	100	—	—	190	102	—	—	180	—	—	1068
No. 2 - - -		274	—	93	75	97	—	—	155	63	—	—	165	—	—	922
No. 3 - - -		217	—	60	75	85	—	—	145	68	—	—	0	—	—	650
No. 4 - - -		0	—	90	80	90	—	—	150	68	—	—	0	—	—	478
No. 5 - - -		0	—	0	70	80	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	150
STATIONERY OFFICE.																
July 7, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1100**
Dyason; C. H. -	A Clerkship.	272	—	250	115	95	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	832
No. 2 - - -		141	—	270	110	75	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	686
No. 3 - - -		118	—	235	120	95	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	668
September 1, 1868.																
Barton; R. - -	A Clerkship.	288	—	290	160	100	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	928
No. 2 - - -		208	—	290	145	95	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	873
No. 3 - - -		210	—	270	150	100	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	850

† Ten other candidates presented themselves but, having failed in a preliminary examination in handwriting, they were not allowed to proceed.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and *Date of* Competition.	Department and *Situation.*	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
TRADE, BOARD OF:																
August 18, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**200**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**200**	**200**	—	**1300**
*Maude; A. H.	A Clerkship.	229	—	65	135	95	—	—	110	122	—	—	180	—	—	936
No. 2 - - -		186	—	50	100	95	—	—	90	96	—	—	180	—	—	797
No. 3 - - -		144	—	70	0	90	—	—	100	81	—	—	165	—	—	650
November 10, 1868.																
Malan; H. N. de M.	A Clerkship.	235	—	78	130	100	—	—	120	122	—	—	160	—	—	945
No. 2 - - -		212	—	94	115	100	—	—	135	94	—	—	150	—	—	900
No. 3 - - -		234	—	78	115	95	—	—	135	60	—	—	150	—	—	867
No. 4 - - -		188	—	80	160	95	—	—	140	74	—	—	—	100	—	837
No. 5 - - -		184	—	58	0	98	—	—	0	61	—	—	140	—	—	541
No. 6 - - -		0	—	97	150	100	—	—	85	50	—	—	0	—	—	482
December 22, 1868.																
*Travers; B. L. C.	A Clerkship.	244	—	75	110	95	—	—	145	113	—	—	100	—	—	882
No. 2 - - -		152	—	80	135	100	—	—	105	119	—	—	144	—	—	835
No. 3 - - -		123	—	85	110	90	—	—	75	85	—	—	110	—	—	678
No. 4 - - -		0	—	75	145	100	—	—	125	101	—	—	100	—	—	646
No. 5 - - -		150	—	0	130	95	—	—	110	0	—	—	130	—	—	615
No. 6 - - -		0	—	0	100	60	—	—	80	0	—	—	—	0	—	240

TREASURY.																
December 8, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	—	**300**	**200**	**2100**
Hamilton; C. R. B.	A Clerkship.	200	—	240	160	100	—	130	180	99	80	—	—	170	150	1509
March 30, 1869.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1100**
Brock-Arnold; G.M.	A Supplementary Clerkship.	182	—	300	145	100	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	857
No. 2 - - -		216	—	260	140	90	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	821
No. 3 - - -		202	—	200	100	70	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	617
May 11, 1869.																
Aldridge; E. G. -	A Supplementary Clerkship.	220	—	270	160	85	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	860
No. 2 - - -		253	—	270	130	95	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	848
No. 3 - - -		214	—	290	125	100	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	844
WAR OFFICE.																
September 29, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**110**	—	**200**	**200**	**100**	—	**200**	**200**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	**1210**
*Fitzpatrick; B. G.	A Supplemental Clerkship in the Adjutant-General's Office†	40	—	200	150	95	—	125	70	34	40	—	—	—	—	754
No. 2 - - -		0	—	150	140	95	—	160	110	0	0	—	—	—	—	655
No. 3 - - -		0	—	0	130	95	—	115	150	0	0	—	—	—	—	490
WOODS, OFFICE OF.																
July 7, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	**150**	—	**200**	—	—	**1650**
No. 1 - - -	A Supplementary Clerkship.	139	—	270	110	95	—	80	0	—	70	—	110	—	—	874
No. 2 - - -		113	—	255	110	95	—	85	0	—	82	—	50	—	—	790

† One other competition was announced for this office; but, the nominations having been withdrawn, it did not take place.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
WOODS, OFFICE OF—*cont.*																
October 13, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	**150**	—	**200**	**200**	—	**1650**
Hodgson; J. W. -	A Clerkship.	161	—	237	120	95	—	105	140	—	83	—	100	—	—	1041
No. 2 - - -		220	—	264	130	85	—	70	90	—	92	—	30	—	—	981
No. 3 - - -		179	—	195	130	90	—	105	130	—	90	—	30	—	—	949
October 27, 1868.																
Lucas; W. H. -	A Clerkship.	185	—	255	110	93	—	105	180	—	60	—	—	155	—	1143
No. 2 - - -		163	—	245	130	95	—	100	170	—	0	—	145	—	—	1048
No. 3 - - -		109	—	235	118	93	—	100	0	—	90	—	130	—	—	875
WORKS, OFFICE OF.																
December 22, 1868.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	**300**	—	—	**1600**
*Fitzgerald; J. -	A Clerkship.	253	—	300	125	100	—	140	155	—	—	—	140	—	—	1213
No. 2 - - -		109	—	225	115	100	—	110	80	—	—	—	175	—	—	914

TABLE G. (2.)—ADMIRALTY.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic and Mensuration.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence. (in Dictation and Orthographical Papers.)	English Composition.	Geography.	History.	English Grammar.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Pure Mathematics (Higher).	Mixed Mathematics (Higher).	Chemistry and Physics.	Total.
October 13, 1868.	**Maximum** -	350	100	100	100	150	150	150	150	200	200	200	300	300	450	450	450	3800
White; H. G. -	An Assistant Schoolmastership in Sheerness Dockyard [Open Competition.]	255	50	68	100	130	94	53	55	179	135	188	150	195	115	65	40	1872
No. 2 - -		232	89	58	100	125	80	50	95	92	131	120	130	140	75	85	170	1772
No. 3 - -		206	94	80	95	110	82	62	50	111	132	135	180	135	35	70	35	1662
No. 4 - -		306	80	65	100	115	98	53	75	180	92	142	0	150	45	40	45	1588
No. 5 - -		169	66	53	97	95	92	59	65	102	110	110	100	0	30	5	190	1403
No. 6 - -		309	100	82	100	140	81	98	120	97	100	95	0	0	10	—	—	1332
No. 7 - -		232	0	80	88	80	58	0	0	171	118	100	110	145	—	—	—	1152

TABLE G. (3.)—COLONIAL OFFICE.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Précis.	Class I.					Class II.		Class III.			Class IV.		Total.
			Latin Translation.	Latin Composition.	Greek Translation.	Greek Composition.	Greek and Roman Literature.	Modern History.	English Composition.	Constitutional Law.	International Law.	Political Economy.	Mathematics.	Book-keeping.	
July 30, 1868.	**Maximum** -	600	300	300	300	300	300	900	600	500	500	500	1100	100	5100
Smyth; J. A. R. -	A Ceylon Writership.	270	260	100	180	45	30	570	360	325	375	250	—	—	2765
No. 2 - - -		210	265	90	250	105	90	500	240	—	—	—	440	—	2190
No. 3† - - -		330	230	80	90	45	0	20	450	—	—	—	357	85	1637
November 5, 1868.															
Hartshorne; B. F. § -	A Ceylon Writership.	390	250	180	260	240	200	675	510	250	380	300	—	—	3635

† One other candidate was nominated, but failed to pass the preliminary examination.
§ Two other candidates were nominated, but failed to pass the preliminary examination.

Table G. (4.)—COLONIAL OFFICE—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	English Composition.	Précis.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Italian.	Geography.	History.	Constitutional Law.	International Law.	Total.
November 5, 1868.	Maximum -	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	—
Skinner; A. M. -	A Cadetship, Straits Settlements.	120	140	127	—	107	73	60	121	95	150	130	1123
No. 2 " -		80	180	113	60	77	83	—	53	95	—	—	741

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TABLE G. (5.)—**COLONIAL OFFICE**†—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Précis.	Class I.					Class II.			Class III.		Class IV.			Class V.		Total.
			Latin Translation.	Latin Composition.	Greek Translation.	Greek Composition.	Greek and Roman Literature.	French.	German.	Italian.	History.	English Composition.	Constitutional Law.	International Law.	Political Economy.	Mathematics.	Book-keeping.	
January, 1869.	**Maximum**	600	300	300	300	300	300	500	500	500	900	600	500	500	500	1400	100	5100
Round; F. R.	A Clerkship.	510	300	255	255	240	190	—	—	—	756	600	—	—	—	395	70	3571
No. 2		495	—	—	—	—	—	290	328	386	68	380	—	—	—	960	36	2883
No. 3		390	300	270	210	30	—	303	102	213	455	400	—	—	—	1	1	2073
No. 4 §		375	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	518	380	140	200	100	200	5	1918

Another competition was held for a Clerkship in this Office, but each of the candidates failed in the preliminary part of the examination.
One other candidate was nominated but failed in the preliminary part of the examination.

TABLE G. (6.)—**EDUCATION OFFICE.**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Précis and Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	Book-keeping.	Total.	Geography.	History.	Latin.	French.	Mathematics.	Total.
November 10, 1868.	**Maximum**	**350**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**1250**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**1850**
†No. 1 - - -	Two Assistant Clerkships.	133	91	80	100	125	150	80	82	841	—	—	55	—	10	906
No. 2 - - -		234	96	85	100	100	70	0	120	805	0	20	—	—	—	825
No. 3 - - -		0	96	75	96	105	75	120	92	659	—	—	50	0	—	709
No. 4 - - -		0	0	55	95	75	120	125	123	603	0	—	—	0	—	603
No. 5 - - -		188	0	60	95	75	55	70	31	574	—	0	—	0	—	574
No. 6 - - -		0	93	65	100	80	0	0	77	415	0	—	—	10	—	425

† This candidate passed on the examination but was unable to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to qualify him for public employment.

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TABLE G. (6).—**EDUCATION OFFICE.**—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Précis and Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	Book-keeping.	Total.	Geography.	History.	Latin.	French.	Pure Mathematics.	Political Economy.	Total.
January 19, 1869.	**Maximum**	350	100	100	100	150	150	150	150	1250	300	300	300	300	300	300	1850
Reid; A. H. -	Two Assistant Clerkships.	314	95	75	100	120	90	66	116	976	—	—	—	40	125	—	1,141
Hamilton; W. F.		278	85	75	100	130	94	89	135	986	59	71	—	—	—	—	1,116
No. 3 - - -		256	90	60	98	140	105	88	105	942	67	43	—	—	—	—	1,052
No. 4 - - -		251	*73*	53	90	*105*	120	73	111	876	0	—	—	—	55	—	931
No. 5 - - -		*288*	*68*	*55*	90	*120*	*86*	*0*	129	834	63	28	—	—	—	—	925
No. 6 - -		187	90	83	95	130	75	0	45	705	—	—	—	40	—	175	920
		259	50	55	100	115	86	96	120	881	—	39	—	—	0	—	920
No. 8 - - -		228	88	64	92	135	53	74	65	799	—	0	95	—	—	—	894
No. 9 - - -		252	85	60	95	90	90	0	116	788	—	—	—	0	0	—	788
No. 10 - - -		133	45	70	100	115	90	85	120	758	—	0	—	—	0	—	758
No. 11 - - -		218	0	85	80	105	105	0	107	700	—	32	15	—	—	—	747
No. 12 - - -		198	50	50	80	60	0	0	78	516	30	6	—	—	—	—	552

TABLE G. (7.)—NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Book-keeping.	Orthography.	English Composition.	English Grammar and Language.	English Literature.	Rhetoric and Criticism.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Geography.	English History.	Greek and Roman History.	Physical Science.	Logic.	Political Economy.	Total.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	Logic.	Political Economy.	Philosophy of Education.	Higher Mathematics.	Magnetism, Electricity, and Heat.	Total.
June 23, 1868.	**Maximum**	600	200	200	600	300	500	400	400	400	300	500	200	200	600	300	300	6000	500	500	400	400	400	400	600	500	9600
*Mc.Callum; J.	A Sub-Inspectorship of National Schools.	533	84	110	540	185	290	185	370	257	173	290	136	137	173	115	140	3718	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2		337	156	130	440	155	245	140	298	0	119	330	70	106	212	190	155	3083	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3		274	0	100	480	155	235	160	334	195	0	0	0	117	0	140	0	2190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4		318	0	100	0	0	0	0	281	0	0	0	0	0	151	0	0	850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 5		180	0	0	0	105	0	0	147	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	0	602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June 23, 1868.																											
Sullivan; M.	A Third-class District Inspectorship of National Schools.	514	162	170	490	165	335	230	335	235	246	380	126	135	280	175	135	4113	0	165	195	0	0	195	246	211	5125
No. 2		518	88	195	370	170	285	210	393	392	274	310	71	100	375	115	100	3966	0	165	0	0	0	175	380	302	4989
No. 3		425	102	170	440	200	310	245	246	182	144	350	112	141	226	125	190	3608	0	215	185	0	0	155	0	0	4163
No. 4		370	152	150	450	145	300	230	263	149	0	245	98	170	0	115	110	2947	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 5		374	0	190	400	150	175	185	321	190	116	165	0	100	0	0	0	2368	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 6		354	136	160	440	110	185	0	252	0	0	290	79	132	0	125	0	2263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 7		318	0	190	390	150	230	155	275	178	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	1996	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 8		346	104	180	350	140	0	0	207	137	0	195	0	80	0	110	130	1979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 9		310	88	190	470	110	0	0	259	0	0	195	75	77	0	0	0	1774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 10		0	0	0	300	0	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE G. (8.)—**NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND)**—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Grammar.	English Composition.	Précis.	Geography.	Book-keeping.	English Literature.	French.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
March 30, 1869.	**Maximum**	**350**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**150**	**200**	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**2050**
Moore; C. H.	Three Clerkships.	298	85	60	100	85	105	190	144	149	92	—	80	158	1546
Conway; J.		294	80	75	100	70	130	195	112	119	82	110	—	174	1541
Dowd; W. J. J.		288	85	90	97	108	125	75	126	183	103	95	—	122	1497
No. 4		276	65	85	90	95	105	195	124	143	73	85	—	150	1486
No. 5		209	98	80	95	100	110	180	85	159	71	80	—	165	1432
No. 6		257	80	75	95	80	105	195	104	125	70	100	—	107	1399
No. 7		208	100	68	95	70	130	190	90	100	63	90	—	99	1303
No. 8		179	87	50	95	78	95	0	66	87	76	110	—	118	1041
No. 9		0	100	0	80	70	110	170	54	100	72	—	120	89	965
No. 10		0	85	0	98	100	90	195	0	108	0	—	90	104	870
No. 11		0	80	73	100	95	110	150	0	0	70	—	95	0	773
No. 12		0	0	0	85	0	85	0	0	0	0	130	—	98	398
No. 13		0	0	0	60	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	140

TABLE G. (9.)—CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic (including Averages and Per-centages.)	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	Health Marks.	Total.
July 7, 1868.	**Maximum**	260	50	120	100	120	170	150	80	1050
Giblions; J. S.	A Cadetship.	160	23	120	58	120	136	156	68	811
No. 2		167	39	90	65	115	112	98	70	756
No. 3		158	38	60	53	100	94	60	64	611
No. 4		162	16	0	0	100	94	108	60	540
July 7, 1868.										
Jevers; J. H.	A Cadetship.	186	48	100	70	115	85	132	70	806
No. 2		134	45	80	50	100	85	88	76	658
No. 3		0	16	120	80	120	92	67	72	567
No. 4		0	27	0	65	60	85	0	97	304
August 18, 1868.										
Joyce; W. H.	A Cadetship.	204	36	108	80	120	110	112	73	843
No. 2		189	32	96	75	115	115	111	75	808
No. 3		147	27	96	75	115	90	116	52	718
No. 4		123	33	96	65	115	102	83	61	678
No. 5		102	28	78	60	100	120	104	70	662
November 10, 1868										
Lees; T. O. H.	4 Cadetships.	167	40	113	85	115	145	150	74	889
Gillman; H. C.		141	40	117	83	120	119	130	61	811
Triscott; A. H. E.		103	34	91	70	120	110	113	73	804
Harpur; A. M.		163	46	115	63	120	136	105	55	803
No. 5		174	34	96	60	110	119	117	75	785
No. 6		115	47	112	60	120	145	117	59	775
No. 7		152	42	88	68	115	110	134	60	769
No. 8		113	46	104	80	120	119	108	63	753
No. 9		152	22	101	53	120	127	72	62	709
No. 10		165	44	0	70	110	140	100	70	708
No. 11		133	32	90	53	110	93	103	68	682
No. 12		110	42	60	65	115	102	101	69	664
No. 13		128	32	72	63	110	93	79	67	644
No. 14		126	35	0	65	100	127	72	53	578
No. 15		0	0	115	60	120	145	61	54	555
No. 16		0	8	84	60	120	119	74	57	522
No. 17		0	25	78	55	120	93	60	72	503
No. 18		0	21	0	75	115	119	102	64	496
No. 19		9	0	0	50	100	93	80	55	378
November 24, 1868.										
MacDermott; H. R.	A Cadetship.	143	22	116	51	100	110	107	53	702
No. 2		152	18	72	75	100	115	101	55	688
No. 3		115	44	78	63	115	110	61	80	666
No. 4		0	40	78	50	115	120	86	78	567

TABLE G. (9.)—Constabulary (Ireland)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic (including Averages and Per-centages.)	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	Health Marks.	Total.
January 19, 1869.	**Maximum**	260	50	120	100	120	170	150	80	1050
Knox; H. B.	3 Cadetships.	167	48	115	75	120	128	124	73	850
Gibson; T. D.		163	32	100	80	120	128	130	66	819
Shoveller; W. H. De R.		203	44	100	67	110	111	97	58	790
No. 4		154	33	80	70	110	102	110	65	724
No. 5		155	44	70	65	95	110	119	53	720
No. 6		139	31	120	65	120	85	87	54	701
No. 7		177	33	0	75	105	111	112	59	672
No. 8		176	36	70	72	115	0	122	67	658
No. 9		176	36	0	55	80	111	95	70	623
No. 10		137	44	105	70	115	0	88	61	620
No. 11		177	10	0	65	80	94	65	80	571
No. 12		0	10	100	55	115	85	81	60	506
No. 13		147	17	0	75	100	0	83	69	491
No. 14		134	36	0	60	80	0	84	74	468
No. 15		91	32	0	85	80	0	102	71	461
No. 16		104	17	0	65	80	0	88	57	411
No. 17		0	0	60	50	90	85	0	51	336
March 16, 1869.	**Maximum**	150	50	150	150	100	200	150	80	1030
Croghan; W. T.	A Cadetship.	123	50	115	120	95	140	130	72	845
No. 2		125	38	90	115	100	120	115	69	772
No. 3		91	40	75	90	70	110	64	70	610
No. 4		0	30	80	80	70	120	80	78	538
April 13, 1869.										
Gillmor; G.	A Cadetship.	119	46	120	115	100	140	120	57	817
No. 2		116	40	130	100	95	130	96	68	775
No. 3		137	48	140	75	85	130	71	65	751
No. 4		94	34	65	110	80	80	110	74	647
No. 5		0	4	0	75	80	0	0	60	219
June 22, 1869.										
Jennings; J. R. B.	A Cadetship.	133	40	140	110	100	105	115	70	813
No. 2		119	45	150	100	90	100	100	64	768
No. 3		99	34	0	100	80	100	110	65	588
No. 4		0	46	0	95	80	90	65	60	436

TABLE G. (10.)—OPEN COMPETITIONS for SITUATIONS in the STEAM FACTORIES, DOCKYARDS, and VICTUALLING YARDS.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	French.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Total.
Dec. 1 *and* 2, 1868.	**Maximum**	250	100	100	100	100	100	150	300	300	15 00
Blundell; S. H.	Situation of Engineer Student, Devonport, Portsmouth, Sheerness, and Woolwich.	238	85	80	75	78	89	125	239	250	1259
Wishart; W. L.		230	94	85	90	87	85	90	195	274	1230
Ahorn; G.		190	97	80	83	73	91	140	244	230	1228
Trivess; A. M.		172	88	70	79	89	81	140	231	265	1215
Edwards; R. W.		214	100	85	85	87	89	140	237	174	1211
Donald; B.		205	85	85	85	79	60	140	237	179	1155
Young; E. T.		222	90	75	66	74	90	115	211	197	1140
Souter; J.		165	70	60	73	84	89	140	232	214	1127
Sharp; W.		183	96	60	65	58	71	135	197	222	1087
Hawthorn; J. G.		209	65	80	62	73	59	80	213	242	1083
Monk; J. E.		181	92	80	80	74	60	120	221	173	1081
Taylor; C. D. P.		148	85	65	78	69	91	125	205	215	1081
Hines; W.		160	85	75	80	72	55	115	221	210	1073
Gilson; J.		198	55	70	78	83	63	145	189	170	1051
Wills; H. R.		190	75	55	40	61	68	130	224	170	1013
Simmons; G. T.		183	75	75	55	62	78	40	236	197	1006
Allen; J. W.		176	95	80	64	73	57	115	187	156	1003
Maudling; W. J.		145	95	65	73	84	58	115	200	165	1000
No. 19		148	85	80	70	66	62	100	214	173	998
No. 20		143	70	85	58	74	77	50	215	215	987
No. 21		148	65	80	45	82	71	85	231	179	986
No. 22		158	85	80	46	57	56	120	220	162	984
No. 23		180	90	70	71	74	54	110	170	162	981
No. 24		134	100	65	64	67	65	125	198	136	954
No. 25		174	100	80	80	78	49	140	127	122	950
No. 26		168	85	90	78	70	76	110	169	101	947
No. 27		140	80	80	50	54	86	75	189	175	929
No. 28		188	50	70	84	66	98	30	184	155	925
No. 29		113	20	55	63	59	85	90	226	209	920
No. 30		162	25	65	63	70	64	50	224	182	905
No. 31		133	90	75	83	66	64	80	182	128	901
No. 32		126	70	70	51	77	69	55	218	159	895
		116	75	80	80	88	68	65	201	122	895
No. 34		96	96	70	82	86	78	145	122	100	875
No. 35		152	90	80	72	48	51	30	188	163	874
No. 36		163	20	50	56	78	43	75	198	167	850
No. 37		126	50	60	87	50	57	30	143	230	833
		106	85	70	77	67	76	145	121	86	833
No. 39		154	40	55	48	49	73	25	167	197	808
No. 40		99	55	70	73	79	71	75	200	82	804
No. 41		109	96	60	75	90	40	140	118	55	783
No. 42		118	90	85	84	72	75	45	186	32	782
No. 43		152	75	55	72	46	73	20	186	99	778
No. 44		129	95	75	60	56	50	105	40	143	753
No. 45		78	90	60	49	57	70	130	73	129	736
No. 46		105	75	70	68	73	66	75	108	70	710
No. 47		165	70	60	68	71	46	90	23	92	685
No. 48		69	70	70	59	56	73	95	112	70	674
No. 49		114	80	70	60	60	80	15	137	56	672
No. 50		121	50	60	74	44	60	70	91	79	649
No. 51		120	96	70	66	62	73	70	26	37	620
No. 52		139	70	75	65	67	43	25	45	60	589
No. 53		132	50	55	20	36	51	20	132	50	546
No. 54		59	20	65	62	46	50	60	97	73	532
No. 55		80	40	60	48	48	43	55	30	70	474
No. 56		118	20	65	50	57	51	20	10	65	456
No. 57*		90	20	70	64	47	36	0	0	0	327

* Fourteen other candidates presented themselves but failed in the preliminary part of the examination.

TABLE G. (10.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.*	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Reading.	Health.	Total.
Dec. 1 *and* 2, 1868.	**Maximum**	350	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	100	200	1450
Read; T. C.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Chatham.	255	50	65	73	73	86	136	95	70	150	1053
Gard; W. H.		243	95	65	70	52	46	49	41	75	110	845
Weller; R.		158	40	55	55	42	35	24	52	75	160	696
Willcock; F. T.		146	60	40	64	36	46	0	2	75	190	659
Borer; T. W.		188	55	60	50	37	55	0	27	85	100	657
Cardwell; J. H.		191	30	65	40	39	30	0	57	80	80	612
Adams; A. T.*		151	40	65	68	31	27	0	6	70	130	588
Dec. 1 *and* 2, 1868.												
Bull; G.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Devonport.	264	90	75	74	77	70	104	28	85	180	1047
Dodridge; R. W.		234	90	75	77	80	71	100	98	80	110	1015
Geaton; W. B.		193	60	70	83	52	69	95	78	80	130	910
Fishley; W. R. D.		194	85	70	82	47	46	21	61	65	200	871
Aikenhead; G.		229	55	55	57	55	61	43	37	70	175	837
Moore; A. M.		180	20	75	75	62	60	41	39	75	200	827
Moule; W. G.		186	75	65	70	63	63	23	67	75	130	817
Searle; W.		153	80	65	74	53	53	94	39	75	150	786
Short; T.		172	100	80	55	61	58	7	32	90	120	775
Parkman; R. E.		165	60	65	75	44	39	4	80	80	150	762
Byrne; M.		153	40	70	68	51	58	0	47	65	200	752
Rusholme; G.		147	90	80	68	45	32	43	19	95	130	749
Bull; R. R.		173	35	70	51	34	35	119	40	55	120	732
Cock; A. W.		145	60	60	51	40	47	10	35	70	200	718
No. 15		192	30	75	55	60	35	8	30	70	150	705
No. 16		86	95	60	60	52	33	4	11	70	200	671
No. 17		77	35	70	61	28	27	30	17	80	170	595
No. 18†		99	35	65	41	30	44	0	6	75	170	565
Dec. 1 *and* 2, 1868.												
Evans; D.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Pembroke.	306	90	70	65	77	61	122	104	70	125	1090
Jones; J.		277	85	75	71	80	71	95	62	70	150	1036
Howells; E.		223	55	55	57	68	60	137	88	70	100	913
George; J.		255	75	50	46	66	66	89	89	70	100	906
Davies; J.		274	55	65	45	72	73	122	90	80	25	901
Morgans; H. J.		213	60	50	52	68	44	86	79	70	150	872
Edwards; C.		183	35	60	58	70	61	107	90	70	125	859
Oliver; E. W.		223	25	45	75	69	56	70	58	70	150	841
John; J.		173	25	60	53	54	53	70	61	70	200	819
Thomas; W. H.		187	65	50	53	72	72	81	68	70	100	818
No. 11		172	20	40	67	47	57	81	57	80	100	721
No. 12		210	35	65	60	52	56	8	55	70	25	636
No. 13‡		152	30	55	46	36	59	24	28	70	100	600
Dec. 1 *and* 2, 1868.												
Whiting; W. H.		302	100	80	89	80	76	126	94	60	35	1042
Welch; J.		253	80	80	68	72	73	117	93	50	90	976
Painter; J.		312	25	60	82	48	67	113	71	60	100	938
Milne; C. M.		238	90	70	60	59	54	86	39	50	145	891
Richards; W. J.		216	80	75	68	53	63	108	53	75	100	891
Beaton; E.		195	65	65	77	50	55	113	60	55	100	835
Perkins; E.		267	80	50	71	62	60	110	44	75	0	819
Burden; A. E. A.		166	95	80	64	52	52	132	17	60	90	808
Boyland; E.		159	80	80	68	38	47	98	81	60	80	791

* Eleven other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
† Thirteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ Three other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (10.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Reading.	Health.	Total.
	Maximum	350	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	100	200	1450
Bartholomew; G. B.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Portsmouth.	230	65	60	66	45	29	61	37	50	90	723
Dash; F. H.		182	90	75	80	68	66	0	16	75	60	712
Barnes; W. W.		162	60	70	65	55	37	91	46	70	75	711
Lemmon; J. A.		172	70	70	61	38	60	91	19	60	140	701
Lobb; A. J.		140	20	60	76	57	43	114	48	55	75	682
Robins; W. T.		143	45	65	47	53	43	98	30	50	90	669
Lawrence; C.		157	60	70	71	40	48	38	40	45	90	668
No. 17		106	55	65	56	41	49	60	38	50	90	664
No. 18		207	40	70	72	49	50	103	15	50	0	662
No. 19		100	70	65	74	46	39	80	20	60	75	653
No. 20		135	50	60	64	49	51	41	23	45	95	613
No. 21		120	60	55	48	30	37	45	33	40	125	602
No. 22		112	35	65	56	33	24	77	17	50	125	594
No. 23		115	50	65	48	61	32	92	82	45	0	590
No. 24		125	70	50	46	57	60	31	30	65	60	530
No. 25		110	70	70	70	43	19	0	6	55	125	568
No. 26		85	50	65	40	45	42	58	27	50	50	512
No. 27*		81	30	50	45	33	18	0	2	40	100	399
Dec. 1 and 2, 1868.												
Barling; H. W.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Sheerness.	150	45	60	45	55	29	43	17	65	180	689
Evans; R.		130	25	55	40	40	25	0	11	50	180	556
Woodland; J. W.		141	35	60	32	32	13	0	10	55	200	548
Wright; J. J.		135	35	60	32	27	18	0	20	50	160	535
Pridham; J. C.		49	55	70	38	40	38	0	5	60	160	515
Thomas; W.		100	20	70	0	36	24	0	4	55	190	505
Scott; G. H.†		86	60	65	42	24	9	0	0	50	160	496

* Twelve other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
† Thirteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

Note.—The Civil Service Commissioners have also conducted certain examinations (of which the following is a list) of candidates for promotion in the several dockyards and victualling yards under the Admiralty.

(In these examinations the papers in professional subjects are prepared and valued at the Admiralty.)

Date.	Place of Examination.	Dockyard in which Promotion was sought.	Dockyard to which the Competitors belonged.	Class of Situation.	Number of Candidates examined.
1868.					
July -	Devonport -	Devonport -	Devonport -	Second class storehouseman - -	3
Sept. -	Sheerness -	Sheerness -	Sheerness -	" - -	8
Sept. -	Devonport -	Devonport -	Devonport -	" - -	6
1 Oct. -	London - -	"	"	Foreman of spinning machinery -	1
Nov. -	Portsmouth -	Portsmouth -	Portsmouth -	Second class storehouseman - -	6
3 Dec. -	At respective Dockyards.	(General competition).	5 Dockyards -	Foreman of shipwrights - -	10
"	"	"	4 " -	Inspector of caulkers - - -	9
"	"	"	6 " -	" joiners - - -	17
"	Deptford -	Deptford -	Deptford -	" shipwrights - -	1
"	"	"	"	Writer - - - - -	4
"	"	"	"	Leading man of shipwrights - -	4
"	"	"	"	" caulkers - -	1
"	"	"	"	" joiners - -	4
"	Woolwich -	Woolwich -	Woolwich -	Inspector of shipwrights - -	11
"	"	"	"	Draughtsman - - - -	4
"	"	"	"	Writer - - - - -	15
"	"	"	"	Leading man of shipwrights	53
"	"	"	"	" caulkers -	7
"	"	"	"	" joiners - -	8
"	Chatham -	Chatham -	Chatham -	Inspector of shipwrights - -	13
"	"	"	"	Draughtsman - - - -	6
"	"	"	"	Writer - - - - -	17
"	"	"	"	Leading man of shipwrights - -	36
"	"	"	"	" caulkers - -	9
"	"	"	"	" joiners - -	8
"	Sheerness -	Sheerness -	Sheerness -	Inspector of shipwrights - -	10
"	"	"	"	Draughtsman - - - -	4
"	"	"	"	Writer - - - - -	8
"	"	"	"	Leading man of shipwrights - -	27
"	"	"	"	" caulkers - -	5
"	"	"	"	" joiners - - -	8
"	Portsmouth -	Portsmouth -	Portsmouth -	Inspector of shipwrights - -	24
"	"	"	"	Draughtsman - - - -	6
"	"	"	"	Writer - - - - -	14
"	"	"	"	Leading man of shipwrights - -	73
"	"	"	"	" caulkers - -	8
"	"	"	"	" joiners - - -	14
				Carried forward -	463

Date.	Place of Examination.	Dockyard in which Promotion was sought.	Dockyard to which the Competitors belonged.	Class of Situation.	Number of Candidates examined.
1868.				Brought forward - -	463
3 Dec. -	Devonport -	Devonport -	Devonport -	Inspector of shipwrights - -	14
"	"	"	"	Draughtsman - - - -	2
"	"	"	"	Writers - - - - -	17
"	"	"	"	Leading man of shipwrights - -	48
"	"	"	"	" caulkers - -	13
"	"	"	"	" joiners - -	10
"	Pembroke -	Pembroke -	Pembroke -	Inspector of shipwrights - -	8
"	"	"	"	Draughtsman - - - -	3
"	"	"	"	Writer - - - - -	13
"	"	"	"	Leading man of shipwrights - -	17
"	"	"	"	" caulkers - -	3
"	"	"	"	" joiners - -	4
1869.					
April -	Plymouth -	Plymouth -	Royal William Victualling Yard.	Second-class leading man of stores -	4
13 April -	London - -	Sheerness -	Various - -	Foreman of sailmakers - - -	5
May -	Plymouth -	Plymouth -	Royal William Victualling Yard.	Second-class storehouseman - -	4
June -	Portsmouth -	Portsmouth -	Portsmouth -	Leading man of sailmakers - -	8
"	Sheerness -	Sheerness -	Sheerness -	" " " - -	3
				Total - -	634

LIST of ALL PERSONS who have obtained CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION for CLERKSHIPS and similar APPOINTMENTS in the various PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS between 1st July 1868 and 30th June 1869.

* Candidates whose names are preceded by *this sign* (*) obtained *honorary additions to* their Certificates, either for proficiency in extra subjects chosen by themselves, or for marked proficiency in prescribed subjects.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of *limited competition.*

‡ Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (‡) obtained appointments as the result of *open competition.*

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
A.			
Addie; David	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Sept. 9.
†Alderson; Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Newcastle-on-Tyne)	1869, Jan. 19.
†Aldridge; Edward George	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	— May 20.
Alexander; Frederick Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Dec. 28.
Allanson; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1869, April 16.
Allen; Abraham	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— June 25.
Allen; Thomas William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 11.
Allshire; Thomas	Do.	Do.	1868, Oct. 5.
Almond; Edward Russell	Post Office	Boy Returner	1869, Jan. 7.
Angus; William Henry	Customs	Writer	1868, Dec. 19.
Apedaile; Joseph Trodd	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Oct. 5.
Apedaile; William	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 28.
Ard; George Frederick	Do.	Do.	1869, Jan. 9.
*†Armstrong; Francis Busfield.	India Office	Clerk	— March 30.
Armstrong; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 17.
Armstrong; Richard William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, July 1.
Armstrong; William Augustus Frederick.	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, June 23.
*Arnold; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 1.
Asbenden; Frank Wickham	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— Feb. 2.
Atchley; Chewton	Colonial Office	Supernumerary Copying Clerk.	— Feb. 18.
Athorn; George Arthur	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— March 11.
Atkinson; Bond Douglas	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— March 18.
Aylen; George Thomas	Do.	Do.	— April 20.
*†Ayrton; William Scrope	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	1868, Dec. 16.
B.			
Bailey; Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Sept. 25.
‡Bailey; Rowland	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk	1869, April 14.
*†Bailey; William Heap	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— May 8.
Bain; Ronald	Post Office	Travelling Sorter	1868, Oct. 19.
*†Balfe; Joseph Francis	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— Nov. 25.
Ballard; David William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1869, May 13.
Banfill; Richard Frederick	Customs	Writer	— April 7.
Banger; Alfred	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Aug. 3.
Banks; William	Do.	Do.	1869, Feb. 26.
Barber; Frederick John	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— April 22.
Barber; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, Sept. 15.
Barclay; Robert Buchanan	Board of Supervision (Scotland).	Clerk	— Dec. 11.
Barker; Dennis	Customs	Writer	1869, May 5.
Barnes; Stephen	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, July 18.
Barnwell; William Thackeray Irving.	War Office	Clerk (in Chief Auditor's Department).	— Sept. 9.
Barrett; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, June 17.
Bartlett; Henry Gregory	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, April 20.
Bartlett; Thomas Henry Tuckett.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Oct. 13.
†Barton; Richard	Stationery Office	Clerk	— Sept. 15.
Bastin; Albert	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, April 16.
Bates; Thomas Thompson	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 21.
Beaver; Arthur	Do.	Do.	1868, Dec. 28.
†Bedingfeld; Edmund	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Dec. 29.
†Bedingfeld; Henry	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1869, Jan. 19.
Bellamy; Charles William	Poor Law Board	Copyist	— Jan. 2.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Bennett; Charles	Customs	Writer	1869, Jan. 13.
*Bentham; George	Colonial Office	Supernumerary Copying Clerk	— Feb. 19.
†Berkeley; Paul Maurice	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 16.
Berry; Edward Albert	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, Nov. 10.
Bird; John Henry	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, April 16.
Birkett; Philip William	Post Office	Travelling Sorter	— April 10.
Bishop; Henry George	Do.	Do.	1868, Oct. 29.
Bishop; Henry George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, June 9.
Blacker; John	Do.	Do.	1868, July 13.
Blanc; Hippolyte John	Office of Works	Clerk (Edinburgh)	1869, Jan. 13.
†Blomefield; Allan Macwhirter Newham.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 19.
Blyth; John Charles	Customs	Writer	— March 17.
Bolton; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Nov. 28.
*†Bosanquet; George William	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	— July 13.
Boughton; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— [Oct. 8.
Bowes; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, March 8.
Bowie; Thomas	Customs	Writer	1868, July 8.
Boyle; Cavendish Charles	Probate Court	Clerk	1869, Jan. 12.
*†Braddell; George Claude Flood.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Do.	— June 26.
Braithwaite; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 26.
†Bray; William Henry	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	— May 5.
†Brewer; Edwin	London University	Supplementary Clerk	1868, Sept. 30.
Bridges; John Henry	Factories Department	Sub-Inspector	1869, March 3.
Brighton; Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 8
†Brine; Robert Edward	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	1868, Sept. 18.
†Brock-Arnold; George Moss	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	1869, April 28.
†Bromley; John	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	— April 19.
Brown; James	Customs	Writer	— March 13.
Brown; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Jan. 5.
Brown; William Samuel	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— April 17.
†Browne; Lewis	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk	1868, July 20.
†Browne; Spencer Gore	India Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	1869, March 18.
*†Bullock; Thomas Lowndes	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	1868, Dec. 19.
Buntain; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— July 25.
Burton; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, March 4.
*Bury; Alfred Steinson	Science and Art Department.	Clerk	— June 17.
Busher; Edwin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Nov. 5.
Buxton; Edward	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, May 25.
†Byatt; John	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	— May 4.
C.			
Caddy; Edward Barnett	War Office	Commissariat Clerk, New Zealand.	1869, May 27.
Caldwell; Alexander	Customs	Writer	1868, Dec. 18.
Calcott; Arthur	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1869, May 5.
Carney; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 21.
†Cassan; Alfred Close	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1868, Nov. 2.
Cattermole; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, Jan. 12.
Caudle; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— May 27.
Chandler; Hugh	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Dec. 23.
Cherrett; Frederick Charles	Do.	Do.	— Dec. 23.
Chilton; Alfred	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Aug. 14.
Chisley; Henry Roland	Do.	Do.	— Oct. 12.
Chorley; Edward Albert	Do.	Do.	1869, Feb. 20.
†Chuck; Silas Strode	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 19.
Claringbold; Thomas Edwin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Dec. 23.
Clarke; Charles	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 14.
Clarke; John Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 31.
Cleary; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— July 4.
†Cleave; Harry	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Nov. 16.
Cleaver; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1869, March 8.
Clifford; James Silas	Customs	Writer	— June 10.
Clyde; Josiah	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, Sept. 30.
Coath; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, May 26.
Coghlan; William	Do.	Do.	1868, Sept. 25.
†Cole; Edward Robert	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1869, Jan. 14.
Colebourn; Joseph	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, Nov. 21.
Coles; George	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, April 26.
Commee; John Nugent O'Connell.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 12.
†Conroy; Thomas John	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	— May 12.
Conry; Michael	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 14.
†Conway; John	National Education Office (Ireland)	Clerk	— April 22.
Cooke; Edward William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1869, Jan. 25.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Cooke; Thomas Farmer	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, Dec. 9.
Cookworthy; (*Capt.*) William Spicer.	Convict Service	Deputy Governor	— Dec. 18.
†Cooper; Walter	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1869, Jan. 19.
Corfield; Harry	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, July 17.
Cornwell; Edward	Do.	Do.	1869, June 30.
Cosgrave; James Jerome	Do.	Do.	1868, Nov. 13.
Costelloe; Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, May 24.
Couch; James	Do.	Do.	— April 6.
Coulter; Henry	Post Office	Travelling Sorter	— Feb. 1.
Coverdale; John	Customs	Writer	— Jan. 5.
Cox; Charles Edwin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 5.
†Cox; Henry John William	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1868, Nov. 9.
Cox; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, May 24.
†Coyne; Edmund Stisling	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 19.
Crampton; Arthur	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— June 23.
Craven; Samuel	Customs	Writer	— May 8.
Crear; Joseph	Do.	Do.	1868, Dec. 30.
†Cronchey; Arthur	Chelsea Hospital	Clerk	1869, Jan. 5.
Crook; George	Customs	Writer	1868, Nov. 17.
Crowther; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, March 19.
Crozier; John James	Do.	Do.	1868, Dec. 9.
Cumberland; William	Do.	Do.	1869, Feb. 19.
Custance; George Burton	Do.	Do.	— May 24.
D.			
Daly; Henry de Burgh	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, Oct. 7.
Davenport; Cyril James	British Museum	Junior Assistant	— July 9.
David; Benjamin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, June 29.
Davidson; James	Fisheries Board (Scotland).	Fishery Officer	— June 12.
Davies; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Aug. 24.
Davis; Aaron	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Dec. 9.
Davis; Thomas Osborne	Do.	Do.	— July 27.
Davis; Thomas Rogers	Customs	Writer	— Oct. 13.
Davisson; William	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, April 23.
Day; James Samuel	Post Office	Travelling Sorter	1868, July 29.
Dearden; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 9.
†De Garston; Norman	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1869, Jan. 19.
†Dillon; Francis Charles John William.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	— Jan. 11.
†Dixon; Henry Maclean	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1868, July 30.
Dobson; Thomas Gibson	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 28.
Doherty; Felix	Do.	Do.	— July 14.
Dooly; Michael	Do.	Do.	1869, April 15.
Dorman; Robert Justice	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 5.
Douglas; John	Do.	Do.	— March 9.
Douglas; Robert	Do.	Do.	1868, Nov. 24.
†Dowd; William John Joseph.	National Education Office (Ireland).	Clerk	1869, April 21.
Doyle; Christopher Charles	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, Oct. 6.
Doyle; Patrick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, Feb. 3.
Doyle; Thomas	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 5.
Drake; George Barnard Knighton Hazard.	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	1868, Dec. 22.
†Dreaper; George Edge	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Sept. 30.
Dunbar; John	Do.	Assistant of Excise	1869, Jan. 5.
†Dunbar; William Cospatrick.	Home Office	Clerk	— March 17.
†Duncher; Henry George	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	— May 4.
Duplock; Frederick Marten	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— June 11.
*†Durie; William	Customs	Clerk (Arbroath)	1868, July 28.
*†Durkin; Thomas Richard	Science and Art Department.	Clerk (General Stores Division, South Kensington).	— July 30.
†Dyason; Charles Herbert	Stationery Office	Clerk	— July 14.
E.			
Eagar; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, May 18.
Easterbrook; John Henry	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— April 22.
Edgar; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 17.
Edwards; James Albert	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1868, Nov. 7.
Edwards; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, June 18.
Egan; Richard	Do.	Do.	— June 18.
Elcoate; William	Do.	Do.	— June 25.
Eley; Charles	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— April 27.
Elliott; Alexander Stuart	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Nov. 28.
Elliott; John Read	Convict Service	Clerk	— Oct. 27.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
*†Elliott; Thomas Griffin	Registrar-General's Office (England).	Index Compiler	1869, June 9.
Endersby; William	Poor Law Board	Clerk to Poor Law Inspector.	— April 16.
English; Harry Frederick	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— May 28.
†Evans; David	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— May 1.
Evans; Henry	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— May 14.
Evans; Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Nov. 25.
Everall; Charles Thomas	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— Aug. 21.
Everest; Horace Arthur	Metropolitan Police (Receiver's Office).	Clerk	— Aug. 8.
F.			
Fairey; Thomas John Mortimer.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Dec. 31.
Falconar; William David	Board of Supervision (Scotland).	Clerk	1869, May 3.
Farquharson; John	Admiralty	Examiner of Store Accounts	— June 4.
Feeny; Victor Isidore	Patent Office	Writer	— May 14.
Fell; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 20.
Finlay; Philip	Do.	Do.	— June 3.
Finlayson; David	Do.	Do.	1868, Sept. 30.
Finn; Michael	Do.	Do.	1869, May 19.
Finnigan; Paul La Combre	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 20.
Fisher; John Galt	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— May 11.
†Fitz-Gerald; Gerald Beresford.	Home Office	Clerk	1868, Nov. 25.
†*Fitzgerald; James	Office of Works	Do.	1869, Jan. 13.
Fitz-Gerald; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 12.
†*Fitzpatrick; Bernard Gowran.	Adjutant-General's Office.	Supplemental Clerk	1868, Oct. 13.
Foster; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 4.
Fox; Edward Gibson	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 17.
Fox; Mark Levi	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, April 5.
Frame; Frederick William	Do.	Do.	1868, Nov. 17.
*†Francis; James Schreiber	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Aug. 3.
Fraser; Alexander	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Dec. 22.
*Fraser; Hanson Werry	Foreign Office	Temporary Clerk (Librarian's Department).	1869, April 15.
Freeman; Alfred Henry	Post Office	Boy Returner	— Jan. 30.
Freeman; John Robert	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	— May 8.
Frisby; John Robert	Registrar-General's Office (England).	Indexer	1868, Dec. 16.
Frost; William James	Customs	Writer	1869, Jan. 8.
*†Fryer; Charles Edward	Salmon Fisheries' Office.	Clerk	— Jan. 5.
G.			
Gale; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, July 31.
Gale; Parnell	Do.	Do.	— July 17.
Galton; Jacob	Do.	Do.	— Dec. 17.
Ganson; David	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Sept. 2.
†Gardner; Robert	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— Dec. 17.
Garforth; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, May 20.
†Garratt; Thomas	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	— May 5.
Gatie; John	Post Office	Travelling Sorter	1868, Aug. 19.
Gearon; Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, March 8.
Gibb; George Henderson	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, July 25.
Gibbey; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, Jan. 13.
Gibbons; (*Captain*) Charles	Emigration Office	Emigration Officer (Queenstown).	— May 21.
Gibson; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Aug. 28.
†Giles; John Douglas	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1869, March 15.
†Gilfoyle; James	Poor Law Commission (Ireland).	Extra Clerk	— March 5.
†Glanvill; Henry	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Jan. 13.
Goodall; Thomas	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— May 4.
Goode; James	Do.	Do.	— May 8.
Goodwin; Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, July 3.
Goodwin; William Edward	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, June 19.
Goosey; Nathaniel Stephen	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, July 17.
Gordon; Alexander	Customs	Writer	1869, Jan. 8.
Gosselin; Le Marchant Hadsley.	Diplomatic Service	Attaché	— April 20.
*Goulden; Benjamin Charles	Copyhold Commission	Assistant Record Keeper	1868, July 8.
Graham; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 18.
Grange; Lambert Maitland	Do.	Do.	1869, Jan. 11.
Grant; Alexander Whitlam	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, Nov. 2.
Grant; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, May 22.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Gray; Joseph Harbutt	Customs	Writer	1869, June 7.
†Green; Frederick Charles	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	— May 4.
†Green; John Francis	Do.	Do.	— May 6.
Gregory; Arthur Cooke	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 26.
Grey; James	Do.	Do.	— March 19.
Grindley; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 20.
Gronow; George Henry	Customs	Extra Clerk	1868, Nov 10.
Gross; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 17.
Gunn; John	Do.	Do.	1869, April 23.
H.			
Hadden; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, July 25.
Haggard; William Henry Doveton.	Diplomatic Service	Attaché	1869, May 10.
Hague; George	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, July 27.
Haigh; Alfred	Do.	Do.	1869, March 15.
†Haines; Frederick William	Do.	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	1868, Nov. 11.
Halling; Charles Alfred	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, June 19.
Hally; Robert Orr	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, July 17.
†Hamilton; Charles Robert Baillie.	Treasury	Clerk	— Dec. 21.
†Hamilton; William Frederick.	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	1869, Feb. 15.
Hammond; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 14.
Hancorn; John Smith	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— April 20.
Handcock; Charles Augustus.	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, Oct. 28.
†Handcock; Gustavus Frederick.	Record Office	Clerk	— Dec. 19.
Hardy; Frank	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— Dec. 7.
Hare; Alfred Richard	Charity Commission	Clerk	1869, Jan. 1.
†Harris; Edward	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Book-keeper	1868, July 11.
Harris; (Capt.) William Frederick Vernon Fitz.	Convict Service	Deputy Governor	1869, April 3.
Hart; Samuel	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, Nov. 17.
Hartley; Joseph Nicholson	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, April 5.
†Hartshorne; Bertram Fulke	Colonial Office	Writer (Ceylon)	1869, Jan. 20.
Harwood; Nicholas	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— May 12.
Hasby; Augustus Henry Hodgkinson.	Do.	Do.	— June 10.
Hatton; Robert Hemingway	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Sept. 25.
†Hawkins; Ernest Paton	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1869, Jan. 22.
†Hay; John Walker	Customs	Clerk (Banff)	— Jan. 13.
Hay; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Sept. 15.
†Hay; William Archibald Dalrymple.	Admiralty (Whitehall)	Clerk	— Nov. 4.
Hayne; John Withers	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Oct. 6.
Hedgcock; Alfred Charles	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— Nov. 16.
Heisch; John William	Probate Court	Clerk	1869, Feb. 20.
Henderson; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 11.
Hendry; Robert	Fisheries Board (Scotland).	Fishery Officer	— April 12.
Henry; Michael Aloysius	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 22.
†Henson; Gerald Francis	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1868, Aug. 26.
Herbert; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— July 15.
Hertslet; Edward Cecil	Foreign Office	Clerk (Chief Clerk's Department).	— Sept. 9.
Hewett; Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, May 22.
†Hewish; John	India Office	Clerk (Accountant General's Department).	— Jan. 27.
†Heygate; Launcelot	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1868, Sept. 25.
Hickman; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, June 25.
Hill; Robert	Do.	Do.	1868, Oct. 7.
Hillier; Jenner Gale	Customs	Writer	1869, June 15.
Hilton; Henry Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— April 16.
†Hockey; John	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 27.
Hodge; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 8.
Hodgkinson; William	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 8.
†Hodgson; Frederic Mitchell.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 14.
†Hodgson; Joseph William	Office of Woods	Supplementary Clerk	1868, Oct. 28.
Holdsworth; Cyril	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— July 28.
Holloway; Walter	Do.	Boy Returner	— Dec. 16.
Holmes; Frederick	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Oct. 5.
Hook; Frederick Penny	Do.	Do.	— Dec. 10.
Hooper; George William Giffard.	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, June 16.
Hooper; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Aug. 11.
†Horner; Albert Barker	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1869, Jan. 14.
Horton; Frederick Francis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Nov. 17.
Howard; William	Do.	Do.	1869, March 8.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Hudson; George	Factories Department	Sub-Inspector	1868, Sept. 15.
Hughes; Richard	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	— Aug. 4.
†Hunt; George Edward	Poor Law Board	Copyist	— Aug. 21.
Hunt; Matthew	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1869, Jan. 12.
Hurst; Daniel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 7.
*Hussey; Henry James Nesbitt.	Common Pleas	Clerk (Master's Office)	1868, July 20.
I.			
†Ilott, John Henry	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	1869, May 5.
Inglis; George Henry	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— May 6.
Isaac; Thomas	Customs	Extra Clerk	1868, Oct. 30.
†Isaacson; Robert Fraser	Post Office	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	— Nov. 5.
J.			
†Jackson; Morton Strode	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1869, Jan. 4.
James; Alfred Pritchard	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— May 5.
†James; Percy	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Feb. 13.
Jamieson; Matthew	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 6.
*Jenner; Henry	Probate Court	Clerk	1868, Dec. 19.
Jewell; Dormer	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, April 15.
Johnson; Henry Stuart	Convict Service	Deputy Governor (Parkhurst).	— June 25.
*†Johnston; Norman William Reginald.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 22.
Johnstone; Harry	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, Dec. 2.
Jones; Philip	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 23.
Jones; William	Customs	Writer	— Nov. 4.
Jones; William Pembroke	Do.	Do.	1869, Jan. 7.
Josland; Charles John	Do.	Do.	1868, Aug. 4.
K.			
Kavanagh; Patrick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, June 10.
Kelway; John	Do.	Do.	1868, Aug. 14.
Keane; William	Do.	Do.	1869, May 28.
Keon; Stephen	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— May 5.
Keene; Thomas	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1868, Nov. 17.
Kelly; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, April 8.
Kemp; John	Do.	Do.	— June 10.
Kennedy; Michael D'Alton	Do.	Do.	1868, July 18.
Kennedy; Thomas	Do.	Do.	1869, April 5.
Kent; George Hambidge	Do.	Do.	1868, Dec. 23.
Kewley; William Watkin	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1869, May 25.
*Kilbride; William	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Indexer or Transcriber	1868, Nov. 14.
King; Frederick Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 26.
King; William Oliver Meade	Factories Department	Sub-Inspector	— Sept. 18.
Kingston; Robert Creaser	Office of Works	Clerk in Kew Herbarium	1869, Feb. 20.
Knowles; William	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	1868, Dec. 21.
Kuhlmann; William Edward	War Office	Commissariat Storekeeper	— Sept. 4.
L.			
†Lang; Charles Dowson	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1869, Jan. 15.
Langstaff; Henry	Customs	Writer	— April 15.
Leah; Samuel Dawson	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Dec. 23.
Lee; Wesley	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1869, March 1.
†Leech; Benjamin Robert Moody.	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1868, July 28.
Legg; George Alaric	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, March 10.
†Leney; Alfred	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	— May 5.
Lennox; (*Capt.*) John Maitland.	Convict Service	Deputy Governor (Pentonville).	— June 18.
Lewis; Edmund	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— May 8.
Ley; William Henry	House of Commons	Clerk	— June 26.
†Leyden; John	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Do.	— March 18.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Little; John Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, June 18.
†Lock; William Charles	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1868, Oct. 23.
Lodge; William	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 19.
Logan; William Herdman	Do	Do.	— Dec. 9.
*†Long; James John	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Sept. 2.
Longford; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 3.
*†Longford; Joseph Henry	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	— Dec. 17.
Longmore; Henry Benjamin	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk	1869, May 11.
Lord; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 18.
Lormer; Isaac	Do.	Do.	1868, Sept. 2.
Lowe; William	Do.	Do.	1869, Feb. 19.
Lowry; James	Do.	Do.	— March 19.
†Lucas; William Henry	Office of Woods	Clerk	1868, Nov. 10.
Lugg; Lewis Simon	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1869, May 7.
Luke; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 20.
M.			
Macadam; James Reed	Customs	Writer	1869, Feb. 16.
*†McCallum; John	National Education Office (Ireland).	Sub-Inspector of National Schools.	1868, July 31.
McCarthy; Samuel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, April 17.
McClintock; William Alexander.	Do.	Do.	1868, Aug. 19.
McCormick; Thomas Corscaden.	Dundrum Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	Clerk and Storekeeper.	— Dec. 30.
McCrirrick; Samuel	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 19.
Macdonald; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 21.
†Macdonnell; James Blake	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— July 8.
*Macfarlan; Hugh	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, June 30.
Macfarlane; Robert	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 1.
*McGlashan; Robert Dundas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Dec. 18.
McGoldrick; John	Do.	Do.	1869, June 30.
*†MacGregor; James Pendarves.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Feb. 15.
McNally; Michael	Admiralty (Court of, Ireland).	Clerk in Registrar's Office	— June 28.
McNicol; Donald	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Oct. 13.
Maginnis; Andrew	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 2.
†Mahaffy; Gilbert	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk	1869, May 24.
Mahony; Francis William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 15.
†Malan; Henry Noel de Mérindol.	Board of Trade	Clerk	1868, Nov. 23.
Mallett; John Whiddon	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 18.
Mant; Joseph Bingham	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 18.
*March; Edward Bernard	Consular Service	Consul	1869, March 17.
Margereson; George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, Nov. 27.
Marsh; William James	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, May 5.
*†Marshall; Herbert	India Office	Clerk (Correspondence Department).	— March 19.
Marshall; William	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	1868, Dec. 31.
Marshall; William Thomas	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Sept. 4.
Martin; Henry Malcolm	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, June 10.
Mason; Thomas John	Customs	Writer	1868, Oct. 19.
Masters; Herbert	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, June 12.
*†Maude; Ashley Henry	Board of Trade	Clerk	1868, Aug. 31.
†Maund; John Oakley	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Do.	— Aug. 19.
†May; Benjamin Henry	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	1869, May 5.
Meek; John Dent	Customs	Writer	— Jan. 29.
Menzies; Robert Coldstream	Board of Supervision (Scotland).	Clerk	1868, Dec. 12.
Merriman; Joseph	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, May 5.
Michie; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 15.
†Milburne; William Robert Curry.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 14.
Miles; Frederick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Nov. 23.
Millard; Matthew	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 12.
Miller; Francis Hugh	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, March 23.
Millett; Marcus Wyntoun	Do.	Do.	— June 10.
Milne; Joshua	Customs	Writer	— April 7.
Mitchell; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 7.
Mitchelmore; Alfred	Post Office	Boy Returner	1868, Dec. 16.
Monaghan; Michael Henry	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1869, Jan. 9.
Monan; William O'Hara	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Nov. 14.
†Moore; Charles Hugh	National Education Office (Ireland).	Clerk	1869, April 23.
Moore; Joshua	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 28.
Morrell; William Pethick	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, Oct. 29.
Mosley; William John	Do.	Do.	1869, May 5.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Muir; Andrew	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, Sept. 2.
Muir; Robert	Do.	Do.	1869, Feb. 3.
Murphy; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 10.
Murray; William	Board of Supervision (Scotland).	Clerk	1868, Nov. 23.
Muxlow; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1869, Feb. 16.
N.			
Nash; Edward Nellis	Treasury	Temporary Clerk	1869, June 10.
†Neave; David Chalmers	Customs	Clerk (Perth)	— Feb. 8.
Neil; Charles	War Office	Assistant Commissariat Storekeeper.	1868, Sept. 21.
†Nesfield; Francis Dale	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1869, Jan. 14.
Nevison; Charles Edward	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, Aug. 11.
Newbold; William Charles	Do.	Do.	— July 17.
Newton; Samuel	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Aug. 31.
Nicolson; Angus Campbell	Customs	Writer	1869, Feb. 6.
Noble; Hetherington	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Dec. 31.
Noon; Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1869, Jan. 4.
†Norfolk; Ernest Walter	Poor Law Board	Copyist	1868, Aug. 19.
Norman; Walter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, June 12.
O.			
Oakey; Henry Robert	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, Oct. 15.
†Oakley; Charles Selby	Home Office	Extra Clerk	1869, Feb. 6.
O'Carroll; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 21.
*†O'Connell; Thomas	Poor Law Board	Copyist	1868, Aug. 28.
O'Donnell; James	War Office	Non-commissioned Officer Clerk in Manufacturing Department.	— Nov. 3.
O'Donohue; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, May 20.
O'Halloran; John	Do.	Do.	1868, Sept. 25.
O'Leary; Richard Joseph	Customs	Writer	— July 20.
Oliver; Frank	Colonial Convict Service.	Clerk (Western Australia)	— Dec. 22.
Oliver; George Nimrod	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Teacher	1869, March 20.
Ollis; James	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— April 17.
†O'Neil; Peter Joseph	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk	— April 29.
O'Neill; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 9.
Osborne; William	Do.	Do.	— June 3.
O'Sullivan; Timothy	Do.	Do.	— June 18.
Owen; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, Aug. 5.
Oxenham; Arthur Bernard	Colonial Convict Service.	Clerk (Gibraltar)	1869, June 5.
P.			
Padmore; William	Post Office	Travelling Sorter	1868, Oct. 23.
Pankhurst; Albert Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, Feb. 23.
*†Parker; Edward Harper	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	1868, Dec. 16.
Parker; George	Customs	Writer	1869, Jan. 28.
Parsons; Edward	Post Office	Travelling Sorter	— Jan. 9.
Patrick; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1868, Nov. 13.
Patterson; Charles Moray Stuart.	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Dec. 21.
Paxton; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, Feb. 27.
Pearce; Henry	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 5.
Peirce; Richard	Do.	Do.	1868, Nov. 13.
Penny; Benjamin	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 14.
†Penny; Charles Hall	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1869, Jan. 14.
Perkins; Albert Thomas Hills	Customs	Writer	1868, Nov. 10.
Phelan; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 16.
Philip; James	Customs	Writer	1869, March 9.
†Philipps; Herbert Rees	India Office	Clerk	1868, Oct. 28.
Pickard; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, Jan. 6.
*†Pickersgill; Edward Hare	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 14.
Piper; Arthur Edward	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1868, Sept. 30.
Pittman; Richard Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, Jan. 12.
Platts; Thomas	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— May 5.
Powell; Arthur	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— April 27.
†Powys; Richard Atherton Norman.	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 14.
Prideaux; George Daniel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 11.
Pring; Henry	Do.	Do.	1868, Aug. 3.
Prior; Joseph	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, May 5.

Name.	Department and Situation: Department.	Situation.	Date of Certificate.
Pritchard; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, March 20.
Probert; Isaac	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Feb. 3.
Prout; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 15.
*†Purchas; Thomas John	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1868, Oct. 28.
Purkiss; Frederick	Customs	Writer	1869, June 10.
Purnell; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 12.
†Purser; Alfred	Royal Irish Academy	Clerk	— April 10.
Pyne; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 12.
Q.			
Quinby; William	Post Office	Travelling Sorter	1868, Aug. 8.
Quine; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— July 7.
Quinn; James	Customs	Writer	1869, Feb. 19.
R.			
Radcliffe; Alston Seymour	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1868, Aug. 6.
Rake; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— July 29.
Ramsell; Elizabeth	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1869, May 18.
Ramsey; Joseph	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, July 1.
Ramsey; William Dobbin	Customs	Writer	1869, April 9.
*†Ray; William Samuel	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	1868, July 7.
Redfern; Alfred	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1869, Feb. 9.
†Reed; John Henry Frederick.	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	— May 6.
†Rees; Samuel	Customs	Clerk (Cardiff)	— Feb. 12.
†Reeves; William Eagle	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 14.
†Reid; Alfred Henry	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	— Feb. 20.
†Reynolds; George Stephen	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1868, Nov. 24.
Rice; William	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 2.
Richards; James	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, Feb. 9.
Richardson; George Raw	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, Dec. 9.
*Rickard; George Pearn	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— Dec. 12.
Roberts; George Thomas	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1869, Feb. 5.
Roberts; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Sept. 25.
†Robinson; Theodore	Do.	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	1869, May 8.
Robinson; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 8.
†Roche; Mark	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 15.
Roddy; John Geraldine	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Transcriber or Indexer	1868, July 31.
Roper; Edward	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— July 9.
Ross; John Wood	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 4.
Roughan; William	Do.	Do.	1869, April 10.
†Round; Francis Richard	Colonial Office	Clerk	— Feb. 19.
Rudd; Thomas	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— May 1.
*†Rushworth; Herbert	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Jan. 13.
Ryan; Bernard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 19.
Ryan; Thomas John	Do.	Do.	— May 12.
S.			
Sadler; John Paul	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, April 20.
*†Safford; Frank	Metropolitan Police Court.	Clerk	— Feb. 1.
†Salmond; George Edward	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 14.
Sampson; William Eales	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 5.
Sanders; John Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1868, Oct. 29.
Sanders; William Thomas	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, May 5.
Sandlin; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Aug. 12.
†Sarjeant; William Angus	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	1869, May 6.
Saunders; Philip Thomas	Customs	Writer	1868, July 28.
†Saunders; Seymour Dolling	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	1869, May 5.
Sawyer; Edward	Patent Office	Writer	1868, Aug. 14.
Schofield; George Thomas	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, May 5.
†Scott; Edward Maude	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 14.
Scott; Everard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 21.
Searles; Robert	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 6.
†Serel; Albert Andrew	Do.	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	1868, July 15.
†Sharp; John Emilius Ernest Steigen Berger.	Record Office, England.	Clerk	— Nov. 25.
Sharp; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, Jan. 8.
Sharpe; Alfred	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1868, Sept. 2.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Sherron; Frederick George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Sept. 30.
Shilton; John William	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 26.
Shirley; John	Do.	Do.	1869, Jan. 8.
†Shoveller; John Hampden	Registrar - General's Office (England).	Index Compiler	— April 14.
Shufflebotham; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Dec. 30.
*Simpson; James Herbert	Reformatories, Office of the Inspector of,	Clerk	1869, June 10.
†Skinner; Allan Maclean	Colonial Office	Cadet (Straits Settlements)	1868, Nov. 21.
Smeed; George William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1869, Jan. 1.
Smith; Charles David	Probate Court	Clerk	1868, Dec. 23.
†Smith; John	Science and Art Department.	Clerk (General Stores Division, South Kensington).	— July 31.
Smith; Thomas William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1869, June 19.
Smith; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Dec. 17.
Smyth; Henry Walker	Post Office	Travelling Sorter	1869, Jan. 7.
Smyth; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 26.
†Smyth; John Acheson Rowley.	Colonial Office	Writer (Ceylon)	1868, Aug. 28.
Solomon; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, Feb. 19.
Somerville; William	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 26.
Sparks; Edward Thomas Williams.	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— April 17.
†Spence; William Donald	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	1868, Dec. 16.
Spencer; Charles	Colonial Convict Service.	Clerk (Western Australia)	— Nov. 28.
Stanley; Alfred	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, April 30.
*†Starkey; Frederick St. John	Constabulary (Ireland)	Clerk (Inspector-General's Office).	1868, Aug. 6.
Stevens; Charles Frederick Almroth.	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, May 22.
Stevens; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 13.
Stock; James Collisson Lovely Theodore.	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— April 30.
Stoker; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 23.
Stokes; Richard	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— April 15.
*†Streatfeild; Frederick Henry Thomas.	Foreign Office	Clerk (Librarian's Department).	1868, Dec. 22.
†Stuart; Horace Noel	Admiralty (Whitehall)	Clerk	— Dec. 9.
Sullivan; Henry Kotynack	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Oct. 24.
†Sullivan; Michael	National Education Office (Ireland).	Third Class District Inspector of National Schools.	— Aug. 10.
Sumner; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 23.
†Swaine; Henry Michael Ignatius.	Poor Law Commission (Ireland).	Extra Clerk	1869, April 28.

T.

†Taylor; Aucher Cornwall	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank)	1869, Jan. 22.
*†Taylor; Brook Pakenham Bridges.	Foreign Office	Clerk	1868, Aug. 5.
Taylor; Daniel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, Feb. 25.
†Taylor; John Howell Goodenough.	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1868, Dec. 11.
Taylor; Richard Whately Cooke.	Factories Department	Sub-inspector	1869, May 25.
Taylor; William Grigor	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— May 22.
*†Taylor; William Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Wexford)	— Feb. 12.
†Teague; William James	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1868, Oct. 31.
Tennant; James Mann Greig	War Office	Clerk, Manufacturing Department.	— Aug. 14.
Tennant; Robert Loftus	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 13.
Thomas; Benjamin	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 30.
†Thomas; George Nottidge	Convict Service	Clerk (Director's Office)	1869, March 23.
Thomas; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 22.
Thompson; Joseph Irving	Do.	Do.	1868, Dec. 31.
Thorburn; David	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Aug. 10.
†Thorn; Arthur George	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	1869, May 7.
Thorrington; Francis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 24.
Tidswell; Frederick	Do.	Do.	1868, Nov. 24.
Timberlake; William Godson.	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, April 24.
Toal; Terence	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 22.
Todd; Joseph	Do.	Do.	1868, Sept. 30.
†Tomlinson; Harry	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— Dec. 28.
Tonkin; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1869, June 15.
Tormey; Philip	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 11.
*†Travers; Boyle Lorenzo Clarke.	Board of Trade	Clerk	— Jan. 9.
Treseder; Samuel Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 20.
Trimen; Henry	British Museum	Assistant	— April 20.
Triscott; John Henry Rolt	Adjutant - General's Office.	Clerk	— May 8.
Tuohy; Michael	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— March 5.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Turner; Charles Price	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	1869, May 5.
Turner; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 27.
Tye; William Samuel	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	— April 30.
V.			
Veasey; Ernest Walter	War Office	Temporary Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	1868, Sept. 9.
Ventom; George Winch	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Oct. 14.
W.			
Wagstaff; John	Customs	Writer	1869, Jan. 29.
Wakefield; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 5.
Wallis; Harry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— March 15.
Ward; Joseph Benjamin	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, Dec. 18.
*Warde; Henry Charles Lloyd	Diplomatic Service	Attaché	— July 23.
Warlow; Charles Albert	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 23.
*†Warner; Frank Hevening-ham.	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1869, Jan. 19.
†Warren; John Henry	Loan Fund Board (Ireland).	Clerk	— Jan. 25.
*†Watkins; Agnew Locke	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Do.	— June 21.
Weatherley; Henry Moor-son.	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, July 15.
Webb; Montague	Science and Art Department.	Museum Clerk	— Sept. 30.
Webb; Robert Andrews	Customs	Writer	— Nov. 20.
Webb; Samuel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 16.
Welburn; Thomas James	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 19.
Westlake; Thomas John	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, May 11.
Westmoreland; Thomas Wil-liam.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 13.
Wheeler; Laurence	Do.	Do.	— May 31.
White; Edward Colston	Customs	Writer	1868, Dec. 30.
‡White; Henry George	Admiralty	Assistant Schoolmaster (Sheerness Dockyard).	— Nov. 3.
White; John James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 22.
†Whitmore; Malcolm Wol-ryche.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	— Dec. 19.
Whomersley; George Edward	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1869, March 30
Wigelsworth; William Brady	Customs	Writer	1868, Nov. 19.
Wiles; Arthur	Post Office	Boy Returner	— Dec. 23.
Willey; Henry	Customs	Supernumerary Writer	1869, June 3.
Williams; Edward	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 16.
†Williams; John Charles	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 19.
Williams; John Frederick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 27.
Williams; Peter	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, July 21.
Williams; Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1869, May 11.
Wilson; James William	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 12.
*†Wilson; John Alexander	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Jan. 21.
Wilson; Thomas Alderson	"London Gazette" Office	Clerk	— March 30.
Winton; Robert	Customs	Writer	1868, Nov. 16.
Wodehouse; Algernon Percy	Probate Court	Clerk	— Dec. 28.
Wolseley; William Robert	Landed Estates Court (Ireland).	Clerk in Notice Office	1869, March 23.
Wood; Edward	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 21.
Woodcock; James	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1868, Sept. 30.
†Woolcock; John Treseder	Registrar - General's Office (England).	Index Compiler	1869, June 3.
Wright; Thomas Edmund	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Dec. 22.
Y.			
†Yerburgh; Richard Eustre	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1869, Jan. 1.
Yorke; Horace Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1868, Dec. 23.
Youlton; Joseph Henry	Admiralty	Temporary Writer	1869, May 5.
Young; Herbert Frank	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Feb. 27.
†Young; William David	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 26.

HONORARY CERTIFICATES.

LIST of CANDIDATES who, between 1st July 1868 and 30th June 1869, obtained HONORARY ADDITIONS to their CERTIFICATES, either for EXTRA SUBJECTS voluntarily chosen or for marked proficiency in prescribed Subjects.

NOTE.—For the *prescribed* subjects in which these Candidates were examined, see Table B., *ante*, p. 17.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of limited competition.

‡ Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (‡) obtained appointments as the result of open competition.

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Armstrong; F. B.	India Office	Clerk	Book-keeping by double entry. Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Fair. Fair.
Arnold; H.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant of Excise.	Geography English history	Fair. Fair.
†Ayrton; W. S.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Latin prose composition. Translation from Greek into English.	Fair. Fair.
†Bailey; W. H.	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	Several of the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
†Balfe; J. F.	Do.	Do.	Geography	Fair.
Bentham; G.	Colonial Office.	Supernumerary Copying Clerk.	Précis and indexing	Fair.
†Bosanquet; G.W.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	Several of the prescribed subjects. Political economy Translation from English into French. French conversation	Marked proficiency. Fair. Fair. Creditable.
†Braddell; G.C.F.	Do.	Do.	History of England Translation from Greek into English. English literature	Creditable. Fair. Creditable.
†Bullock; T. L.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Translation from English into Latin. Translation from Greek into English. Translation from English into Greek. Translation from English into French. French conversation Greek and Roman history.	Fair. Very creditable. Fair. Useful practical proficiency. Fair.
Bury; A. S.	Science and Art Department.	Clerk	French conversation	Useful practical knowledge.
†Durie; W.	Customs	Clerk (Arbroath)	Translation from French into English.	Creditable.
†Durkin; T. R.	Science and Art Department.	Clerk (General Stores' Division, South Kensington).	Translation from French into English. French conversation	Creditable. Fair.
†Elliott; T. G.	Registrar-General's Office, England.	Index Compiler	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
†Fitzgerald; J.	Office of Works.	Clerk	Euclid (Books I. to IV.) Algebra (including quadratic equations). Political economy	Creditable. Fair. Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Fitzpatrick; B. G.	Adjutant-General's Office.	Supplemental Clerk.	Translation from Latin into English.	Fair.
			Translation from Greek into English.	Fair.
†Francis; J. S.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
Fraser; H. W.	Foreign Office.	Temporary Clerk in Librarian's Department.	Translation from Latin into English.	Creditable.
			Geography	Fair.
†Fryer; C. E.	Salmon Fisheries Office.	Clerk	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			Geography	Fair.
			Précis	Fair.
			Translation from French into English.	Fair.
Goulden; B. C.	Copyhold, &c. Commission.	Assistant Record Keeper.	Translation from English into Latin prose.	Fair.
			Translation from English into Latin verse.	Creditable.
			Translation from Latin into English.	Fair.
			Translation from English into Greek verse.	Creditable.
Hussey; H. J. N.	Common Pleas (Masters' Office).	Clerk	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
Jenner; H.	Probate Court.	Clerk	Translation from Latin into English.	Fair.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair
†Johnston; N. W. R.	Post Office	Clerk in Savings Bank.	Geography	Fair.
Kilbride; W.	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Indexer or Transcriber.	Geography	Fair.
			History	Fair.
†Long; J. J.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	History of English literature.	Fair.
†Longford; J. H.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Translation from German into English.	Fair.
†McCallum; J.	National Education Office (Ireland).	Sub-Inspector of National Schools.	Heat and electricity.	Creditable.
Macfarlan; H.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant of Excise.	Translation from French into English.	Fair.
McGlashan; R. D.	Do.	Do.	Geography	Fair.
			English history	Fair.
			English composition	Fair.
			Translation from French into English.	Fair.
†MacGregor; J. P.	Post Office	Clerk in Savings Bank.	Précis	Creditable.
			Geography	Fair.
March; E. B.	Consular Service.	Consul.	Spanish (translation, composition, and conversation).	Very creditable.
†Marshall; H.	India Office	Clerk in Correspondence Department.	Translation from French into English.	Fair.
†Maude; A. H.	Board of Trade.	Clerk	English history	Creditable.
†O'Connell; T.	Poor Law Board.	Copyist	Geography	Fair.
†Parker; E. H.	Consular Service.	Student Interpreter.	Prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
			English composition	Fair.
			English history	Creditable.
			Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Pickersgill; E. H.	Post Office	Clerk in Savings Bank.	Translation from Greek into English.	Creditable.
			Translation from English into Greek.	Fair.
			Translation from French into English.	Creditable.
†Purchas; T. J.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	Euclid (Books IV., VI., and XI.)	Very creditable.
†Ray; W. S.	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk.	Geography	Fair.
Rickard; G. P.	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	History of England.	Creditable.
			Geography	Creditable.
			Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Creditable.
†Rushworth; H.	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House).	Translation from Latin into English.	Creditable.
†Safford; F.	Metropolitan Police Courts.	Clerk	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
Simpson; J. H.	Reformatories, Office of Inspector of.	Clerk	Translation from Latin into English.	Fair.
†Starkey; F. St. J.	Constabulary, Ireland.	Clerk (Inspector-General's Office).	Translation from French into English.	Creditable.
			Translation from English into French.	Fair.
			Translation from German into English.	Fair.
†Streatfeild; F. H. T.	Foreign Office.	Clerk in Librarian's Department.	Translation from Latin into English.	Fair.
			Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			Translation from English into German.	Fair.
			German conversation	Fair.
†Taylor; B. P. B.	Foreign Office.	Clerk	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			English composition	Creditable.
			Translation from English into German.	Fair.
			German conversation	Fair.
			French conversation	Creditable.
†Taylor; W. T.	Customs	Clerk (Wexford)	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
			Translation from Latin into English.	Creditable.
			Translation from Greek into English.	Fair.
†Travers; B. L. C.	Board of Trade.	Clerk	Translation from English into French.	Useful practical knowledge.
			French conversation	Useful practical knowledge.
Warde; H. C. L.	Diplomatic Service.	Attaché	French conversation	Fair proficiency.
†Warner; F. H.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair.
†Watkins; A. L.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	Translation from English into Latin	Very creditable.
			Translation from Greek into English.	Fair.
			Translation from English into French.	Fair.
			Translation from Italian into English.	Fair.
			Translation from English into Italian.	Fair.
			French conversation	Fair.
†Wilson; J. A.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk in Legacy Duty Office.	Translation from French into English.	Creditable.

Appendix II.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

ADMIRALTY.

ADMIRALTY.

Examination of schoolmaster.

The Registrar, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.

SIR, 26th September 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, transmitting copy of an advertisement inviting candidates to compete for the appointment of assistant schoolmaster at Sheerness yard; the examination for such appointment to be held on the 13th proximo, and following days, and the subjects of elementary chemistry and physics being added to the list of subjects in which candidates for schoolmasterships have heretofore been examined.

In reply, I am to express the readiness of the Commissioners to conduct the examination at the time mentioned. They will also be prepared to add the subjects of elementary chemistry and physics to the list of subjects in which candidates for dockyard schoolmasterships have heretofore been examined.

I have, &c.

Examination of labourers, &c. in Yarmouth Naval Hospital.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to Dr. Macleod.

SIR, 23rd February 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that in compliance with the wish of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as expressed in the letter of the Medical Director-General enclosed with your communication the Commissioners will consider the subjects of examination, and limits of age, for the situations of butler, porter, cook, and gardener in Yarmouth Naval Hospital to be the same as those prescribed in the case of attendants.

They will also regard labourers as subject to the same regulations as labourers in other naval establishments.

* * * * *

I am, &c.

Regulations for entry of writers.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 23rd February 1869.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of the regulations for the entry of writers in the several departments of the Admiralty, to be substituted for those dated 11th January 1869.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE. ADMIRALTY.

Admiralty, 15th February 1869.

Regulations for entry of writers.

REGULATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of WRITERS in the several DEPARTMENTS under the ADMIRALTY.

The Secretary's Department.

Writers will be nominated and finally appointed by the permanent secretary, by whom also they will be discharged.

The minimum limit of age for the admission of writers, will be 25 years, and the maximum age, 40 years.

Candidates must be persons of good character, and must produce satisfactory certificates to that effect from their previous employers, or, should they not have been previously employed, from other persons of respectability.

They will be examined, under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners, in the following subjects:—

(*a.*) A good clear hand writing.

(*b.*) Writing from dictation with ease and correctness.

(*c.*) A knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic.

Before being sent for examination by the Civil Service Commissioners they will be entered for a month on probation. Should the report from the head of the branch or the chief clerk be unsatisfactory the writer will be at once discharged. Candidates will not be allowed a second examination.

Writers will be paid at the following rates, viz.:—

6*s.* 6*d.* a day, for six days in the week, for the first year, and to rise by 3*d.* a day for each year's service to a maximum of 9*s.* 6*d.* a day.

Advancement to the higher rates of pay will be dependent on efficiency and good conduct. The chief clerk will make an annual report respecting them, and if then, or at any time, they are reported as not having in all respects conducted themselves satisfactorily, they will be forthwith discharged.

In the event of the services of the writers being no longer required, from any other cause than misconduct, one months' notice of discharge will be given to those who have served for a shorter period than one year, and three months' notice to those who have served for a longer period.

Writers will have no claim to superannuation, but if incapacitated by age, illness, or accident, or if discharged on account of their services being no longer required, they will, provided their conduct has been good, and their services have extended over a period of five years, be allowed gratuities at the rate of one month's pay for each year's service, not to exceed twelvemonth's pay on the whole.

Candidates are distinctly to understand that writers will not only have no claim to appointments on the establishment, but will be ineligible for such appointments. No writers who are now serving will necessarily be discharged on account of being under 25 years of age.

Those who are already employed will be informed of the rate of pay they will be now and prospectively entitled to, having regard to the present and former regulations.

All writers now employed, or to be employed, after making themselves acquainted with the foregoing regulations are to sign them.

These regulations will not apply to the writers in this office who are employed as digest and index writers who are paid on salary.

The Departments at Somerset House, &c.

The same regulations as above, with these exceptions:—

1. The pay will be 6*s.* a day for six days in the week for the first year, and to rise by 3*d.* a day for each year's service to a maximum of 9*s.*

2. The writers will be nominated and finally appointed by the principal officer in whose department they are to serve, no increase in numbers being made without the authority of the Board. They will be discharged by the principal officer.

3. The principal officers will be careful at once to reduce the number of writers when the state of business admits of such reduction.

Dockyards, Victualling Yards, &c.

The same regulations as above, with these exceptions, viz.—

1. The pay will be 5*s.* 6*d.* a day for six days in the week for the first year, and to rise by 3*d.* a day for each year's service to a maximum of 8*s.* 6*d.* per diem. Any doubt arising as to the rate of pay a writer may be entitled to receive should be referred to the Accountant General.

ADMIRALTY.

Regulations for entry of writers.

2. The writers will be nominated and finally appointed by the superintendents, no increase in number being made without the authority of the Board. They will be discharged by the superintendent, and no discharge or nomination need be reported.

3. At the end of one month's probation writers must pass the required examination, the superintendent communicating direct with the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The superintendents will be careful at once to reduce the number of writers when the state of business admits of such reduction.

Leave of Absence to Writers.

Departments at Whitehall and at Somerset House, &c.

Two weeks' leave of absence will be granted annually, without abatement from pay.

Leave of absence on account of sickness will be granted under the following regulations :—

1. Half-pay only to be allowed during such absence.
2. A medical certificate to be produced for absence of more than two days.
3. Writers absent on account of sickness for more than eight weeks in the course of a year (in which period is to be included all absence, casual or prolonged) will be discharged as unfit for the service; but this regulation is not to imply that they must be retained for the whole period of eight weeks, if the permanent secretary or principal officer, as the case may be, does not consider it expedient.

Dockyards, Victualling Yards, Hospitals, &c.

Two week's leave of absence will be granted annually, without abatement from pay.

Leave of absence on account of sickness will be granted under the same regulations as at Somerset House, except that in lieu of furnishing a medical certificate the writer must report himself to the surgeon of the yard, in accordance with the present system; but the superintendent need not retain a writer for the whole period of eight weeks if he does not think it expedient.

By command of their Lordships,
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

Regulations for entry of engineer students.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 4th March 1869.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, copies of their Lordships' amended regulations for the entry of engineer students in the factories, and for the admission of pupils to the School of Naval Architecture, to be substituted for those dated 4th April 1868 and 17th June 1864 respectively.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

ENGINEER STUDENTS.

1. Vacancies for appointments as engineer students in the Factories at Woolwich, Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Devonport are open to public competition.

2. The lists of candidates are kept by the superintendents of those dockyards, to whom all applications must be addressed before the 1st of May or 1st of November in each year. With a view of complying as far as practicable with the wishes of the candidates, as to their distribution among the several factories, the candidates in their application for nomination are to write down the names of the four factories in order of preference.

3. Candidates must not be less than 15 nor more than 16 years of age on the first day of the examination. Proof of age will be required by certificate of birth, extract from baptismal register, or declaration before a magistrate. Evidence of respectability and good character must also be produced on a form which will be furnished by the superintendents of the dockyards. They will not be admitted for examination until they have been pronounced fit for H.M. service by the medical officers in the yards.

4. The examinations will commence on the first Tuesdays in June and December.

Regulations for entry of engineer students.

5. The following will be the subjects of examination, and the maximum number of marks for each subject:—

*Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, and square and cube roots	250
*Orthography	100
*Handwriting	100
*Reading	100
*Grammar	100
*English composition	100
Geography	100
Translation of French into English	150
*Euclid, first six books	300
*Algebra, including quadratic equations	300
Total	1,600

6. Candidates will be subjected to a preliminary examination in the first three subjects, and should they fail in any of the three they will be at once rejected. Those who pass the preliminary test will then undergo a competitive examination in the remaining subjects, and the candidates who display a competent knowledge of all the above subjects will be classed in one general list in order of merit, according to the number of marks gained, and will be eligible for appointment in existing vacancies. Those who do not succeed at the first examination will be allowed a second trial, if not over age; but they must apply to the superintendents for a second nomination.

7. Engineer students will be employed in the factories for a period of six years, with a view to their becoming naval engineers, if, on examination at the end of that time, they are found to possess the necessary qualifications. In the course of the six years they will be employed in the fitting and erecting shops, and will attend in the drawing office, the foundries, the smitheries, and other shops, to acquire a general knowledge of the work done in them. They will also attend at the dockyard school two afternoons and two evenings in the week to pursue such studies as may from time to time be determined on. Means will also be afforded them of acquiring the groundwork of the knowledge required by a naval engineer, respecting the working of marine engines and boilers, the practical use of the various instruments used in the engine room, including the indicator, and of becoming generally acquainted with the duties of a naval engineer.

8. Engineer students will be examined twice a year by the Director of Education, on the third Mondays in January and July, and the marks obtained for these examinations will cumulate up to the final one for entry as assistant engineer. The final examination will embrace—

	Marks.
The subjects mentioned in paragraph 5	1,600
*Plane trigonometry	150
*Hydrostatics	100
*Mechanics	200
Dynamics	100
Elementary chemistry	100
*Properties of steam	100
*General good conduct and industry	300
Total	2,650

9. Engineer students must gain 1,150 marks before they obtain a certificate of qualification. These numbers must include at least half of the numbers allotted to the subjects marked with an *. The certificates will be of two classes. To obtain a first-class certificate a student must gain 2,000 marks, which must comprise three-fourths of the numbers in the subjects marked. A first-class certificate will be regarded, in respect of promotion, as equal to one year's sea service. The chief engineer and inspector of machinery will also examine the engineer students twice a year as to their progress in practical studies, and no engineer student will be entered in the navy until the chief engineer certifies that by his skill as a workman, his knowledge of steam machinery, and his good and steady conduct, he is fully qualified for the appointment of assistant engineer.

10. Engineer students who may fail to attain the required standard for the scholastic examination at the end of six years will be allowed to present themselves a second time, at the next half-yearly examination of the Director of Education; if they fail to obtain their certificates at the second examination, they will cease to be eligible for the naval service.

ADMIRALTY.

Regulations for entry of engineer students.

11. The weekly pay of engineer students will be 8*s.* during the first year of their training, and if they are reported deserving by the chief engineer and inspector of machinery, it will be increased 2*s.* a week each year until the sixth, and then increased 8*s.*, making their wages 24*s.* a week for the last year.

12. The most intelligent of the students will be eligible for a more advanced education at the School of Naval Architecture, in accordance with the regulations contained in the Admiralty Circular of the 17th June 1864, and those educated there will be bound under a penalty of 50*l.* to remain in Her Majesty's service for five years after the expiration of their studies.

Admiralty, 22nd February 1869.

Regulations for entry to school of naval architecture.

Enclosure 2.

SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

Admiralty, 22nd February 1869.

WITH reference to the memorandum of 17th June 1864, relating to the establishment of a school of naval architecture at South Kensington, my Lords are pleased to direct that the following amended regulations be adopted in regard to the admission of admiralty pupils selected from the dockyards by competitive examination, viz. :—

1. The examinations will take place every year, commencing on the third Monday in July, and extending over five days.

2. All shipwright apprentices who have served not less than four years, nor more than six years, and all engineer students who have served not less than three years, nor more than five years, will be eligible for selection.

3. Seven months of each year, viz., from November to May, will be devoted to study at the school, and the remaining five months to actual work and the acquirement of practical knowledge in the dockyards. While students are away from their yards, they will be granted a subsistence allowance of 3*s.* per diem in addition to their wages.

4. The subjects of examination and number of marks assigned will be as follow :—

Pure mathematics, including arithmetic, mensuration, plane and descriptive geometry, plane trigonometry, and elements of the differential and integral calculus	2,500
Applied mathematics, including mechanics and hydrostatics	1,000
Practical shipbuilding, including laying off (for shipwright apprentices only)	2,500
Practical marine engineering (for engineer students only)	2,500
French	500
Elements of physics and chemistry	750
English grammar and composition	750
Geography and history	750

5. The questions for examination in shipbuilding and marine engineering will be prepared by the Chief Constructor of the Navy, and will be forwarded by him to the dockyards the day previous to that on which the examinations are to be held. The questions in mathematics, &c. will be prepared by the Director of Education, and will be forwarded by him to the dockyards before the examinations are to be held.

6. The questions, with the answers of the several apprentices and engineer students, set by the Chief Constructor, and those set by the Director of Education, are to be transmitted to those officers respectively for the purpose of being valued.

Examination of engineer students.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.

SIR, 16th March 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, transmitting for their information copies of their Lordships' amended regulations for the entry of engineer students in the factories, and for the admission of pupils to the school of naval architecture.

And in reply I am to request that you will convey to their Lordships the thanks of the Commissioners for the communication which has been made to them, adding only with reference to the first mentioned of these documents the following remarks :—

ADMIRALTY.

Examination of engineer students.

(1.) The Commissioners observe that "reading" has been introduced as a subject of examination for engineer students, and they will regulate future examinations accordingly.

(2.) In the sixth section it is stated that "those who pass the preliminary examination will then undergo a competitive examination." The Commissioners, however, will assume, unless otherwise informed, that it is not the wish of my Lords that any change should be made in the system heretofore adopted, which has been to allow all the candidates to undergo the whole examination provisionally, but in the subsequent inspection to reject the papers of those who failed in the preliminary test.

(3.) The Commissioners will also assume that it not intended to alter the rule requiring candidates to obtain at least 850 marks in the aggregate.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Admiralty, 20th April 1869.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that an examination of candidates for entry as engineer students will take place next December, and as no entry will take place in June, it is the intention of their Lordships to extend the limits of age at the entry in December so as to admit those candidates who might have been examined in June, and who under ordinary circumstances would be too old in December, and I am to request you will inform the Civil Service Commissioners accordingly, observing that this extension of age will apply to the next December examination only.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Appointment of examiner of store accounts.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 28th April 1869.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith a certificate of service of Mr. ———, who is about to be appointed examiner of store accounts.

Although Mr. ——— is upwards of 45 years of age, and has been for 24 years employed by the Admiralty, he has not been borne as an established employé under this Department. At the same time, my Lords are quite satisfied that he possesses the qualifications necessary for the office for which he has been selected.

Under these circumstances my Lords will be glad if the Civil Service Commissioners will inform them whether Mr. ——— can be granted a certificate without being examined, and if not, what examination it will be necessary for him to undergo.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.

SIR, 3rd May 1869.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ult., relative to the appointment of Mr. ——— as examiner of store accounts under the Admiralty.

In reply I am to request that you will state to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the Civil Service Commissioners do not

ADMIRALTY.

Appointment of examiner of store accounts.

think that it would be possible for them to grant a certificate of qualification to Mr. ——— without examination.

As regards the nature of the examination which he ought to undergo, the Commissioners have some difficulty in making any suggestion, owing to their imperfect acquaintance with the nature of the duties which he would have to discharge. They presume that an examiner of store accounts ought to be conversant with book-keeping by double entry as well as with arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, and that he should be able to pass the ordinary tests in handwriting and orthography. But they will be glad to adopt any regulations on this head that my Lords may think it desirable to prescribe for the situation in question.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 6th May 1869.

IN reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, I am commanded by my Lords' Commissioners of the Admiralty to recommend that Mr. ——— be examined in the under-mentioned subjects on his appointment as examiner of store accounts.

The first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound rule of three, practice, vulgar and decimal fractions, duodecimals, and mensuration of surfaces and solids, with the usual elementary subjects such as handwriting and orthography.

Book-keeping will not be required in Mr. ——— examination.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.

SIR, 12th May 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, relative to the situation of examiner of store accounts.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that in compliance with the wishes of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the Commissioners will examine Mr. ———, and any other candidates who may hereafter be nominated to the same situation in the subjects mentioned in your letter, viz.,—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic, including the first four rules, the rule of three, practice, vulgar and decimal fractions, duodecimals, and mensuration of surfaces and solids.

It only remains for the Commissioners to inquire what limits of age it is their Lordship's pleasure to prescribe for the situation in question. As Mr. ——— is considerably beyond the limits usually fixed in analogous cases, it will, probably, be their Lordships' wish to provide for an exception to the ordinary limits in favour of candidates who have served continuously under the Admiralty from a time at which they were within such limits.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Appointment of examiner of store accounts.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 14th May 1869.

IN reply to your letter of the 12th instant requesting to be informed of the limits of age for the appointment of examiner of stores, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that as the persons who will probably in future be appointed to these places will have previously served under the Admiralty, my Lords will fix the limits from 25 to 50 years.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.

SIR, 20th May 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, relative to the situation of examiner of stores.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that in compliance with their Lordship's wishes the Commissioners will consider the limits of age for the situation in question to be those specified in your letter, viz., 25 and 50.

I have, &c.

ADMIRALTY (COURT OF), ENGLAND.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Registrar, Court of Admiralty.

Examination of ushers.

SIR, 9th January 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., notifying the nomination of Mr. ———, as Usher of the Admiralty Court, and specifying the subjects in which it is wished that he should be examined.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that in compliance with Sir Robert Phillimore's wish, the Commissioners will examine the present candidate, and any others who may hereafter be nominated to the same situation in the subjects prescribed for messengers in the Admiralty Court, viz.:—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Elementary arithmetic.

They will also assume unless otherwise informed that the limits of age are intended to be those prescribed in the case of messengers.

I am, &c.

Walter G. F. Phillimore, Esq., to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 12th January 1869.

WITH reference to your letter of the 9th instant to the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, and to the passage therein contained as to the prescribed period of age for an usher of the Admiralty Court, I am desired by the judge to say that he conceives the limit of age for an usher might, in consideration of the graver duties which he has to perform, reasonably exceed those of a messenger, and that he would therefore wish the limit of age to be fixed at 40.

I have, &c.

ADMIRALTY (COURT OF), ENGLAND.

Examination of ushers.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to Walter G. F. Phillimore, Esq.

SIR, 14th January 1869.

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th instant, relative to the situation of usher in the Admiralty Court, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that in compliance with Sir Robert Phillimore's wishes, they will consider 40 as the superior limit of age for the situation in question.

I have, &c.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

Examination of nurses.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

The Secretary, Chelsea Hospital, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, 20th May 1869.

I AM directed by the Lords and others Commissioners of this hospital to inform you that with the concurrence of the Civil Service Commissioners they consider it advisable that the age at which women should be admitted to hold the situation of nurse in this establishment should be limited to 40 years, but that as by an oversight on the part of the Chelsea Board, several very useful and efficient nurses have been irregularly inducted subsequent to the passing of the Superannuation Act without undergoing the requisite examination, the Commissioners of this hospital are of opinion that it will be for the advantage of the public service that these women should now be allowed the opportunity of qualifying for their situations and dating their appointments from the time when they were first nominated.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Chelsea Hospital.

SIR, 27th May 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant relative to the situation of nurse in Chelsea Hospital.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that in compliance with the wish of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, the Commissioners will consider the superior limit of age for the situation in question to be 40, and that they will assume, unless otherwise informed, that the inferior limit is intended to be maintained at 23.

I am at the same time to state that the Commissioners will consider the particular candidates referred to in your communication as eligible in respect of age, notwithstanding that their age at the time of entry may have exceeded the maximum limit now laid down.

I am to add, however, with reference to the concluding words of your letter, that the Commissioners have on several occasions been obliged to decline to issue a certificate bearing an earlier date than that on which they actually arrived at their decision, and they do not think that they can adopt a different course in the present instance.

I am, &c.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Examinations for convict establishment in Tasmania.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Downing Street, 15th July 1868.

I AM directed by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to inform you that his Grace regrets to find that no instruction was addressed to the Governor of Tasmania respecting the examination of officers appointed to the Convict Department in that colony to whom certificates of qualification should have been granted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to whom a communication has been made on the subject, have intimated that the Civil Service Commissioners concur in the suggestion of his Grace that steps should be taken for the examination of the officers in question, and that they await the receipt of a letter from this department with respect to the necessary arrangements.

His Grace fears that he cannot with certainty furnish the Commissioners with a statement of the persons to be examined, but I am desired to transmit to you the latest return which has been received from the Governor of Tasmania of the Convict Establishment in that colony as furnishing general information as to the position and number of the persons of whom the establishment is composed.

His Grace would recommend that the same measures should be taken in all respects for the examination of such of those officers who may require certificates of qualification as were adopted in the case of the subordinate officers of the Convict Establishments of Western Australia and Gibraltar in the year 1863. * * * *

In the event of there being any persons employed whose offices are not mentioned in the tables which accompanied your letter of 22nd April 1863, and whose duties do not involve more than an ordinary degree of responsibility, his Grace apprehends that the Civil Service Commissioners will probably concur with him in thinking that the examination for an Assistant Warder will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the case.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

SIR, 17th July 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the examination of certain officers of the Convict Establishment in Tasmania.

And in reply I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to express their concurrence in the proposed arrangements, and to forward the necessary papers for transmission to the Governor of Tasmania.

I am to add that under the circumstances of the case, the Commissioners will be able to regard all the persons now on the establishment in Tasmania as eligible in respect of age.

I have, &c.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

The Assistant Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Examinations for convict establishment in Tasmania.

SIR, Downing Street, 31st July 1868.

WITH reference to your letter of the 17th instant I am directed by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to transmit to you for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners the copy of a Despatch which his Grace has addressed to the Governor of Tasmania, on the subject of the examination of certain officers of the Convict Establishment in that colony.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

SIR, Downing Street, 31st July 1868.

MY attention has lately been drawn to a fact which materially concerns the bulk of the officers employed in the Convict Establishment in the colony under your Government. Superannuation allowances can only be claimed by persons who belong to the permanent Civil Service, and by the 17th clause of the Act 22 Vict. cap. 26., it is enacted that with the exception of those officers of high rank who hold their appointments directly from the Crown, no person shall be deemed a member of the permanent Civil Service unless he is admitted into it with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners. This rule applies to every person appointed after the date of the Act which was passed on the 19th of April 1859.

The consequence is that every officer who entered the convict service in Tasmania in the interval between the 19th of April 1859, and the present time, is wholly disqualified from hereafter receiving a superannuation allowance. This is an evil for which in the interest of the officers themselves I was most anxious to provide a remedy. I enclose, for your information and guidance, copies of a correspondence on the subject with the Civil Service Commissioners together with copies of the previous correspondence to which it refers. You will see that the Commissioners have been able to concur with me in supplying the defect by means of now admitting the officers concerned to undergo an examination and procure the required certificates; and I forward to you a packet which the Commissioners have supplied of the necessary examination papers.

I need scarcely say that the object is not to determine whether or not they may remain in the public service. Every man who having been already admitted into the service has honestly and correctly discharged his duties is fully entitled to retain his situation. The object is to qualify him for an essential privilege of which, without this measure, it would be impossible by the terms of the law to give him the benefit.

You will find that in the correspondence with the Commissioners, provision is made for the case of men already in the service who may have entered it at a higher age than would be allowable in future cases, and that the question which may possibly arise about their physical qualifications is also adverted to. The subjects of examination are so simple, and the papers have, I feel no doubt, been prepared with so much consideration for the peculiar circumstances of the present difficulty, that I feel persuaded that no officer of ordinary intelligence need be under any fear of failing to satisfy the examiners. It will be desirable that the heads of the department should most distinctly explain to the men the reasons why this measure is now adopted, and should also endeavour to allay apprehensions on the subject. To your discretion I leave the selection of the examiners, feeling sure that you will make the best choice of which the means at your disposal will admit.

While such are the remarks which I have to make to you in respect of the existing officers of the establishment who have entered it since the 19th of April 1859, I have to instruct you that, in order to comply with the terms of the existing law relative to superannuation, no fresh officers are to be appointed by you, so long as the establishment is under Imperial control, except at the ages, and without undergoing an examination in the subjects fixed for the same classes of appointments in England, as shown in the schedule appended to the letter of the Civil Service Commissioners, dated the 22nd of April 1863.

Their examinations must then be transmitted to the Commissioners through this office, with a view to their granting the certificates required by law. You will not fail to observe that it will be necessary to forward at the same time the certificates as to the physical fitness of the new officer for his duties, and as to his character, which you will see to be necessary by one of the passages in the Commissioners' letter dated

the 16th of May. In fact they must receive sufficient information on the four following points :—1st, the age of the new officer; 2ndly, his freedom from any physical defect which would interfere with the discharge of his duties; 3rdly, his character; and 4thly, his possession of the requisite knowledge and ability as proved by his examination for the proper discharge of his official duties.

I enclose, for your use, some copies of the Act 22 Vict. cap. 26., and also of an Order in Council dated the 21st of May 1855, which Order forms the basis of the rules still followed by the Civil Service Commissioners in the admission of new officers.

I have, &c.

Governor Gore Brown, C.B., &c. &c. &c. (Signed) BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Assistant Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

SIR, 3rd August 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commission to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, transmitting by direction of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, copy of a Despatch which his Grace has addressed to the Governor of Tasmania on the subjects of examination of certain officers of the convict establishment in that colony, and I am to request that you will convey to his Grace the thanks of the Commissioners for the communication which has been made to them.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Downing Street, 18th January 1869.

WITH reference to your letter of 17th July last, and to Mr. Elliot's of the 31st of that month, on the subject of the examination of certain officers of the convict establishment in Tasmania, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Civil Service Commissioners, a copy of a Despatch which has been received from the governor of that colony, in reply to the Duke of Buckingham's Despatch, of which a copy was communicated to you in Mr. Elliot's letter of the 31st July.

Lord Granville will be glad to receive the opinion of the Commissioners as to the course which should be adopted.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Government House, Hobarton, Tasmania,

MY LORD DUKE, 29th October 1868.

IN reply to your Grace's Despatch No. 32 of 31st July 1868, I have the honour to forward the accompanying report by the acting Comptroller General.

This report is so clear that I need say little more than that I entirely coincide in opinion with Mr. Belstead, and I have desired him not to act on your Grace's Despatch, until he receives further instructions.

To put the instructions of the Civil Service Commissioners partially in force, would cause great dissatisfaction in the Department, and to put them fully in force, would be an injustice to men who entered the service before these examinations were thought of, and who by good service have become entitled to certain advantages irrespective of the qualification now insisted on.

Your Grace will also observe that in these colonies it is the employers who compete for good servants, and not the servants who compete for employment, so that if education is insisted on, it will be necessary to raise the pay of the lower class of

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servants very considerably, and even then there may be difficulty in obtaining men qualified in other respects for the particular employment in which their services are required.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. GORE BROWNE.

ENCLOSURE II.

Comptroller General's Office, Tasmania,
23rd October 1868.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 32, of the 31st July 1868, forwarded by your Excellency for a report as to the officers now serving in this department to whom the Despatch applies.

2. The only persons in the Convict Department of this Colony to whom the Despatch refers are those on the Port Arthur Penal Establishment.

I enclose a return prepared by the Commandant which comprises 114 individuals of all classes who, in accordance with the terms of the Despatch, would have to be submitted to examination. Many of these officers of the higher grades are very intelligent and valuable men in the posts they fill, and doubtless they would not fail to satisfy the examiners and procure the necessary certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners; as would also a large number of the persons named in the return. But I am informed that there are 15 who cannot sign their names, while another 16 can barely do so; and it is questionable whether they could even attempt the simple papers assigned to a "petty constable."

Looking at these circumstances, I would submit to your Excellency that it will not be possible in their cases to meet the requirements of his Grace's Despatch; and unless the whole body of persons liable can be submitted to examination I do not see that the scheme could with fairness be introduced, while to make exception in the case of the individuals above referred to would be invidious and unjust. Many of these men have been some years in the service; they have proved themselves thoroughly efficient and possessed of the ability necessary for the performance of the duties of the situations which they fill, and it was assumed that they would, if they retained office, be entitled to the benefits of the Superannuation Act whenever they might retire from the Imperial service; and it would be hard now to disqualify them for failing to fulfil a condition which on appointment, and up to the present time, they had not known to be requisite.

3. Before, therefore, giving effect to the Despatch in respect to the persons already holding office, I have to request instructions with reference to the difficulties I have pointed out.

4. With regard to any fresh officers who may be appointed who should undergo the examination fixed for the same class in England, I have to observe that the rates of pay granted to many of the lower grades in the department are below the wages obtained by ordinary labourers in this Colony. Great difficulty is at times experienced in obtaining men with the requisite physical aptitude, and of good character, to fill the offices of constable and other subordinate situations; whilst to necessitate the passing of an examination of even the lowest class would increase the difficulty to such an extent as to render it almost impossible to do so unless the amount of remuneration offered was augmented.

It may be remarked that the class of stipendiaries to whom these remarks refer seldom serve for any length of time, and few of them are, as a rule, sufficiently long in office to become entitled to the benefits conferred by the Superannuation Act, the greater inducements held out to them in private employment making them unwilling to remain in the service of the Government at a rate of pay lower than that obtainable elsewhere.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. T. BELSTEAD,
Acting Comptroller General.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

SIR,

26th January 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, with enclosures relative to the examination of certain officers of the Convict Establishment in Tasmania.

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In reply I am to request that you will state to Earl Granville that if his Lordship should think it desirable to modify the rules for the examination of these officers, so as to adapt them to the state of education and other circumstances at present existing in Tasmania, the Commissioners would see no objection to this course.

In the case of constables, and persons of that class, they would be prepared to dispense altogether with the literary part of the examination, and to grant certificates of qualification on receiving satisfactory evidence as to their fitness in respect of age, health, and character, together with a report signed by the proper officer showing that they were capable of discharging their respective duties.

In the remaining cases the examination might be limited to the subjects proposed in the accompanying schedule, or to such other subjects as may be deemed appropriate to the several situations.

On being informed of the wishes of Earl Granville in the matter the Commissioners will at once forward fresh papers framed accordingly for transmission to Tasmania.

I have, &c.

CLASS A.

Constables, warders, attendants of insane, civil guards, signalmen, seamen.

No literary examination.

CLASS B.

Clerks, station officers, storekeepers, writers, superintendent of agriculture, overseer of farm, assistant ditto.

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

CLASS C.

Medical clerk and dispenser.

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions and weights and measures).

CLASS D.

Schoolmaster and schoolmistress.

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English grammar.
4. Religious knowledge (the Bible).
5. One of the following—
   - *a.* English history.
   - *b.* Geography.
   - *c.* Elementary mathematics.
   - *d.* Translation from Latin or French.

The Assistant Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Downing Street, 9th February 1869.

I HAVE laid before Earl Granville your letter of the 26th ultimo, on the subject of the examination of the officers of the Convict Establishment in Tasmania.

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Examinations for convict establishment in Tasmania.

I am directed to state that his Lordship readily concurs in the course proposed by the Commissioners, but with regard to the constables and persons of that class, the literary part of whose examinations it is proposed to dispense with, I am to point out that, in their letter of 17th July 1868, the Commissioners stated that they would regard all the persons now on the establishment in Tasmania as eligible in respect of age.

I am also desired to suggest, for the consideration of the Commissioners, whether if any member of the existing staff of constables or warders may have been injured in the discharge of his duties he should be necessarily held to be thereby disqualified for his situation.

The governor will be instructed that the rules for the examination of candidates for the Convict Department must in future be strictly complied with.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Assistant Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

SIR, 10th March 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, relative to the examination of the officers of the Convict Establishment in Tasmania.

And in reply I am to request that you will state to Earl Granville that in compliance with his Lordship's wish they will consider the subjects named in the schedule which accompanied my letter of the 26th January last, as the prescribed subjects of examination for the situations in question.

Fresh papers are herewith enclosed, arranged in separate packets for the examination of the 23 persons named in the list transmitted with your letter of the 18th January last, who are subject to a literary examination, while the accompanying large packets contain sets of certificates to be filled up in the cases of the remaining 91 officers.

On the question of age the Commissioners will be prepared, as stated in their letter of 17th July 1868, to regard as eligible all persons who were at that time on the establishment in Tasmania; and as regards the physical fitness of the several candidates they will consider such reports as they may receive, with every desire to meet the wishes of Earl Granville in the contingency which has been suggested.

I have, &c.

Examination for Straits Settlements cadetships.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Downing Street, 2nd September 1868.

I AM directed by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to transmit to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, a printed paper showing the scheme of examination for Straits Settlements cadetships.

I am to observe that this scheme resembles the regulations in force respecting Hongkong cadetships, and was proposed by Sir Hercules Robinson in 1864, during his inquiry into the circumstances of the Settlements.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CADETSHIPS.

Examination for Straits Settlements cadetships.

With a view to supply the Civil Service in the Straits Settlements with an efficient staff of interpreters it is intended that a certain number of cadetships shall be established, the holders of which are to devote themselves for a certain time after their arrival in the colony to learning either Malay or Chinese.

1st. Three gentlemen will be appointed at once to cadetships, after a competitive examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, from amongst candidates nominated for this purpose by the Secretary of State.

2nd. Each candidate shall be between the ages of 18 and 25.

3rd. The heads of examination shall be as given below. A knowledge of either Malay or Chinese is not necessary, but the subjects are selected with the object of giving an advantage to candidates who may be presumed to possess an aptitude for acquiring language.

Heads of Examination.

1st. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2nd. The first four rules of arithmetic.
3rd. Latin and one other foreign language.
4th. English composition, including précis writing.
5th. Pure and mixed mathematics.
6th. History and geography.
7th. Constitutional and international law.
8th. Natural science.
9th. Any two of the following languages, not having been taken up under No. 3: French, German, Spanish, Italian.

Candidates who cannot pass in the first two subjects will be rejected, but those subjects will not tell in competition.

Every candidate must undergo a competitive examination in the 3rd and 4th subjects, and in any two others which he may select.

But any candidate who takes up the 9th subject may, if he chooses, be examined in five subjects instead of four.

4th. Each cadet will receive a salary of 200*l.* per annum, to commence from the day of leaving England. The cost of his passage to the Straits Settlements will be paid, and quarters, teachers, and books will be provided for him at the public expense while studying the language.

5th. For two years after the arrival of the cadet in the Straits Settlements he shall apply himself specially to learning either Malay or Chinese, as the local Government may direct.

6th. At the end of two years' study, or as soon afterwards as they shall be declared qualified by a Board of competent Examiners, the first three cadets shall be appointed Government interpreters, and be employed in such of the departments as may require their services, at salaries of 400*l.* per annum each, without other allowances.

7th. After two years' approved service as interpreters, the salary will be increased to 500*l.*, and after three years' service they will be considered eligible by the Secretary of State for promotion to the higher offices in the civil service of the Straits Settlements.

8th. The cadets, while studying Malay or Chinese, will be under the control and supervision of the Governor of the Colony, who shall frame regulations for their hours of study and general government.

9th. The progress of the cadets shall be tested by half-yearly examinations, and every cadet shall be liable at any time to be dismissed if his progress or conduct shall be considered by the Governor and Executive Council to be so unsatisfactory as to render such a course desirable. The Governor and Council will decide, having regard to the ground of dismissal, whether the cadet shall be sent home at the public expense, or shall be left to find his own way home, or shall be in addition called upon to repay the cost of his passage out.

10th. A bond must be entered into by the cadet and his friends at home with the Agents General for Crown Colonies to secure the repayment of the cost of the passage out, in the event of his dismissal and of its being decided by the Governor and Executive Council that such repayment shall be enforced, and also in the event of the cadet, within four years from the date of his arrival in the Straits Settlements, either quitting the Colony without leave or relinquishing his appointment, together with a further sum of 50*l.* for each year to repay the Colony the cost of his teaching up to his leaving.

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11th. After the appointment of the first three cadets as interpreters, the number shall be maintained permanently at two, to be selected under the same regulations as were enforced in the case of the first appointments.

Examination for Straits Settlements cadetships.

The Registrar, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

SIR, 5th September 1868.

IN reply to your letter of the 2nd instant relative to the examination of candidates for cadetships in the Straits Settlements, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will have pleasure in conducting the examinations in accordance with the scheme which accompanied your letter.

I have, &c.

Examination for civil service of Ceylon.

The Assistant Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Downing Street, 10th September 1868.

I AM directed by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to request that you will bring before the Civil Service Commissioners for their consideration the following statement.

Under the existing arrangement for the appointment of gentlemen to the civil service of Ceylon, an alternate nomination rests with the Secretary of State and the Governor of the Colony.

In the case of the Secretary of State the candidates are subjected to competitive examination by the Civil Service Commissioners; in the case of the Governor's nominees they receive direct appointments.

It has been found from experience that the nominee of the Secretary of State has hitherto shown himself to be a far abler public servant than the nominee of the Governor.

Competitive examination was not adopted in Ceylon because it was found undesirable that Europeans should compete on equal terms with the natives.

In regard to the case of natives, the Duke of Buckingham proposes that they should be subjected to a competitive examination in the Colony amongst themselves.

But as regards Europeans, his Grace is desirous of learning whether the Civil Service Commissioners are able to suggest any mode of examination by which the nominees of the Secretary of State and those of the Governor could be brought into competition without requiring the presence of the latter in England for personal examination.

The Duke of Buckingham would feel obliged to the Commissioners for any suggestions they can offer on the subject.

I am, &c.

The Registrar, Civil Service Commission, to the Assistant Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

SIR, 26th October 1868.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, inquiring whether the Civil Service Commissioners are able to suggest any mode of examination by which, with regard to the appointments of Europeans to writerships in Ceylon, the nominees of the Secretary of State and those of the Governor could be brought into competition without requiring the presence of the latter in England

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Examination for civil service of Ceylon.

for personal examination; and expressing also his Grace's wish to receive any suggestions which the Commissioners can offer on the subject.

In reply, I am to state that, having maturely considered the question submitted to them, the Civil Service Commissioners do not think that there would be any difficulty of a mechanical nature in obtaining the object proposed. Arrangements could, no doubt, be made under which the candidates in England and in Ceylon could be examined on the same days by means of identical papers prepared in this office; those intended for the candidates resident in Ceylon being despatched hence in sufficient time to reach the island before the date fixed for the examination here, and returned at once to London for adjudication by the Civil Service Commissioners.

It is to be observed, however, that the adoption of this plan would be attended by some disadvantage, as compared with the existing practice, upon two or three points which it may be important to notice.

(1.) In the first place, it would of course be no longer possible to make use of the test of *vivâ voce* questioning in any part of the examination. At present it is the practice to apply this test, in addition to the usual one of papers, with regard to the subjects of political economy, and international and constitutional law; and the Commissioners attach considerable value to it as a means of enabling examiners the better to distinguish whether a candidate's knowledge of the subject is sound or superficial. They do not, however, consider that this particular drawback is of itself sufficiently important to prevent the introduction of the change proposed.

(2.) It would be impossible to carry out, in Ceylon, the rule by which those candidates only who pass the preliminary part of the examination are admitted to be examined in the final portion. As it is not, however, the custom to substitute fresh candidates for those who fail in the preliminary subjects, the Commissioners see no reason why the candidates in Ceylon should not be examined in all the subjects at the same time; the work in the higher subjects of the candidates who fail in the lower being simply ignored by the examiners when the papers come home for decision.

(3.) In the third place, it is obvious that the adoption of the plan suggested must involve a considerable lengthening of the interval which now elapses between the occurrence of vacancies and the appointment of candidates to supply them. The degree of importance to be attached to this consideration, is, of course, a question entirely for the Secretary of State, and the Civil Service Commissioners allude to it only for the purpose of bringing the consequences of the change fully before him. At present, it is presumed, the vacancies to which the Governor appoints are filled up promptly after their occurrence, while those to which the Secretary of State appoints remain open during the time occupied; (1), by the transmission of the intelligence of the vacancy to this country; (2), by the process of selecting and examining nominees in this country; and (3), by the journey of the successful candidate to Ceylon.

This aggregate period would, under the proposed plan, be increased; (1), by the increased length of the interval which must elapse before the competition can take place, in order that the papers may be set in Ceylon at the same time as in London; and (2), by the time occupied in the return of the papers to this country. The delay, too, would in future extend to the vacancies to which the Governor appoints as well as to those to which the Secretary of State appoints.

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Examination for civil service of Ceylon.

Under these circumstances it has occurred to the Civil Service Commissioners to suggest whether it might be found practicable to adopt wholly or partially the method of holding the competitive examinations in anticipation of vacancies instead of on their occurrence; the successful candidates being led to understand that their appointment would not be definitively made until vacancies should require to be filled.

It appears that the number of certificates for Ceylon writers granted by the Commissioners since 1855 has been 26, and if to this number be added the number of appointments made by the Governor, it seems possible that the yearly average of vacancies might be found to be sufficiently large and constant to warrant the expectation that candidates selected beforehand in an annual competition would not, in any case, be required to wait long for employment. On the other hand, situations could of course be filled up, as a general rule, almost immediately after they had become vacant.

I am to add, in conclusion, that, having submitted this suggestion for his Grace's consideration, the Civil Service Commissioners desire to express their readiness to carry out the proposed alteration in any other form which his Grace may think to be, under all the circumstances, the most advisable.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Downing Street, 9th July 1869.

REFERRING to your letter of the 26th of October 1868, I am directed by Earl Granville to request that you will thank the Civil Service Commissioners in his name, for the attention which they have given to the question of the future method of selecting writers for employment in Ceylon, and for the various suggestions which they have submitted to him.

The subject has, since the date of your letter, received very careful consideration, and Lord Granville had an opportunity of ascertaining Sir Hercules Robinson's views regarding it, when he was recently on leave in this country.

I am now directed to forward for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, the enclosed copy of a despatch which has been addressed to the Governor of Ceylon, describing in detail, the arrangements which, after the 1st of January 1870, Lord Granville proposes to make with respect to the selection, the examination, and, in certain cases, the employment in this country of future candidates for writerships.

I am also to enclose a schedule showing the subjects in which, after the close of the current year, candidates for writerships will be examined. Lord Granville understands that the Commissioners see no serious objection to omitting the *vivâ voce* part of the examination, and considering the small number of candidates that are likely to be presented on each occasion, he presumes that it will not be necessary to lay down the rule that in case any of the candidates fail in part of the examination, the remainder of their papers shall not be looked over and marked. His Lordship therefore proposes to dispense with what is termed the preliminary part of the examination, but, by making certain subjects obligatory, to require that every candidate shall show that he has had a fairly good elementary education, and has some aptitude for acquiring a knowledge of languages.

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Examination for civil service of Ceylon.

Lord Granville is afraid that there may be occasionally some difficulty in supplying the minute circumstantial information usually required by your Commissioners with respect to age, health, and character, in the case of the candidates to be nominated by the Governor. He would therefore be glad to be favoured with any suggestions which the Civil Service Commissioners may wish to make as to the evidence on these points which the Commissioners will wish to be produced by the Governor's candidates, whether they are resident in Ceylon or in this country. His Lordship is disposed to think that these matters should be seen to before the candidates are admitted to examination, as if any of the Governor's nominees are found on inquiry not to fulfil the required conditions, it will not be possible to defer the examination till fresh candidates have been nominated from Ceylon.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Downing Street, 10th June 1869.

SIR,

I HAVE had under my consideration the arrangements that will be necessary for giving effect to the decision of my predecessor, announced in his despatch, No. 292, of the 8th of December 1868, respecting the future method of selecting writers for employment in Ceylon, and I have had the advantage of hearing the views on this subject, which you expressed during your late visit to this country. The Civil Service Commissioners have also submitted some suggestions in a letter dated the 26th of October 1868, which I believe that you have seen, and of which I enclose a copy. In reference to this letter I have merely to state that I shall inform the Commissioners that I see no objection to the omission of the *vivâ voce* test to which candidates for writerships have hitherto been subjected when examined in this county, or to certain other alterations in the general scheme of the examination, which I shall make known to you as soon as they are matured.

The inconvenient delay which now occurs on the occasion of every alternate vacancy in the staff of writers to which the Secretary of State has the right of nomination between the declaration of the vacancy and the arrival in Ceylon of the candidate selected to fill it, will, I fear, be much aggravated by the establishment of a competitive examination for every vacancy which will be conducted simultaneously in Ceylon and in England, if that examination is not held until after the vacancy has actually taken place and has been reported to England. Many months will be taken up in the selection of candidates, the preparation of examination papers and their transmission to Ceylon to be worked by any candidates who may be resident in the island, the return of these papers to this country to be reviewed by the Civil Service Commissioners, the announcement of the result of the examination and the journey from England of the successful competitor after a reasonable time has been granted him in which to prepare for his change of life. During all these months there will be a vacancy in your staff which may cause constant inconvenience to the service.

With the view of obviating the inconvenience that will be caused by this delay, I am inclined to think that it will be advisable to select writers in anticipation of vacancies and not upon their occurrence, and looking at the number of vacancies which have occurred in the last few years at somewhat irregular intervals, I am of opinion that it will be necessary to select two candidates (a number of which I understand that you approve) in advance by means of a competitive examination as already proposed, so that as soon as you report a vacancy in the colony, it will be at once filled up by the appointment of a candidate already approved, who, if resident in Ceylon can enter on his duties as soon as the vacancy occurs, or if in England may start for the scene of his future labors at a very short notice.

I am about to select a qualified candidate for the present vacancy in the staff of writers, and if there should be another vacancy before the 31st of December next, the appointment to it will in turn be in your hands. But thereafter, I propose that the following arrangements should come into force.

By the first mail after the 1st January 1870, you will have the goodness to report to me the names and (if they are in England) the addresses of six candidates whom you propose to compete for two writerships. If all your nominees are resident in this county, the Civil Service Commissioners will hold an examination of your candidates, and of those whom I shall nominate as soon as possible after your names are received. But if any of the competitors are resident in Ceylon, papers will be sent to you from this country which will be worked on given days simultaneously in

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Ceylon and in England, according to instructions which will be communicated to you for the guidance of the examiners, and to the strict and literal observance of which they will be obliged to certify that they have conformed.

These examination papers having been sent home will be reviewed by the Civil Service Commissioners at the same time with the work of the candidates examined in England: and the names of the two best candidates who have obtained the requisite number of marks will be declared in the order of merit and will be communicated to you. They will be subsequently put upon the staff of writers as vacancies occur in the order in which they stood at the examination.

As soon as a vacant writership is filled up by the appointment of one of [redacted] candidates first selected, his place as an expectant will be supplied in the sam[redacted] as before. You will report the names of three candidates who will compet[redacted] nominees, and the best candidate will be chosen, in this manner the staff will be kept supplied as there will always be one or two expectants read[redacted] any vacancy as soon as it is reported.

But it must be determined how the selected candidates shall be em[redacted] interval between their examination and the occurrence of subsequent [redacted] which they may be posted.

You are probably aware that in the case of the Indian Civil Servic[redacted] recruited upon a system similar to that which has been established for Cey[redacted] Kong, and the Straits, there is an interval of two years between the declarat[redacted] list of successful competitors and their departure for India. That time the[redacted] in studying languages, in attending courts of law, and in preparing [redacted] a se[redacted] final examination which determines their destination in India. During these yea[redacted] they receive an allowance from the Indian Government. It is probable that in vi[redacted] of the convenience to the Ceylon Government of knowing that the report of [redacted] vacancy to this country would be invariably followed by the immediate despatch of [redacted] qualified person to fill it, they will be willing to provide a similar allowance for suc[redacted] candidates as might require it, if they employed their time in this country in a manne[redacted] that would be useful to them in their future career in Ceylon. Such an allowanc[redacted] could not (if reckoned at 100*l.* a year for each candidate) exceed 200*l.* per annum.

Candidates for the Civil Service of India are required to obtain in this country tolerably good knowledge of two foreign languages, and in the case of the Madr[redacted] candidates, Tamil (one of the languages of Ceylon) is one of the prescribed la[redacted] guages. There are means of learning Tamil, grammatically and colloquially in thi[redacted] country, and Singhalese also, if I am rightly informed.

The special provision, however, now made of an allowance for a pundit after the writer's arrival in Ceylon, may perhaps render a similar rule unnecessary in the case of your candidates, besides which it would require an organization of examination and control in this country, which would be quite out of proportion to the number of candidates, and the varying intervals at which they may be called upon to proceed to Ceylon. But the study of an eastern language might be recommended, and as writers are often, before they have passed their second examination in Ceylon, appointed to act as police magistrates, they might with advantage occasionally attend courts of law and police courts in London, while waiting for their vacancies, and study theoretically the law of evidence.

Of all employments, however, the most useful would probably be one in which they would be trained to business habits, and might acquire knowledge of official requirements, and of matters with which they will have practically to deal when they go to Ceylon.

Such training might perhaps be best secured if they were required to attend at the Colonial Office during so many hours each day. A similar plan is found to work very well in the Foreign Office, in which department attachés are generally employed for several months after passing their examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, before they proceed to the foreign courts to which they may be posted.

I shall be prepared, if you wish it, to make arrangements for the employment of your expectant writers in this office, in those cases in which your government agree to make them a pecuniary allowance while awaiting their appointments. Such allowances, however, will not have to be made in every case. I presume that natives of Ceylon will generally wish to return to the island, and there can be no objection to their doing so. Successful candidates from this country may, in like manner, wish to finish their university careers, to prosecute their studies at the bar, or otherwise to occupy their time at their own charge. If their proposed plan of employment is unobjectionable, they will be allowed, on explaining it satisfactorily to adopt it. In that case they will have no claim upon your Government for any allowance, which should, I think, be granted only to those candidates who are temporarily employed in this office, for the purpose of such training as I have referred to above. I understand that you consider there will be no objection to this proposal, but I shall be glad to

hear from you definitely to that effect, after you have consulted the members of your government, in order that the arrangement may appear as part of the revised scheme which it will be necessary to publish for the information of those persons who may be preparing to present themselves as candidates for future vacancies in your service. COLONIAL OFFICE. Examination for civil service of Ceylon.

I have, &c.
GRANVILLE.

Governor, Sir H. G. R. Robinson,
&c. &c. &c.

ENCLOSURE A.

1st. * * * * *
2nd. Each candidate shall be between the ages of 20 and 23.
3rd. The heads of examination are as follows :—

A. Obligatory.

1st. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2nd. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3rd. Latin, and one of the following languages :—Greek, French, German, Italian.
4th. English composition, including précis writing.

B. Optional.

5th. Pure and mixed mathematics.
6th. Ancient or modern history and geography.
7th. The elements of constitutional and international law, and political economy.
8th. Geology, civil engineering, and surveying.

Every candidate must show a competent knowledge of the first four subjects, and may select any two of the optional subjects.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

SIR, 20th July 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, with enclosures, relative to the examination to be undergone by candidates who may be nominated after 1st January 1870 to compete for writerships in Ceylon.

And in reply I am to request that you will state to Earl Granville that the Commissioners will regulate in accordance with his Lordship's wishes any examinations which it may be their duty to conduct for the appointment in question.

They will assume, unless otherwise informed, that under the 3rd head of examination, as set forth in the schedule which accompanied your letter, the test of competence should be translation from the several languages into English, but that exercises in translation from English into those languages should also be given, with the view of testing the comparative proficiency of the candidates.

I am to add, with reference to the difficulty anticipated in procuring satisfactory evidence respecting the age, health, and character of the Governor's nominees, that if the Governor will be so good as to collect and forward the best evidence which can be procured in the island on the points referred to, the Commissioners think it probable that in the majority of cases they would be able to regard as conclusive the evidence so furnished.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission. Examination for Straits Settlements cadetships.

SIR, Downing Street, 10th July 1869.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to forward for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners the enclosed copies of a scheme which his Lordship has directed to be prepared with the view of show-

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Examination for Straits Settlements cadetships.

ing certain alterations which he has recently had occasion to make in the arrangements for the selection, examination, pay, and employment of such cadets as may be required for recruiting the Civil Service of the Straits Settlements.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CADETSHIPS.

WITH a view to supply the Civil Service in the Straits Settlements, a certain number of cadetships have been established, the holders of which are required to devote themselves for a certain time after their arrival in the Colony to learning either Malay or Chinese.

1st. The cadets are appointed after a competitive examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, from amongst candidates nominated for this purpose by the Secretary of State.

2nd. Each candidate shall be between the ages of 20 and 23.

3rd. The heads of examination are as follows:—

A. *Obligatory.*

1st. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2nd. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3rd. Latin, and one of the following languages: Greek, French, German, Italian.
4th. English composition, including précis writing.

B. *Optional.*

5th. Pure and mixed mathematics.
6th. Ancient or modern history, and geography.
7th. The elements of constitutional and international law, and political economy.
8th. Geology, civil engineering, and surveying.

Every candidate must show a competent knowledge of the first four subjects, and may select any two of the optional subjects.

4th. Each cadet will receive a salary of 200*l.* per annum, half salary to commence from the day of leaving England, and full salary from the date of his arrival in the Settlements. The cost of his passage to the colony will be paid, subject to the repayment hereafter mentioned (sections 8 and 9).

5th. On the arrival of the cadet in the Straits Settlements he will apply himself specially to learning either Malay or Chinese, as the Local Government may direct.

6th. While thus studying, he will be under the control and supervision of the Governor of the colony, who will frame regulations for his hours of study and general government. Quarters, books, and teachers will be provided for him at the public expense, and he will be required to attend at the public offices, two hours daily, in order to give him an opportunity of learning the details of public business, without interfering with his reading.

7th. As soon as he is declared by a Board of Examiners to have acquired a competent knowledge of Malay or Chinese, he will be temporarily employed in such of the departments as may require his services, at a salary of 300*l.* per annum, without other allowances, and will be considered eligible by the Secretary of State for appointment, as vacancies may occur to offices in the Civil Service of the Straits Settlements.

8th. The progress of the cadet will be tested by half-yearly examinations, and he will be liable to be dismissed without further pay, if he does not pass his final examination (see section 7), within three years after his arrival in the colony, or if, at any time his progress or conduct shall be considered by the Governor and Executive Council to be so unsatisfactory as to render such a course desirable. The Governor and Council will decide, having regard to the ground of dismissal, whether the cadet shall be sent home at the public expense, or shall be left to find his own way home, or shall be, in addition, called upon to repay the cost of his passage out.

9th. A bond must be entered into by the cadet and his friends at home with the Agents General for Crown Colonies to secure the repayment of the cost of the passage out, in the event of his dismissal and of its being decided by the Governor and Executive Council that such repayment shall be enforced, and also in the event of the cadet within four years from the date of his arrival in the Straits Settlements either quitting the colony without leave or relinquishing his appointment (except for ill health), together with a further sum of 50*l.* for each year to repay the colony the cost of his teaching up to his leaving.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR, 23rd July 1869.

Examination for Straits Settlements cadetships.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, with enclosures, relative to the appointment of cadets in the Straits Settlements.

And in reply I am to request that you will state to Earl Granville that the Commissioners will regulate the examination of candidates for these situations in accordance with the rules set forth in the schedule transmitted with your letter, assuming that under the 3rd head, translation from the several languages is alone intended to be obligatory, but that with a view to competition the examination should include exercises in translation into these languages, and as regards the modern tongues, some test of colloquial proficiency.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Examination for Hong Kong cadetships.

SIR, Downing Street, 24th July 1869.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that his Lordship has recently had occasion to revise the regulations in force with regard to Hong Kong cadetships, and I am to transmit to you copies of the Amended Regulations, as finally approved by his Lordship, which will show the Commissioners the alterations which have been made in the arrangements for the selection, examination, pay, and employment of such cadets as may hereafter be required for recruiting the Civil Service of Hong Kong.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

HONG KONG CADETSHIPS.

WITH a view to supply the Civil Service in Hong Kong, cadetships have been established, the holders of which are required to devote themselves for a certain time after their arrival in the colony to learning Chinese.

1st. The cadets are appointed after a competitive examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, from amongst candidates nominated for this purpose by the Secretary of State.

2nd. Each candidate shall be between the ages of 20 and 23.

3rd. The heads of examination are as follows :—

A. Obligatory.

1st. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2nd. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3rd. Latin, and one of the following languages :—Greek, French, German, Italian.
4th. English composition, including précis writing.

B. Optional.

5th. Pure and mixed mathematics.
6th. Ancient or modern history and geography.
7th. The elements of constitutional and international law, and political economy.
8th. Geology, civil engineering, and surveying.

Every candidate must show a competent knowledge of the first four subjects, and may select any two of the optional subjects.

4th. Each cadet will receive a salary of 200*l.* per annum, half salary to commence from the day of leaving England, and full salary from the date of his arrival in the colony. The cost of his passage to the colony will be paid, subject to the repayment hereafter mentioned (sects. 8, 9).

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Examination for Hong Kong cadetships.

5th. On the arrival of the cadet in Hong Kong he will apply himself specially to learning Chinese.

6th. While thus studying, he will be under the control and supervision of the Governor of the colony, who will frame regulations for his hours of study and general government. Quarters, books, and teachers will be provided for him at the public expense, and he will be required to attend at the public offices two hours daily, in order to give him an opportunity of learning the details of public business, without interfering with his reading.

7th. As soon as he is declared by a Board of Examiners to have acquired a competent knowledge of Chinese, he will be appointed a Government interpreter, and and will be temporarily employed in such of the departments as may require his services, at a salary of 400*l.* per annum, without other allowances. After two years approved service as interpreter, the salary will be increased to 500*l.*, and after three years service he will be considered eligible by the Secretary of State for promotion to the higher offices in the Civil Service of Hong Kong.

8th. The progress of the cadet will be tested by half-yearly examinations, and he will be liable to be dismissed without further pay, if he does not pass his final examination (see section 7), within three years after his arrival in the colony, or if, at any time his progress or conduct shall be considered by the Governor and Executive Council to be so unsatisfactory as to render such a course desirable. The Governor and Council will decide, having regard to the ground of dismissal, whether the cadet shall be sent home at the public expense, or shall be left to find his own way home or shall be, in addition, called upon to repay the cost of his passage out.

9th. A bond must be entered into by the cadet and his friends at home with the Agents General for Crown Colonies to secure the repayment of the cost of the passage out in the event of his dismissal and of its being decided by the Governor and Executive Council that such repayment shall be enforced, and also in the event of the cadet within four years from the date of his arrival in Hong Kong either quitting the colony without leave or relinquishing his appointment (except for ill health) together with a further sum of 50*l.* for each year to repay the colony the cost of his teaching up to his leaving.

Colonial Office, 2nd June 1869.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

SIR, 28th July 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, with enclosures relative to the appointment of Hong Kong cadets.

And in reply, I am to request that you will state to Earl Granville that the Commissioners will regulate the examination of candidates for these situations in accordance with the rules set forth in the schedule transmitted with your letter, assuming that under the third head translation from the several languages is alone intended to be obligatory, but that with a view to competition the examination should include exercises in translation into those languages, and as regards the modern tongues some test of colloquial proficiency.

I have, &c.

Appointment of emigration officers.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Downing Street, 16th March 1869.

THE Emigration Commissioners have forwarded to this Department a letter from the Secretary to the Auditor-General, stating, that in consequence of the recent grant of pensions to emigration officers, the Civil Service Commissioners have expressed an opinion that those officers should obtain a certificate of qualification from them, and that the salary paid to ——— as emigration officer at ——— would therefore, unless he obtained such a certificate, be disallowed.

Lord Granville is informed that the principal duties of an emigration officer are of a professional nature, comprising the survey of ships as

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Appointment of emigration officers.

to their sea worthiness, their equipment as to sails, rigging, and ground tackle, their trim at the time of sailing, the stowage of their cargo, the efficiency of their crew, and other matters of a like description. To ensure that the officers are competent judges of these matters, they have been selected exclusively from the Royal Navy, never below the rank of Lieutenant, and seldom below that of Commander.

Of these officers, one is a Rear Admiral, four are Post Captains, and none of the others, with the exception of one who was a Lieutenant in the Indian Navy, are below the rank of Commander. The Emigration Commissioners are unable to obtain the services of very young officers, because young officers are generally employed under the Admiralty. Nor would it be desirable, if it were possible, since the emigration officer is required by the Passengers Act to decide many questions as to the fitting of ships, &c. on his own discretion, and young officers would not have the authority necessary to give their judgment weight in the eyes of shipowners or the public. But it appears very improbable that officers of the navy, of the age and standing that emigration officers ought to be, would be willing to submit themselves to an examination on professional subjects, of which their rank in the service must be assumed to be a guarantee.

Assuming, however, the examination to be enforced, Lord Granville desires me to request that the Civil Service Commissioners will be so good as to inform him what means they propose to themselves for testing the proficiency of officers of rank in the navy in knowledge of the duties adverted to.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

SIR, 23rd March 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, relative to the appointment of emigration officers.

In reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Granville, that the Commissioners anticipate no difficulty in procuring such professional assistance as would enable them to test in the qualifications, described in your letter, any candidates who may be sent to them for that purpose. They think however that in the case of any gentleman holding a commission as lieutenant, or any superior commission, in the Royal Navy, such commission might be regarded as a sufficient guarantee for the possession of the qualifications referred to; and if they are right in assuming that no others are required, they would in such cases dispense with all examination under the head of knowledge and ability. It would of course be necessary that all gentlemen proposed to be appointed should satisfy the Commissioners that they were within such limits of age as may be fixed, and also that they were duly qualified in respect of health and character; but as regards the two points last mentioned a reference to the Admiralty would probably be sufficient in the case of naval officers.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Downing Street, 16th April 1869.

WITH reference to your letter of the 23rd ultimo on the subject of the examination of emigration officers, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Civil Service Commissioners, a

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Appointment of emigration officers.

copy of a letter from the Emigration Commissioners suggesting that the ages within which officers should be eligible for these appointments should be from 25 to 45.

Lord Granville agrees with the Emigration Commissioners in thinking that those limits of age would be proper, and he would recommend that they should be adopted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Mr. Murdoch to Sir F. Rogers.

SIR, Emigration Board, 10th April 1869.

I HAVE to acknowledge your letter of 6th instant, enclosing the correspondence which has passed with the Civil Service Commissioners on the subject of the grant by the Commissioners of certificates of competency to emigration officers.

2. The Commissioners state that under the circumstances explained in your letter to them, they will dispense with all examination under the head of knowledge and ability, but that the officers whom it is proposed to appoint should satisfy the Commissioners that they are within the prescribed limits as to age, and that they are qualified in respect to health and character.

3. Hitherto no regulations have been established in respect to the ages within which officers may be appointed to the emigration service. For the reasons stated in my letter of the 4th ultimo, it would be difficult, even if it were not unadvisable, to obtain the services of very young officers. We would therefore submit, for Earl Granville's consideration, that the ages within which officers should be eligible for these appointments should be from 25 to 45. In respect to health and character the Commissioners will of course make their own arrangements for ascertaining the particulars they require.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. W. C. MURDOCH.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

SIR, 20th April 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, relative to the appointment of emigration officers.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for Earl Granville's information, that in compliance with his Lordship's wishes the Commissioners will consider the limits of age for the appointment in question to be those specified in your letter, viz. 25 and 45.

I have, &c.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

Relative weight of subjects in examinations.

The Inspector-General, Royal Irish Constabulary, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 5th February 1869.

Experience having suggested the expediency of revising the scale of marks assigned to perfection in the several heads of examination to which candidates for this office as well as for cadetships in the Royal Irish constabulary are subjected, I beg to transmit, for your concurrence, the subjoined scale as a nearer approximation to what is required in this department than that now in force, in which I have disturbed as little as possible the heads of examination and the total number of marks.

In reducing the number of marks assigned to arithmetic I would wish to convey that a high degree of accuracy in working the fundamental rules in whole numbers and fractions (vulgar and decimal) would be more useful in this department than the ability to discover the methods of solving the more difficult arithmetical problems, which is here rarely

called into exercise. I am therefore of opinion that the latter class of questions might, *for our purposes*, be better omitted, so as to give the greater weight to the other heads of examination. CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

In the geographical branch I would say that as a knowledge of foreign geography is not essential in this office, while an intimate acquaintance with that of the British Islands is of first rate importance, I think that the former should be omitted or but very partially introduced in the examination, and this branch nearly or quite confined to home geography, giving to that of Ireland in particular by far the largest share of attention. Relative weight of subjects in examinations.

Trusting that I have made myself intelligible, and that you will have the kindness to say if there be any difficulty in effecting the proposed alterations,

I have, &c.

PROPOSED SCALE OF MARKS.

	Candidates.	
	For the Office.	For Cadetships.
	Marks.	Marks.
Arithmetic	150	150
Separate addition	50	50
Orthography	150	150
Handwriting	150	150
Intelligence in dictation and orthographical paper	100	100
English composition	200	200
Précis	200	—
Geography of British Isles	150	150
Health	—	80
Totals	1,150	1,030

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Inspector-General, Royal Irish Constabulary.

SIR, 12th February 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, proposing certain alterations in the maximum number of marks assigned to the several subjects of examination for cadetships in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and for clerkships in the office of the inspector.

And in reply I am to state that the Commissioners will gladly adopt the proposed alterations, and further, that in compliance with your wish they will in both cases limit the geographical part of the examination to the geography of the British Isles, giving special prominence to that of Ireland, and will confine the questions in arithmetic to such as may test accuracy in working the fundamental rules in whole numbers and fractions (vulgar and decimal), omitting the more difficult problems which it has been their practice to give in competitive examinations. It is only necessary to add that they will assume, unless otherwise informed, that the fundamental rules are intended to include not only addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, but also those commonly known as reduction, proportion, practice, and interest; and also that candidates for cadetships are still to be examined as heretofore in the calculation of per-centages.

I am, &c.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

The Inspector-General, Royal Irish Constabulary, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Relative weight of subjects in examinations.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 13th February, 1869.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date. I fully intended that the expression "fundamental rules" should include those commonly known as "reduction," "practice," "proportion," and "interest," and that candidates for constabulary cadetships should still be examined as heretofore in the calculation of per-centages. And I have to thank the Commissioners for taking the trouble to place this beyond doubt.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

SIR, 17th February 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit to you, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, the copy of a recent correspondence between themselves and the Inspector-General of Constabulary in Ireland, respecting the relative weight to be assigned to the several subjects embraced in the examination of cadets in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and of clerks in the office of the Inspector-General.

The Commissioners have thought it right to make this communication, as the wishes of his Excellency in matters of this kind have on previous occasions been intimated to them through your department.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary for Ireland to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 20th February 1869.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., enclosing copy of correspondence between the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Civil Service Commissioners respecting the relative weight to be assigned to the several subjects embraced in the examination of candidates for cadetships in the constabulary, and for clerkships in the office of the Inspector-General of that force, and I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners, that his Excellency approves of the proposed alterations.

I am, &c.

CUSTOMS.

CUSTOMS.

Examination of writers occasionally employed.

The Assistant Secretary, Customs, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Custom House, E.C., 11th December 1868.

I am desired by the Commissioners of Customs to state that, objections having been made to the employment even temporarily of persons who have not obtained their certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, they are disposed to nominate one or two persons for employment as writers at Liverpool where occasional aid is frequently required during a pressure of business or in the absence of established clerks; and I have therefore to signify their request to be

informed whether the Civil Service Commissioners would under such circumstances issue their certificates for the persons who might be so nominated.

I am, &c.

Customs.

Examination of writers occasionally employed.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Board of Customs.

Sir, 19th December 1868.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, enquiring by desire of the Board of Customs, whether the Commissioners would be willing to issue certificates of qualification for persons who might be nominated for occasional employment as writers at Liverpool.

In reply I am to state for the information of the Board that although, as was stated in their letter to the Treasury of 27th June 1866, a copy of which was transmitted to the Board, the Commissioners are unable to grant certificates of qualification except for existing vacancies, they do not consider that in the case of writerships which are strictly temporary situations, conferring no claim for superannuation allowance, it would be necessary for a person once certificated to obtain a fresh certificate on the occasion of each re-employment, if his services in the meantime had been discontinued solely on the ground that they were not needed.

I am, &c.

The Assistant Secretary, Customs, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Standard in handwriting for writers.

Sir, Custom-House, E.C., 12th December 1868.

With reference to your letter of the 16th July 1866, and previous correspondence on the subject of the examination of persons proposed to be appointed to the situation of writer in the Customs Department, I am directed by the Board of Customs to state that writers in this department are for the most part engaged in preparing accounts and keeping registers of goods in the bonded warehouses; handwriting of a very superior character is not therefore required, and I am desired to suggest whether the Civil Service Commissioners may not adopt the second standard of qualification only in testing the handwriting of candidates nominated for employment as writers.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Assistant Secretary, Customs.

Sir, 19th December 1868.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., relative to the nature of the duties performed by writers in the Customs department, and to the character of handwriting required for the discharge of those duties.

And in reply I am to state that although the Commissioners are unable to grant certificates to persons who do not satisfy them in this as in other respects, they will henceforth test the handwriting of candidates for writerships with due regard to the fact that such persons are

Customs.

intended to be engaged for the most part in preparing accounts and keeping registers of goods.

I am, &c.

Clerks not to be examined in history.

The Secretary, Customs, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Sir, Custom House, London, 15th December 1868.

I am desired by the Board to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have, by their Minute dated the 28th ultimo, directed that English History be omitted from the subjects of examination prescribed for candidates nominated to the office of clerk in this department.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Customs.

Sir, 19th December 1868.

With reference to your letter of the 15th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you for the information of the Board of Customs that they will consider English History as no longer included among the prescribed subjects of examination, in the case of all persons nominated to compete for clerkships subsequently to the date of your letter.

I have, &c.

Examination of clerks, solicitor's office.

The Secretary, Customs, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Sir, Custom House, 28th July 1868.

I am desired by the Board of Customs to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that in consequence of a re-arrangement of the solicitor's office of this department, the Lords of the Treasury have been pleased by their Order of the 23rd instant, to approve of the following revised regulation for the admission of junior clerks in that office, viz. :—

That the appointment of junior clerks in the solicitor's office be confined to persons who can produce proof of having passed the final examination to which an articled clerk is subjected at the expiration of his articles, and of having obtained admission, or a certificate of fitness for admission, as an attorney from the Law Society, and that a competitive examination be dispensed with ; and

With reference to the circumstance that many persons who would form the best clerks, although not in business on their own account are young attorneys who have taken service, for the sake of experience, in solicitors' offices, their Lordships have been further pleased to approve of the extension of the maximum age for the appointment of junior clerks in the solicitor's office from 25 to 30 years.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Customs.

Sir, 31st July 1868.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, relative to the appointment of junior clerks in the solicitor's office of the Custom House.

CUSTOMS.
Examination of clerks, solicitor's office.

In reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners received on the 24th instant a letter from the Secretary to the Treasury, transmitting a Report (dated 11th instant), from the Board of Customs, and stating, that the Lords of the Treasury had been pleased to sanction the arrangements therein proposed; and that in replying to this letter under date 27th instant, the Commissioners requested that they might be informed what subjects of examination it was thought desirable to prescribe for the situation in question, with the view of carrying out the provisions of the Order in Council of the 21st May 1855.

I am, &c.

The Assistant Secretary, Customs, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Custom House, E.C., 1st September 1868.

THE Commissioners of Customs having had under consideration a letter from Mr. Hamilton, one of the Secretaries to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, enclosing copy of your letter dated the 27th July last, and suggesting that the examination which should be required from gentlemen who may be appointed to fill the situation of junior clerk in the office of the solicitor from this department should embrace the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Elements of criminal law.
5. Elements of the law of evidence.
6. Elements of common law, procedure, and practice.

I am desired to state that the Commissioners see no objection to the proposed scheme of examination, but inasmuch as all persons who may for the future be appointed to junior clerkships in the solicitor's office must have undergone an examination by the Incorporated Law Society and have obtained a certificate of fitness for admission as attorneys, the Board would suggest whether the Civil Service Commissioners would accept such certificate as proof of the legal acquirements of the candidates and confine their examination to the other subjects suggested by the Lords of the Treasury, and before replying to Mr. Hamilton's letter the Board request to be favoured with the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners on this point.

I am, &c.

The Registrar, Civil Service Commission, to the Assistant Secretary, Customs.

SIR, 7th September 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant proposing subjects in which persons to be hereafter appointed to clerkships in the office of the solicitor to Her Majesty's Customs should be qualified, and suggesting, with regard to certain of these subjects, that the Civil Service Commissioners should accept in lieu of examination the evidence afforded by the certificates of fitness granted by the Incorporated Law Society.

In reply, I am to state that the Civil Service Commissioners will be prepared to recognize the subjects proposed as those prescribed in future for the situations in question, viz.:

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).

CUSTOMS.

Examination of clerks, solicitor's office.

3. English composition.
4. Elements of criminal law.
5. Elements of the law of evidence.
6. Elements of common law, procedure, and practice.

With respect, however, to the suggestion above referred to I am to observe that as the Order in Council under which the Civil Service Commissioners act requires that the certificates issued by them should be granted only after an examination "by or under the directions of "the said Commissioners," they have always felt themselves precluded from accepting as proof of a candidates qualifications in any prescribed subject, the certificates or diplomas of other examining bodies, however competent or distinguished.

Acting upon this view of their obligations they have on various occasions examined in the legal subjects above-mentioned candidates for similar situations in other departments; some, if not most of whom were at the time duly qualified attorneys.

Although for the reason stated, the Commissioners are unable to dispense with an examination under their own directions, they cannot anticipate that persons holding the certificates of the Incorporated Law Society will find any difficulty in satisfying the more limited test to which they will be subjected under the scheme above described.

I have, &c.

The Assistant Secretary, Customs, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Custom House, E.C., 11th September 1868.

HAVING laid before the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs your letter of the 7th instant referring to previous correspondence with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury respecting the examination to be required in the case of persons nominated to be junior clerks in the office of the solicitor of this revenue and stating that the Civil Service Commissioners will be prepared to recognize the following subjects for examination as those prescribed in future for the situations in question, viz.:

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Elements of criminal law.
5. Elements of the law of evidence.
6. Elements of common law, procedure, and practice.

I am desired to state that the Board have signified to the Lords of the Treasury their assent to the proposed topics of examination in addition to the other requirements as regards age, health, and character particularized in the Order in Council of the 21st May 1855.

I have, &c.

The Acting Assistant Secretary, Customs, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Custom House, E.C., 21st December 1868.

WITH reference to Mr. Hale's letter of the 11th September last and previous correspondence on the subject of the examination of persons appointed to the situation of junior clerk in the office of the solicitor to

this department, I am desired by the Board to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to state that they will not insist on a competitive examination in the case of those clerkships.

I have, &c.

CUSTOMS.

Examination of clerks, solicitor's office.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Acting Assistant Secretary Customs.

SIR, 23rd December 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, acquainting them that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to state that they will not insist on a competitive examination in the case of clerkships in the office of the solicitor to the Board of Customs.

I have, &c.

DUBLIN CITY PRISONS.

DUBLIN CITY PRISONS.

Extension of age for persons transferred.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

SIR, 4th July 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant relative to the case of ——

And in reply I am to acquaint you that in compliance with the wish of the Lords Justices, the Commissioners will hereafter consider that any person employed in a prison under the control of the Lord Lieutenant may be transferred to another such prison at any age, provided he has served continuously in an established capacity from a time at which he was within the ordinary limits.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

DUNDRUM CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

DUNDRUM CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Examination of officers.

The Under Secretary for Ireland to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 12th April 1869.

REFERRING to your letter of the 17th July last, stating that the Civil Service Commissioners would consider the rules as to age and examination at present existing in regard to warderships in the Irish Convict Prisons as applicable also to the situation of attendant in the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you for the information of the Commissioners, that his Excellency does not deem it necessary to require from candidates, either male or female for the situation of attendant in that asylum any knowledge of arithmetic, and I am therefore to request that in future such candidates may be examined only as to their ability to read and write.

I am also to state that his Excellency desires that the limits of age for this situation may be in future from 20 years to 40 years, instead of the ages fixed for prison warders.

DUNDRUM CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Examination of officers.

It is of great importance that all persons appointed attendants in this asylum should be healthy and strong. There are some offices in the same asylum for which no age or qualification has yet been fixed, viz., matron, assistant matron, and assistant storekeeper.

For these, his Excellency is of opinion that the same limits of age should be fixed, except where a person originally appointed an attendant has been promoted to one of these situations, in which case it will be sufficient that she was within the limits prescribed at the time of her original appointment, and that the candidates should, in addition to reading and writing, possess such a knowledge of elementary arithmetic as would enable them to keep simple accounts. Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division would probably be sufficient.

* * * * *

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

SIR, 20th April 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant relative to certain situations in the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum.

And in reply I am to acquaint you for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, that in compliance with his Excellency's wishes the Commissioners will hereafter consider the subjects of examination and limits of age for the situations in question to be those specified in your letter, viz.:

For Attendants.

Limits of age.

20 and 40.

Subjects of Examination.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

For Matrons, Assistant Matrons, and Assistant Storekeepers.

Limits of age.

20 and 40, except in the case of candidates originally appointed as attendants, who will be eligible, provided they were within the limits at the time of their original appointment.

Subjects of Examination.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (four first rules).

I am further to state that in deciding as to the physical fitness of candidates for the situation of attendant, the Commissioners will bear in mind your statement that it is of great importance that persons appointed should be healthy and strong.

* * * * *

I have, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Examination of temporary clerks.

The Secretary, Ecclesiastical Commission, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Sir, Ecclesiastical Commission, 17th April 1869.

I have, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, to request that Mr. ——— may be again examined by the Civil Service Commissioners with reference to his fitness for employment in this office as a temporary clerk, subject, however, to the substitution of German for Latin, and to the addition of an examination in the first volume of Stephens' edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries" relating to real property.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Ecclesiastical Commission.

Sir, 23rd April 1869.

In reply to your letter of the 17th instant I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, they have given directions that in the examination of Mr. ——— German should be substituted for Latin, and that he should also be examined in the first volume of Stephen's edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries."

I am at the same time to observe, that while recognizing the advantage of leaving an option as to some of the subjects of examination, the Civil Service Commissioners think that it would be more consistent with the Order in Council under which they act if this were done under "fixed rules."

With this view they would suggest that the existing scheme might be modified so as to admit different alternatives, after the manner indicated in the annexed schedule, which has been framed so as to include the several variations which have at different times been adopted by desire of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Amended Scheme of Examination for Temporary Clerkships in the Ecclesiastical Commission.

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.

7 and 8. Any two of the following languages, at the option of the candidate, viz.: Latin, Greek, or any other foreign language.

9. Stephen's "Blackstone," vol. i., or Book-keeping, as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners may in each case determine.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Examination of temporary clerks.

The Secretary, Ecclesiastical Commission, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Ecclesiastical Commission, 1st July 1869.

THE Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have had under consideration the matter of your communication of the 23rd April last, and with reference to it, I am directed to acquaint you that in the opinion of this Board it will be expedient to adhere to the existing standard of qualification for clerkships in this office subject only to the following modification; namely, that in cases specially selected by this Board, there may be substituted in lieu of Nos. 7 and 8 in the classified list of subjects at present required, an examination in two modern foreign languages to be named by this Board; or, that in other cases so specially selected, subject No. 8 may be replaced by Greek.

As you are aware, subject No. 7 in the existing list of subjects is Latin, and subject No. 8 is "French or one other modern foreign language."

I am, &c.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Examination of junior assistant clerks.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

The Secretary, Education Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Education Department, 25th March 1869.

MY Lords are informed that it will suit the convenience of the Civil Service Commissioners to hold an examination on the 20th of April next of candidates admitted, pursuant to the enclosed circular, to certain of Her Majesty's Inspectors.

My Lords desire me to request that the 20th of April be reserved for the proposed examination, which (they apprehend) may be completed in a single day.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

CIRCULAR TO INSPECTORS.

SIR, Education Department, 25th March 1869.

THE Committee of Council on Education, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, have decided to try the experiment of employing youths over 14, and not over 16, years of age to perform the lower kinds of copying, &c. within their Lordships' office, on the following terms, viz.:—

1. Their remuneration will begin at 12*s.* per week, and will be raised (for good conduct) by one shilling per week per annum until the completion of their 19th year, at which date they will be absolutely superannuated for the particular class, and bound to be discharged from the office, without claim for compensation or superannuation, but without being disqualified for appointment to the establishment on the same terms as other candidates.

2. In order to prevent any misapprehension on the part of the youths in question they and their parents or guardians will be required to sign a paper in the form enclosed, renouncing all claim whatever to be employed in the public service beyond the expiration of their 19th year, or to receive any superannuation allowance or other compensation for ceasing to be so employed when they reach that age.

3. These youths will be admitted by a competitive examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects only, viz.:—

(1.) Copying manuscript with due regard to accuracy, handwriting, and quickness.

(2.) Arithmetic in four first rules, simple and money, with special trials in addition of long columns.

The examination so far as it goes is meant to be rigorous.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Examination of junior assistant clerks.

4. The ordinary hours of work per diem are six, but the heads of the department are at liberty to require longer attendance when necessary without extra payment.

5. No candidate will be eligible for appointment whose health and character do not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners.

The appointments imply residence in London, and my Lords have therefore determined, at least in the first instance, to seek candidates from among youths already living with their families or relations in London, or within reach of it for daily attendance at Whitehall. If the experiment does not succeed it will be more easy to discontinue it than if candidates had been brought from a distance.

It is proposed to fill up 15 appointments, and to admit to competition from 50 to 60 candidates.

My Lords are prepared to receive from yourself, within 14 days (at latest), from the date of this letter, the names and addresses of eligible candidates (not exceeding six).

No pupil-teacher may be nominated.

No candidate will be allowed to offer any subjects for examination beyond those prescribed.

You are expected to recommend such candidates only as are either *known to yourself personally*, or to have been recommended to you, *upon similar knowledge*, by managers of some of the best schools under your inspection. Sharp, diligent, and obedient boys are wanted, and none who are deficient in these qualities will be retained.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Education Office.

SIR, 31st March 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, with enclosures, relative to the situation of Junior Assistant Clerk in the Education Department.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wishes of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, the Commissioners will examine any candidates who may be sent to them in the subjects specified in the circular enclosed with your letter, viz. —

1. Copying manuscript, with due regard to accuracy, hand-writing, and quickness.

2. Arithmetic, including the four first rules, simple and money, with special trials in addition of long columns.

They will also consider the limits of age for the situation in question to be those proposed, viz., 14 and 16.

I am to add that the Commissioners will be prepared to hold an examination on the 20th proximo.

I have, &c.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Examination of attachés in diplomatic service.

The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Foreign Office, 26th April 1869.

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Civil Service Commissioners, a copy of a set of revised regulations for the examination of attachés in Her Majesty's diplomatic service, from which it will be seen that the age for the admission of attachés has been altered by the Earl of Clarendon from 21 to 20.

I am, &c.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Examination of attachés in diplomatic service.

ENCLOSURE.

REGULATIONS for the EXAMINATION of ATTACHÉS in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

Revised and confirmed by the Earl of Clarendon, April 23rd 1869.

The junior members of the Diplomatic Service must pass two examinations before the Civil Service Commissioners; and at the time of presenting themselves for the first they must have completed the twentieth year of their age, and have not exceeded the twenty-sixth.

In the first examination, which candidates for attachéships must be prepared to undergo within three months from the date of their nomination, they must satisfy the examiners in regard to the following points:—

1. Orthography.
2. Handwriting.
3. General intelligence.
4. Précis writing.
5. That they are well grounded in Latin grammar, and are able to construe and parse a portion of some good classical Latin author, and to give the derivation of words.*
6. That they are acquainted with the first four rules of arithmetic and decimal fractions, as given in Colenso's arithmetic, and with the first book of Euclid.
7. That they have a general knowledge of geography.
8. That they have a general knowledge of French grammar, and can translate correctly from French into English.
9. That they have a general knowledge of German grammar.
10. That they have a general knowledge of the constitutional history of England, to be acquired from Blackstone's "Commentaries" (Kerr's Edition, 1862), and Hallam's "Constitutional History of England."
11. That they have a general knowledge of the political history of Europe, and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Paris, in 1815, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising an acquaintance with the most important international transactions during that period.

In the second examination, which must be undergone in the interval between the grant of a commission as Third Secretary and that of a commission as Second Secretary, candidates will be exempted from re-examination in the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 10th subjects in which they have passed in their previous examinations; but they must satisfy the examiners in regard to the following points:—

1. General intelligence, as evinced by the manner in which they acquit themselves, and specifically by the quickness they may show in seizing the points in papers read by them, or read over to them, once or twice.
2. Précis writing.
3. That they have a general knowledge of French grammar; that they can converse fluently in that language on ordinary topics; and can translate correctly from English into French, as well as from French into English.
4. That they have a general knowledge of German grammar, and can translate correctly from German into English; or if the candidates, between their first and second examinations have not resided a reasonable time, twelve months for instance, in Germany, they may, if they desire it, substitute in their second examination, for a general knowledge of German grammar and for correct translation from German into English, the same qualifications in some other foreign language besides French.
5. That they have a general knowledge of the political history of Europe, and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Versailles, 1783, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising the most important international transactions during that period.
6. That they have a general knowledge of political economy, to be acquired from Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and Mill's "Political Economy."

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* Candidates who have passed the first public examination in classics at one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland, or at the Royal Academy at Woolwich, or one of the public examinations for the army or navy, will be exempted from being examined in Latin; but candidates claiming this exemption must, on going up for examination, exhibit to the Civil Service Commissioners a certificate from the duly constituted authorities, examiners, or others, under whom they have been examined, that they have passed the first public examination in classics, in whatever manner that examination may have been conducted, and to whatever point directed.

7. That they have a general knowledge of maritime and international law, to be acquired from Vattel, Wheaton's "Elements of International Law," and the first volume of Kent's "Commentaries." FOREIGN OFFICE.

8. They must satisfy the examiners, by submitting to them a general report on the commerce of the several countries in which they have resided, and on their political relations with other countries, that they are competent to draw up such a report; and they must be prepared to answer any questions put to them by the examiners within the limits of such report. Examination of attachés in diplomatic service.

Foreign Office, April 23rd 1869.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office.

SIR, 3rd May 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a set of revised regulations for the examination of attachés in Her Majesty's diplomatic service.

The Commissioners observe that the only material alteration is the reduction of the inferior limit of age to 20, and they desire me to acquaint you, for the Earl of Clarendon's information, that they will regulate accordingly their decisions on this point.

I have, &c.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

SIR, 28th June 1869.

Examination of chief clerk and assistant registrar.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, notifying the nomination of Mr. ——— as Chief Clerk and Assistant Registrar in the Friendly Societies' office, and stating the qualifications required for that situation.

In reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with what they understand to be your wish, they will regard 25 and 35 as the prescribed limits of age for the situation in question, and will examine Mr. ——— and any other person who may be nominated to it as to his knowledge of the law relating to Friendly Societies, in addition to the subjects prescribed for ordinary clerkships, viz.:—

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.

I am, &c.

INDIA OFFICE.

INDIA OFFICE.

The Under Secretary of State for India, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Examination of junior bookkeeper.

SIR, India Office, S.W., 19th February 1869.

I AM directed by the Duke of Argyll to inform you that, by a recent order of the Queen in Council, the appointment of a junior book-

INDIA OFFICE.

keeper in the Military Funds Department of this office has been sanctioned, and that Mr. ——— has been nominated thereto.

* * * * *

Examination of junior book-keeper.

As no subjects of examination have, however, as yet been fixed for such an appointment, which is of new creation, I am to add that the Duke of Argyll considers that the examination should be the same as that to which candidates for copying clerkships in this office are subjected, and I am to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to cause Mr. ——— to be examined accordingly.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, India Office.

SIR, 25th February 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, relative to the appointment of a junior book-keeper in the Military Funds Department of the India Office.

In reply I am to state that, in compliance with the wish of the Secretary of State, the Commissioners will regard the subjects prescribed for copying clerks in the India Office as applicable also to the situation of junior book-keeper.

The limits of age they understand to be the same as for all established clerks, viz.: 18 and 25, with an extension in favour of previous service.

* * * * *

I am, &c.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

The Registrar, Landed Estates Court, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Abandonment of competition.

GENTLEMEN, Landed Estates Court, 9th November 1868.

IN reply to Mr. Walrond's letter of the 7th instant, I beg leave to inform you that the Judges of this Court have some time since abandoned the system of competition for junior situations in their Court, and that the last two appointments were made on the appointees procuring certificates of qualification from your Board.

I have, &c.

Subjects of examination for clerkships.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Registrar, Landed Estates Court.

SIR, 14th November, 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, acquainting them that the Judges have abandoned the system of competition for junior situations in the Landed Estates Court.

I am now to request that the Commissioners may be informed whether it is desired that English composition, algebra, and Euclid should no longer form subjects of examination for these situations, as it would be necessary for them in that case to alter their published tables, so as to show that candidates are not now examined in these subjects.

I am, &c.

The Registrar, Landed Estates Court, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

GENTLEMEN, 16th November 1868.

Subjects of examination for clerkships.

IN reply to Mr. Walrond's letter of the 14th instant, I beg to inform you that the qualifying examination should only comprise the subjects originally prescribed, namely, reading, writing, arithmetic (including proportion and up to decimals), and orthography, and that English composition, algebra, and Euclid no longer form subjects of such examination.

I am, &c.

LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND).

LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

Limits of age for messengers.

SIR, 19th June 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the situation of messenger in the Loan Fund Office.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Justices that in compliance with their Lordships' wishes the Commissioners will consider the limits of age for the situation in question to be those specified in your letter, viz. 18 and 35.

I am to add that they will be prepared to examine Mr. ——— on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, and that they have instructed the candidate accordingly.

I have, &c.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE.

The Under Secretary of State, Home Office, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Examination of clerks.

GENTLEMEN, 16th June 1869.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to inform you, that he proposes to nominate for competition for two clerkships in the Local Government Act Office, the following gentlemen. * *

I am to inform you, that the work of the gentlemen to be appointed will merely consist in the comparison of documents with each other, or with the Acts of Parliament in accordance with which they may have to be drawn, in précis, and in the composition of letters in accordance with instructions.

Mr. Bruce would suggest to you that the subjects for examination should be so drawn as to test the fitness of the different candidates for the duties, which if appointed they would have to discharge, and that perhaps it should be confined to English composition, handwriting and orthography, arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions), précis, writing from dictation, and expanding a letter from minutes.

I have, &c.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE.

Examination of clerks.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary, of State, Home Office.

SIR, 19th June 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, relative to the appointment of clerk in the Local Government Act Office.

And in reply I am request that you will state to Mr. Secretary Bruce that the Commissioners will readily carry out his wishes in regard to the subjects in which candidates for the situation referred to should be examined. They would, however, suggest that as it appears that the duties of the persons appointed will consist in part of the comparison of copies with originals, candidates might advantageously be examined as to their ability in this respect. The subject is prescribed in the case of several departments, and the experience of the Commissioners has led them to think the test a useful one.

If Mr. Bruce should approve of this suggestion, the subjects of examination will be as follows; viz.,—

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition (including expanding a letter from minutes).
4. Précis.
5. The power of accurate comparison of copies with originals.

I am to add that the Commissioners would be glad to be informed what limits of age it is Mr. Bruce's wish to prescribe for this situation.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, Home Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 23rd June 1869.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and to acquaint you for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that he approves of the suggestion contained therein, and recommends that the following should be the subjects of examination, for the clerkships in the Local Government Act Office, viz.,—

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition (including, expanding a letter from minutes).
4. Précis.
5. The power of accurate comparison of copies with originals.

Mr. Bruce considers that the limits of age for these appointments should be from 17 to 30.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

SIR, 26th June 1869.

WITH reference to your letter of the 23rd instant, relative to the situation of clerk in the Local Government Act Office, I am directed

by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that in compliance with the wish of Mr. Secretary Bruce, they will consider the limits of age for the situation in question to be 17 and 30.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE.

I have, &c.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

The Under Secretary of State, Home Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 15th January 1869.

Clerks to be examined in reading aloud.

WITH reference to Mr. Liddell's letter of the 9th instant, informing you of the nomination of three candidates to compete for the vacant clerkship in the Southwark Police Court, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to give directions that the candidates may be tested in reading aloud.

Mr. Bruce desires that the Civil Service Commissioners will both in this and all future examinations add "reading aloud" to the subjects in which candidates for clerkships in the Metropolitan Police Courts are tested, as gentlemen holding these appointments are required to read evidence and other matters aloud to the court, and it is of great importance that they should be able to do so in an audible voice and distinct manner.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

SIR, 22nd January 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the examination of candidates for clerkships in the Metropolitan Police Courts.

And in reply I am to request that you will state to Mr. Secretary Bruce that the Commissioners readily accede to his wish that "reading aloud" should be added to the prescribed subjects of examination for the situation in question, and will test accordingly the candidates who were recently nominated.

I am, &c.

MINT.

MINT.

The Master of the Mint to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Royal Mint, 8th February 1869.

Extension of age for packers, &c. previously employed.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having been pleased to nominate ———, who has served for some years as an extra man, to be a packer and teller in this department, I beg to suggest that the maximum limit of age for the admission of candidates to these situations should be extended from 35 to 40 years in the case of extra men who have served six months during each year of their employment in the department, provided they were first employed before completing their 35th year.

I have also to request that especial care may be taken to ascertain that candidates for these appointments possess the necessary physical

MINT.

Extension of age for packers, &c. previously employed.

qualifications, as the duties include wheeling trucks of bullion and specie, and carrying heavy boxes of coin, and no person is in my opinion properly qualified who does not possess considerable bodily strength.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Master of the Mint.

SIR, 11th February 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, relative to the appointment of packer and teller in the Royal Mint.

And in reply I am to state that, in compliance with your wish, the Commissioners will consider the superior limits of age for the situation in question to be 40 years in the case of all extra men, who may have served six months during each year of their employment in the department, provided they were first employed before completing their 35th year.

I am to add that in deciding as to the physical fitness of candidates, the Commissioners will bear in mind the nature of the duties to be discharged as described in your letter.

I have, &c.

PARLIAMENT OFFICE.

Limits of age for temporary messenger.

PARLIAMENT OFFICE.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Clerk of the Parliaments.

SIR, 14th April 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, relative to the situation of temporary messenger in the House of Lords.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with your wish, the Commissioners will hereafter consider the limits of age for the situation in question to be those specified in your letter, viz., 18 and 40.

I have, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL (OFFICE OF).

Examination of temporary clerk and shorthand writer.

PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL (OFFICE OF).

Henry Thring, Esq., to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Office of the Parliamentary Counsel,

SIR, 23rd June 1869.

IN reply to your letter of the 22nd instant, respecting the nomination of Mr. ——— as temporary clerk and shorthand writer in this office, I beg to state that the maximum age I should wish to prescribe for the situation is 30, and that the subjects of examination I should wish to prescribe are the first four rules of arithmetic, English composition, orthography, and shorthand writing.

Mr. ——— wishes to take in French as an extra.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to Henry Thring, Esq.

PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL (OFFICE OF).

Examination of temporary clerk and shorthand writer.

SIR, 24th June 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, continuing the correspondence relative to the situation of temporary clerk and shorthand writer in the office of the Parliamentary Counsel.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with what they understand to be your wishes, the Commissioners will consider the subjects of examination for the situation in question to be as follows, viz.:—

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (the first four rules).
3. English composition.
4. Shorthand writing.

They will also consider the superior limit of age to be that specified in your letter, viz., 30, and they will assume, unless otherwise informed, that the inferior limit is intended to be 18, as in the case of ordinary clerks.

I have, &c.

Henry Thring, Esq., to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Office of the Parliamentary Counsel,
25th June 1869.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 24th instant, relative to the situation of temporary clerk and shorthand writer in this office, I beg to say that I assent to the subjects of examination and limits of age assigned in that letter for the situation.

I shall be glad if you will fix an early day for the examination of Mr. ———, as time is of importance.

I am, &c.

POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE.

Physical qualifications of letter carriers.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, General Post Office, 25th July 1868.

SOME difficulty having been experienced in obtaining candidates for appointments as provincial letter carriers on account of the existing regulations as to chest measurement, I am directed by the Postmaster General to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that as candidates for such appointments are admitted at the age of 16, at which age a lad's form is rarely fully developed, his Grace has modified the regulations as to chest measurement, and has directed that in future candidates for appointments as letter carriers, surburban letter carriers, messengers, and labourers in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and as letter carriers in those towns where an official medical officer is appointed, viz.—in Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, and Manchester, shall be examined as to their height and chest measurement in accordance with the regulations given in the enclosed table.

As it is requisite that travelling sorters should be strong men, candidates for such appointments will be subject to similar regulations as to height and chest measurement.

I am, &c.

POST OFFICE.

Physical qualifications of letter carriers.

TABLE showing the HEIGHT and CHEST MEASUREMENT of CANDIDATES for certain Appointments in the Post Office.

Age.	Height.	Chest Measurement.
16 and not 18	5 ft. 6 in. and not 5 ft. 9 in.	30 inches.
	5 ft. 9 in. and upwards	32 inches.
18 and not 21	5 ft. 6 in. and not 5 ft. 9 in.	32 inches.
	5 ft. 9 in. and upwards	34 inches.
21 and upwards	5 ft. 6 in. and not 5 ft. 9 in.	34 inches.
	5 ft. 9 in. and upwards	35 inches.

The measurement round the chest to be made before inspiration in every case.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, General Post Office.

SIR, 28th July 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, enclosing copy of the modified regulations established by his Grace in reference to the height and chest measurement of candidates for certain situations.

I have, &c.

Examination of boy returners.

The Registrar, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, General Post Office.

SIR, 5th October 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, relative to the appointment of returners in the returned letter office.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Postmaster General, that the Commissioners will consider the limits of age and subjects of examination for the situation in question to be those mentioned in your letter, viz:

Limits of Age.

15 to 18.

Subjects of Examination.

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic including reduction, rule of three, and practice.

I have, &c.

Examination of supplementary clerks in savings bank.

The Assistant Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

General Post Office, London,

SIR, 24th December 1868.

I AM directed by the Postmaster General to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that it has been decided to add a class of supplementary clerks to the establishment of the savings bank.

The limit of age for these clerks has been fixed at 15 and 18, and the candidates for such appointments will have to undergo the same examinations as those prescribed for the other clerks in the savings bank. POST OFFICE. Examination of supplementary clerks in savings bank.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, General Post Office.

SIR, 31st December 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, acquainting them that it has been decided to add a class of supplementary clerks to the establishment of the savings bank; that the limits of age have been fixed at 15 and 18, and that candidates will have to undergo the same examinations as those prescribed for the other clerks in the savings bank.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Postmaster General, that the Commissioners will regulate, in accordance with his Lordship's wishes, any examinations which it may be their duty to conduct for the situation in question.

I am, however to request that the Commissioners may be informed whether they are right in understanding that candidates for these situations are to be subjected to the preliminary test and subsequent competitive examinations at present prescribed in the case of the other clerks in the savings bank.

I have, &c.

The Assistant Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

General Post Office, London,

SIR, 7th January 1869.

IN reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I have to inform you that the Civil Service Commissioners are right in assuming that candidates for the situations of supplementary clerks in the savings bank are to be subjected to the preliminary test and subsequent competitive examination at present prescribed in the case of the other clerks in that Department.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, General Post Office. Necessity of certificate on re-appointment.

SIR, 7th January 1869.

WITH reference to your letter of the 24th ultimo, stating that as ——— nominated as temporary letter carrier in London, had already received a Civil Service certificate as rural messenger, no further examination would be necessary, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will state to the Postmaster General, that as this candidate appears to have resigned the situation for which he was certificated, and left the service of the Post Office, they do not consider that he can properly be re-admitted without obtaining a fresh certificate of qualification.

For this purpose the Commissioners do not think it necessary to re-examine the candidate as he has already passed in all the prescribed

POST OFFICE.

subjects, but they must require fresh evidence of his fitness at the present time in respect of health and character.

As regards age, the Commissioners are able to refer to evidence already in their possession, and on this point they observe that a difficulty arises as the candidate appears to have now passed the prescribed limit, viz.:—25 years.

I am, &c.

Extension of age in favour of pensioned soldiers.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, General Post Office, 15th April 1869.

I AM directed by the Postmaster-General to state to you that with the concurrence of the Civil Service Commissioners he would desire to extend the limit of age within which discharged soldiers of good character and with pensions are eligible for certain situations in the Post Office from 40 to 45, the present rule being inoperative, as soldiers are not entitled to pension for a less service than 20 years.

His Lordship further proposes to extend the rule of admitting pensioned soldiers to the situation of messengers employed in the three metropolitan offices.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, General Post Office.

SIR, 22nd April 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the relaxation of the ordinary limits of age allowed in certain cases in favour of pensioners from the army.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners concur in the opinion of the Postmaster-General that the exceptional limit within which such persons should be considered eligible might advantageously be extended to 45, and that they will regulate their decisions accordingly.

They will also consider the exception referred to as applicable to the situation of messenger in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh.

I am, &c.

Examination of assistants (letter carrier class).

R. Parkhurst, Esq., to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 24th June 1869.

I AM directed by the Postmaster-General to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that a class of assistants (letter carriers class) in London has been created, and his Lordship has decided that candidates for these appointments shall be subjected to regulations similar to those observed in the case of metropolitan letter carrierships, with the exception of the limits of age, which are to be 16 and 20 years.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to R. Parkhurst, Esq.

SIR, 25th June 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, relative to the situation of assistant (letter carrier class) in London.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that in compliance with the wishes of the Postmaster-General the Commissioners will consider the subjects of examination for the situation in question to be the same as those prescribed in the case of metropolitan letter carriers, viz.:— Post Office. Examination of assistants (letter carrier class).

1. Writing tolerably a few lines.
2. Reading manuscript.
3. Adding a few figures together.

They will also consider the limits of age to be those specified in your letter, viz., 16 and 20.

I have, &c.

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).

Public Works Office (Ireland). Examination of park constables.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Public Works Office, Dublin.

SIR, 14th December 1868.

THE nomination of ——— as park constable in Phœnix Park having been notified to the Civil Service Commissioners by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, I am directed by the Commissioners to request that you will inform me what subjects of examination and limits of age the Board of Public Works think it desirable to prescribe for the situation in question, in order that they may take the necessary steps for testing the eligibility of ———, with a view of granting, in his favour, their certificate of qualification.

It may be within your recollection that a similar inquiry was addressed to you in April 1862, and again in February 1865, and that on these occasions the Commissioners were informed that the Board did not think a certificate necessary, as the candidates then nominated were willing to waive all claim to superannuation allowance. As, however, it has now been recognized that the situation of park constable in England, and many others of a similar character are situations for which, under the Order in Council of 21st May 1855, a certificate of qualification is required, the Commissioners can no longer have any doubt that the situation of park constable in Dublin is on the same footing, and that, irrespectively of the question of superannuation, no one can properly be appointed to such a post without having obtained from them such a certificate.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Public Works Office, Dublin, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Office of Public Works,
SIR, Dublin, 21st December 1868.

I AM directed to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 14th instant, respecting the nomination of ——— as park constable in the Phœnix Park, that the Board consider that candidates for the situation in question should be able to read and write, be of sound bodily health, and under 40 years of age.

I have, &c.

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Office of Public Works (Ireland).

SIR, 23rd December 1868.

Examination of park constables.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant relative to the appointment of park constable in the Phœnix Park.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that in compliance with the wish of the Board of Public Works the Commissioners will consider the subjects of examination for the situation in question to be those specified in your letter, viz.—

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

and that they will regard 40 as the superior limit of age.

I am at the same time to request that the Commissioners may be informed whether it will be agreeable to the wishes of the Board that the inferior limit should be fixed, as in the case of gatekeepers in the Royal parks and gardens in London, at 20.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Public Works Office, Dublin, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
SIR, 28th December 1868.

I AM directed by the Commissioners of Public Works to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant respecting the appointment of park constables in the Phœnix Park, In reply I am to acquaint you that instead of the inferior limit of age being fixed at 20 years, they would much prefer looking to the nature of the duties to be performed, the unavoidable absence of any immediate superintendence over the constables, and the advantage of some experience, that the minimum age should be fixed at 25 years.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Public Works Office (Ireland).

SIR, 31st December 1868.

WITH reference to your letter of the 28th instant, relative to the appointment of Park constable in the Phœnix Park, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that they readily accede to the wish of the Commissioners of Public Works that the inferior limit of age to be prescribed for the situation in question should be 25.

I am, &c.

RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND).

RECORD OFFICE, (ENGLAND).

The Master of the Rolls to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 4th July 1868.

Examination of clerks.

WITH reference to the table showing the results of an examination held on the 9th June for a clerkship in the Record Office, I observe that the successful candidate is much below the others in his marks for

Latin and French translation. A case somewhat similar occurred on 5th March 1867, when the successful candidate did not obtain the highest number of marks for either of those languages. RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND).

I beg leave, therefore, to call the attention of the Civil Service Commissioners to these facts, and to request that they will take such steps as seem to them advisable for securing such candidates for this office as show the greatest proficiency in Latin and French. These acquirements are much more needed in a clerk here than a knowledge of any of the other subjects in which they are examined. Examination of clerks.

While on the subject of the qualifications of candidates for this office I would suggest that they should be examined in the first and second books of "Blackstone's Commentaries" instead of book-keeping, as a knowledge of the forms and terms by which land and other possessions were conveyed to lay or ecclesiastical persons and establishments is indispensable for the proper discharge of the duties here.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Master of the Rolls.

MY LORD, 11th July 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and to state in reply that they will gladly agree to such changes in the regulations as may be necessary in order to meet your Lordship's wishes.

With this view they desire me to submit for your Lordship's consideration an amended scheme of examination, according to which the Preliminary Test Examination would comprise all the subjects which the candidates are required to know, with the exception of "Blackstone's Commentaries;" while the competition would turn entirely on those branches of knowledge which are stated in your Lordship's letter to be the most essential. In this respect the scheme would differ from those which are in force in other offices; but the Commissioners are unable to suggest any other method of securing that the candidates who are most proficient in these subjects shall always be successful in competition.

It is only necessary to add, that a knowledge of "Blackstone's Commentaries" may, if it be thought desirable, be required in the preliminary examinations; but, having regard to the limited extent to which that subject is studied at schools and colleges, the Commissioners are disposed to think that it might better be reserved for the final examination, it being understood that no candidate can obtain a certificate of qualification unless he satisfy the Commissioners under this head, even if he be otherwise successful in the competition.

I am, &c.

PROPOSED SCHEME of EXAMINATION for CLERKSHIPS in RECORD OFFICE.

Preliminary Test Examination.

1. Exercises intended to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Translation from Latin.
5. Translation from French.
6. Geography.
7. History.
8. Précis.

RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND).

Examination of clerks.

Competitive Examination.

1. Translation from Latin.
2. Translation from French.
3. Blackstone's Commentaries—
   Book I., The Rights of Persons, and
   Book II., The Rights of Things.

The Deputy Keeper of Public Records to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 13th July 1868.

I AM directed by the Master of the Rolls to inform you that he entirely approves of the course proposed by the Civil Service Commissioners for the examination of candidates for junior clerkships in this office.

His Lordship quite agrees with the Commissioners that there is no necessity for including "Blackstone's Commentaries" in the preliminary examination, and that the three subjects mentioned in your proposal are quite sufficient for the competitive examination.

I have, &c.

REFORMATORIES, (OFFICE OF).

Examination of clerks.

REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF).

The Under Secretary of State, Home Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Whitehall, 17th December 1868.

WITH reference to my letter of the 8th instant, forwarding the names of three gentlemen who have been nominated to compete for a junior clerkship in the office of the Inspector of Reformatories, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to acquaint you, that it appears, from a letter from the Rev. Sydney Turner, Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools, that it is of great importance that the gentleman to be appointed to the additional clerkship should be thoroughly proficient in ordinary book-keeping and accounts, and should have a good practical knowledge of arithmetic at least as far as decimal fractions and interest, and should write a good plain hand.

I am therefore to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to give such instructions as will ensure that the present candidates are duly tested upon the points mentioned by Mr. Turner.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

SIR, 19th December 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant relative to the examination of three gentlemen who have been nominated to compete for a junior clerkship in the office of the Inspector of Reformatories.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with what they understand to be the wish of Mr. Secretary Bruce, they will henceforth

REFORMATORIES, (OFFICE OF).

Examination of clerks.

regard the following as the prescribed subjects of examination for the situation in question, viz. :—

Handwriting and orthography.
Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
English composition.
Book-keeping and accounts.

* * * * *

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

SIR, 10th March 1869.

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with the request therein contained, they will consider "digesting and tabulating accounts and returns" as substituted for "book-keeping" in the scheme of examination for clerkships in the office of the Inspector of Reformatories.

I have, &c.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

Open competition for clerkships.

The Secretary, Royal Irish Academy, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 19th November 1868.

AN addition was lately made to the annual Parliamentary grant enjoyed by the Royal Irish Academy to enable that body, amongst other things, to pay for the services of a library clerk. It has been suggested that this appointment should be open to general competition, and I wish, for the guidance of the Council of the Academy, to ascertain whether the Civil Service Commissioners would be willing to undertake the literary examination of the candidates who might present themselves.

The salary is likely to be fixed at 80*l.* for the first year, rising by annual increments of 10*l.* to 120*l.* It is proposed that the examination should be somewhat similar to that for assistants in the British Museum.

I wish also to be informed whether, if the Commissioners should undertake the examination, they would expect that the person named by them as the best answerer should be appointed to the office, or whether they would consent to the Council, after the examination, choosing, on grounds of character, manner, &c., a person who, though standing amongst the highest in literary merit, might possibly not be the first.

The grant has, in strictness, been made only for one year, and its continuance depends, of course, on the pleasure of Parliament; but the Council have every reason to believe that it will practically be permanent.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Royal Irish Academy.

SIR, 9th December 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, to which an earlier reply would have been sent if accidental circumstances had not delayed the

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

inquiries which they thought it desirable to make as to the nature of the situation to which it refers.

Open competition for clerkships.

Having now ascertained that it is a situation which falls within the scope of the Order in Council under which they act, the Commissioners desire me to acquaint you that they will be prepared to examine candidates for the post of library clerk, and that they will be glad to be informed what subjects of examination and limits of age the Council think it desirable to prescribe.

I am to add that while the Commissioners cordially approve of the proposal that this appointment should be thrown open to general competition, they would expect that, in accordance with the practice of the Civil Service, the person reported by them as the most proficient would be admitted to probation, provided he satisfied them of his fitness in respect of age, health, and character. If, when tested on probation in the manner provided by the Order in Council above referred to, he should be found by the Council deficient in any of the qualifications required for the office, the Commissioners would then be prepared to make the necessary inquiries with the view of granting their certificate to the gentleman who might stand next on the list.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Royal Irish Academy, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Royal Irish Academy, 29th December 1868.

I AM directed by the Council of the Royal Irish Academy to inform you that they have resolved to adopt the suggestions of the Civil Service Commissioners respecting the selection of a library clerk, and to place the conduct of the examination altogether in the hands of the Commissioners. The Council are also about to appoint a museum clerk, for whose salary provision has been made by a special Parliamentary grant to the Academy, and they think that a person to fill this office may be selected in the same manner and at the same examination as the library clerk, the two best answerers obtaining the two appointments.

Examination of clerks.

The subjects in which the Council wish the candidates for both offices to be examined are—Latin, French, English composition, and précis-writing with especial regard to handwriting. The candidates should also be invited to offer themselves for examination in German and Irish, with an intimation that a knowledge of either of those languages would be considered as an additional qualification. The proficiency in the several subjects to be expected from the candidates should, the Council think, be of about the same order as is required for the places of assistants in the British Museum.

The Council will feel obliged to the Commissioners if they will have the arrangements for the examination made as soon as they conveniently can, and I shall be glad to receive from you such information as to the date of the examination and other particulars respecting it as may enable the Council to make a public announcement on the subject.

The Council wish to fix the limits of age for both appointments at from 18 to 30. They gather from your letter that the Commissioners will take the usual steps for ascertaining the character and testing the health of the persons who answer best at the examination.

I am, &c.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

Examination of clerks.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Royal Irish Academy.

SIR, 2nd January 1869.

IN reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy that they will gladly undertake the conduct of the proposed open competitive examination for the two situations to which you refer.

As regards the subjects of examination I am to request that you will submit for the consideration of the Council whether it would not be desirable to specify orthography as one of the points in which candidates would be tested, and also to require a knowledge of arithmetic such as is required for almost all appointments of the same class in the Civil Service.

If these suggestions are adopted, the schedule of qualifications will stand as follows :—

Limits of age, 18 to 30.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

A.—*Obligatory.*

1. Handwriting (in which a high standard is to be maintained) and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Précis.
5. Latin.
6. French.

B.—*Optional.*

1. German.
2. Irish.

It will only be necessary further that the Commissioners should be informed to what extent it is desired that the examination in the several languages should be carried ; *i.e.*, whether it should be confined to exercises in translation from those languages into English, or whether it should embrace the severer test of writing and (except in the case of Latin) of speaking the languages.

So soon as the Commissioners are made aequainted with the wishes of the Council on these points, they will proceed at once to make arrangements for holding the examination in Dublin on an early day, and will communicate these arrangements as soon as they are completed.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Royal Irish Academy, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 8th January 1869.

I HAVE laid before the Council of the Royal Irish Academy your letter of the 2nd instant, and I am directed to inform you in reply that the Council readily adopt the suggestion of the Civil Service Commissioners that orthography and arithmetic should be included amongst the subjects of the examination for the offices of Library and Museum Clerk of the Academy. They think, however, as I mentioned in my last letter, that there ought to be a special examination in book-keeping, besides the general examination in the principles of arithmetic.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

Examination of clerks.

The Council are of opinion that the examination in the several languages should be confined to exercises in translation from the languages into English.

A passage in your letter leads me to fear that, in writing to you I did not state correctly the limit of age fixed by the Council for these appointments. The limit is from 18 to 35.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Royal Irish Academy.

SIR, 14th January 1869.

IN reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that in compliance with the wish of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy they will confine the examination in the several languages to exercises in translation into English, and will include book-keeping (the mention of which appears to have been inadvertently omitted in your former letter) among the subjects in which candidates for the vacant clerkships are to be examined. As it does not appear certain whether the last-named subject is intended to be obligatory or optional, I am to request that the Commissioners may be informed on this point, adding only that their experience leads them to apprehend that a large number of persons who might be otherwise eligible would be found imperfectly qualified in book-keeping.

As regards the question of age, the Commissioners learn with regret that the superior limit stated in your former letter (viz. 30) was incorrectly given, and that it is proposed to fix 35 as the maximum age. They desire me to request that you will submit to the Council that this limit is very much in excess of that which has been fixed for the great majority of clerkships in the public service, to which no one, with certain exceptions, is eligible after 25, the age of admission having been purposely restricted with a view at once to efficiency, and to economy in the matter of superannuation allowance. It may also be thought that the results of a competitive examination regarded as a test of comparative ability and capacity are likely to be less satisfactory when the range of the candidates ages is widely extended.

On these grounds the Commissioners are disposed to think that it is more desirable to fix the maximum age at 30 than at 35, but having stated this opinion, they will be prepared to agree to the higher limit if on consideration the Council should adhere to their present proposal.

I am only to add that the Commissioners will make arrangements for holding the examination early in February, and that as good handwriting is regarded by the Council as of special importance, they propose to require from every applicant a specimen of his writing, and to admit to the competition those only who may show a reasonable probability of satisfying them in this particular.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Royal Irish Academy, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Royal Irish Academy.

SIR, 19th January 1869.

I SUBMITTED your letter of the 14th instant to the Council of the Royal Irish Academy at their meeting of yesterday, and I am directed to inform you that they are willing that book-keeping should enter into the examination for the clerkships as an optional subject only. But,

for reasons connected with the special nature of these offices, with which I need not trouble the Commissioners, the Council wish the superior limit of age to remain as before, 35.

I am, &c.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

Examination of clerks.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Royal Irish Academy.

SIR, 20th January 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, continuing the correspondence relative to the subjects of examination and limits of age to be prescribed for the situations of library clerk and museum clerk.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that in compliance with the wish of the Council, the Commissioners will include book-keeping in the optional part of the examination, and will regard 35 as the superior limit of age for the situations referred to.

I have, &c.

SALMON FISHERIES OFFICE.

SALMON FISHERIES OFFICE.

Examination of clerks and errand boys.

The Under Secretary of State, Home Office, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, 7th December 1868.

MR. Secretary Hardy having appointed the following gentlemen to compete for a clerkship in the Salmon Fisheries Office, I am to request that you will name an *early* day for their examination which should be in the same subjects as are required for an extra clerkship in this department.

* * * * *

Mr. Hardy has also nominated ——— of ——— to be errand boy in the same office, and I am therefore to request that you will examine him in reading and writing.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

SIR, 10th December 1868.

WITH reference to your letter of the 9th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that in compliance with the wish of the Secretary of State they will consider the limits of age for the situations of clerk and of errand boy in the Salmon Fishery Office to be those specified in your letter, viz. :—

For clerks - - - -	17 to 30
For errand boys - - - -	13 to 16

I have, &c.

TREASURY.

TREASURY.

Appointments to convict department, Tasmania.

W. Law, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Treasury Chambers, 6th July 1868.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith, copy of a correspondence between this department, the Exchequer and Audit Office and the Colonial Office relative to the appointment of officers in the Convict Department in Tasmania, without a certificate of qualification from you, and I am to request that you will furnish my Lords with your views on the subject.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

SIR, Exchequer and Audit Department, 2nd April 1868.

WITH reference to the cash accounts for the Convict Service in Tasmania, from the 1st of April 1866 to the 31st of March 1867, rendered for examination to this Department, I am directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to transmit herewith the enclosed copy of a query relating to the appointments of officers to the Convict Department at that station to whom certificates of qualification have not been granted by the Civil Service Commissioners, together with the Comptroller-General of Convicts' reply thereto, for any directions which the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may think fit to give thereon.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE 2.

SIR, Downing Street, 29th June 1868.

IN answer to your letter of the 13th of April, calling attention to the appointment of officers in the Convict Department in Tasmania to whom certificates of qualification have not been granted by the Civil Service Commissioners, I am directed by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to state that his Grace regrets to find that no instruction was addressed to the Governor of that colony on the subject on receipt of their Lordships' letter of the 20th April 1863, to which you refer.

I am, however, to express his Grace's satisfaction that this oversight, from whatever cause arising, has been discovered before any claim to pension could be advanced by members of the establishment who have been appointed subsequently to the passing of the Imperial Act of 1859 relating to retiring allowances.

As it was impossible in the case of persons appointed in the colony that they could comply with the requirements of the Imperial Act in this respect, the Duke of Buckingham would be glad if their Lordships would obtain the consent of the Civil Service Commissioners for the examination of these men, and inform the Commissioners that in that case his Grace proposes to communicate with them with a view to arrangements being made for the examination of the men similar to these which were made for the convict officers in Western Australia and Gibraltar.

I am, &c.

The Registrar, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR, 7th July 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing copy of a communication from the Exchequer and Audit Office respecting the employment of officers in the Convict Service in Tasmania, without the certificate of the Commissioners, and also copy of a letter from the Colonial Office in which it is suggested that steps should now be taken for the examination of the officers in question.

TREASURY.

In reply, I am to state that the Civil Service Commissioners readily assent to the course proposed; and will await the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with respect to the necessary arrangements.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Treasury, to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Appointment of a keeper of chemicals, &c. in Inland Revenue.

GENTLEMEN, Treasury Chambers, 1st August 1868.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed copy of a minute of this Board sanctioning the appointment of a "keeper of "chemicals and scientific instruments," as part of the permanent establishment of the laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

COPY MINUTE, dated 31st July 1868.

Write to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that under the circumstances stated in this Report, my Lords approve of an appointment as "Keeper of Chemicals and "Scientific Instruments," with a salary of 70*l.*, rising by 5*l.* per annum to 120*l.*, being added to the permanent establishment of the Inland Revenue Laboratory, and of the proposal that the person nominated to the office should be between the ages of 20 and 35, and pass an examination in reading, writing, and the first three rules of arithmetic.

State further, that having regard to the circumstance stated by the Commissioners that ——— has performed the greater part of the duty for which the office is now constituted for some years in a most satisfactory manner, my Lords are pleased to nominate him to the office in question on the understanding that he fulfils the above requirements as to age, and that he passes the requisite examination.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.

SIR, *5th August, 1868.*

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, transmitting for their information by direction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, copy of their Lordship's minute of the 31st July last sanctioning the appointment of a "keeper of chemicals and scientific instru-"ments" as part of the permanent establishment of the laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department.

I have, &c.

WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

The Under Secretary of State for War to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Examination of stewards in Lock hospital, Shorncliffe.

SIR, War Office, 4th September 1868.

THE Secretary of State for War having nominated ——— steward in the Lock Hospital, Shorncliffe, I am to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to cause the necessary steps to be taken for the examination of this person with a view to his

WAR OFFICE.

establishing a claim to future superannuation, if his qualifications, &c., admit of his obtaining the certificate of the Commissioners.

Examination of stewards in Lock hospital, Shorncliffe.

I am to state that Sir John Pakington proposes that the subjects of examination for such situations should consist of reading, writing, and arithmetic (elementary), and that the limits of age be fixed at from 25 to 45; the candidates being as in all other cases required to be of good character and in sound health.

I am to add that ——— has already joined on probation at Shorncliffe.

I have, &c.

The Registrar, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for War.

SIR, 7th September 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant notifying the nomination of ———, as steward in the Lock Hospital at Shorncliffe, and specifying the subjects of examination and limits of age which the Secretary of State for War proposes for such situations.

And in reply, I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners will examine ——— and any other candidates who may hereafter be nominated to similar situations in the subjects specified, and will consider the limits of age to be those mentioned, viz.: 25 and 45.

I enclose a sealed packet containing papers for the examination of ———.

I have, &c.

Exceptional rule as to age of civil assistants.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for War.

SIR. 16th November 1868.

WITH reference to the case of ———, who has recently been examined at Southampton upon his nomination as a civil assistant on the Ordnance Survey, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that the age of this candidate appears to exceed 35, which is the superior limit in ordinary cases. According to his own statement he has been employed as a labourer on the survey for 10 years, but not having been in the Royal Engineers he cannot benefit by the exception which exists in favour of men of that force. I am therefore to suggest whether the Secretary of State might not consider it advisable that the exception referred to should be extended so as to make it applicable to all cases where men have been continuously employed on the survey, in situations not requiring the certificate of the Commissioners, from a period when they were within the ordinary limits of age.

I am, &c.

The Chief Clerk, War Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, War Office, 3rd December 1868.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, on the subject of the age of admission for civil assistants on the Ordnance Survey.

In reply I am to request that you will state to the Civil Service Commissioners that Sir John Pakington agrees with them that it will be

expedient that candidates shall be considered eligible for the appointment of civil assistants on the Ordnance Survey up to the age of 55, on the express condition, however, that the candidate must, as in the case of the Royal Engineers, have commenced his service in the survey department when below 35 years, and have served *continuously* to the time of his nomination. WAR OFFICE. Exceptional rule as to age of civil assistants.

I have, &c.

WAR (ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE).

WAR (ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE).

The Adjutant-General, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Horse Guards, 18th August 1868.

REFERRING to my letter of the 2nd April last, I have the honour to acquaint you that, should the Civil Service Commissioners have no objection, I should feel disposed to extend the limits of age for admission to supplemental clerkships in this department to 30, in the case of candidates who have served at some previous period in the public service. Exceptional rule as to age of supplemental clerks.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Adjutant-General.

MY LORD, 25th August 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 18th instant, proposing that the limits of age for admission to supplemental clerkships in your department should be extended to 30 in the case of candidates who have served at some previous period in the public service.

In reply I am to state that, although the Commissioners would have difficulty in agreeing to your Lordship's proposal as it stands, inasmuch as they do not consider that previous employment in the public service gives any claim to exemption from the ordinary rules, unless such employment has been continuous from a time at which the candidate was within the prescribed limits, they would willingly concur in establishing a rule to the following effect, viz., that "the limit of age should be "extended to 30 in the case of any candidate who has been continuously "employed in the public service from a period at which he was under "25 years of age."

I have, &c.

The Adjutant-General to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Horse Guards, 28th August 1868.

IN reply to your letter of the 25th instant, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that it is my wish in all cases that the limit of age for admission to the appointment of supplemental clerk in the Adjutant General's Office should be 30.

Supplemental clerks appointed after the age of 25, I am aware, cannot by the Civil Service rules be taken on the establishment.

WAR (ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE).

Exceptional rule as to age of supplemental clerks.

I am, however, of opinion that (as a rule the supplemental clerk will never rise above the position), it may often be advantageous to the public service to be able to appoint a man who has had some experience in clerk's work, and who, though over 25, may be far better qualified for the special duties of these clerks than younger men.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Adjutant-General.

MY LORD, 3rd September 1868.

WITH reference to your Lordship's letter of the 28th ultimo, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that in compliance with the wish therein stated they will consider 30 as the maximum limit of age for supplemental clerks in the office of the Adjutant-General, it being understood that supplemental clerks will not be eligible for clerkships on the establishment unless they have served continuously from a time at which they were under 25 years of age.

I am, &c.

Age of supplemental clerks.

The Adjutant-General to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Horse Guards, 7th April 1869.

REFERRING to my letter of 28th August last, fixing the age for admission into my department between 18 and 30, I have now to request that you will be so good as to submit to the Commissioners that, with regard to the minimum age, I wish so far to modify this rule as that circumstances may render it desirable that a candidate should be sent up for examination before he has actually attained the age of 18, and perhaps the more satisfactory arrangement will be to fix the age as from 17 to 30, it resting with myself to select candidates as much above the lower limit as circumstances permit.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Adjutant-General.

MY LORD, 12th April 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, relative to the limits of age for supplemental clerks in the office of the Adjutant-General.

And in reply I am to state that in compliance with your Lordship's wish the Commissioners will hereafter consider 17 as the inferior limit for the situation in question.

I have, &c.

WAR (JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE).

WAR (JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE).

Examination of messengers.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Judge Advocate-General.

SIR, 11th November 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date relative to the appointment of messenger in your office.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that in almost all instances the subjects of examination for messengers are as follows :— WAR (JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE).

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

and that if you approve of the subjects the Commissioners will be prepared to adopt them. Examination of messengers.

I am to add that the Commissioners will consider the limits of age for the situation in question to be those specified in your letter, viz., 20 and 40.

I have, &c.

The Judge Advocate-General to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Judge Advocate-General's Office,
SIR, 16th November 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant relative to the appointment of a messenger in this office, and in reply beg to inform you that I approve of the subjects named therein for examination.

* * * *

I have, &c.

WORKS (OFFICE OF).

WORKS (OFFICE OF). Examination for clerkships at Edinburgh.

The Secretary, Office of Works, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Office of Works, &c., 23rd December 1868.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to inform you that, with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, Mr. ——— has been nominated to a clerkship in the office of this Board in Edinburgh, and I am to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to cause Mr. ——— to be examined as early as convenient.

The subjects in which the First Commissioner desires that Mr. ——— and future candidates for clerkships in that office should be examined are—

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Writing from dictation.
5. Architectural drawing.

The limits of age for candidates should be 22 and 30.

* * * *

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Office of Works.

SIR, 30th December 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, relative to the situation of clerk in the office of the Board of Works in Edinburgh.

WORKS (OFFICE OF).

Examination for clerkships at Edinburgh.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wishes of the First Commissioner of Works, &c., the Commissioners will consider the subjects of examination for the situation in question to be those specified in your letter, viz.,—

1. Handwriting and orthography (including writing from dictation).
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Architectural drawing.

They will also regard 22 and 30 as the prescribed limits of age.

* * * *

I have, &c.

Appendix III.

SPECIMENS OF EXAMINATION PAPERS USED IN ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE, 1868–9.

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Handwriting.

EXERCISES IN HANDWRITING.

(A.) Used in examinations which are not competitive.

Copy as much of the following letter as you can in half an hour, taking care to copy it correctly, and to write as well as you can. N.B.—Good handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the alphabet.*

Memorandum respecting British Commerce, Navigation, and Finance, before and since the Adoption of Free Trade and the Repeal of the Navigation Laws.

The following statements are intended to exhibit the progress of British commerce, navigation, and revenue during recent years, and to illustrate the results of the adoption by Great Britain of a system of commercial freedom, and the repeal of the Navigation Laws.

Whilst the increase of productive power and other causes have, without doubt, materially operated in effecting the vast development indicated in this memorandum, these resources must have remained in a great degree unprofitable had the former restrictions on British trade and navigation been still maintained.

The official values of British and Foreign and Colonial exports and imports *combined* were as follows, in the years 1842, 1853, 1863, 1864, and 1865 respectively:—

	£		£
1842	179,095,088	1864	496,067,717
1853	365,171,537	1865	545,873,160
1863	485,027,040		

Of these amounts the official values of the imports were—

	£		£
1842	65,253,286	1864	175,961,690
1853	123,099,313	1865	181,806,048
1863	171,913,852		

During the same years the corresponding values of the exports British and Foreign and Colonial merchandise were—

	£		£
1842	113,841,802	1864	322,106,027
1853	242,072,224	1865	363,067,112
1863	313,113,188		

(B.) Used in competitive examinations. Handwriting.

Copy the accompanying table in your best handwriting, or as much as you can in the time allowed, viz. half an hour. N.B.—It is important that the copy should be *correctly, distinctly,* and *neatly* executed. Additional credit will also be given for *rapidity.*

Good handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the alphabet.*

ABSTRACT of the estimated EXPENDITURE of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

——	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Departments:—					
Land Revenue - -	17,000	10,500	15,000	42,500	—
Registration of Trade and Shipping.	5,500	2,100	1,000	8,600	—
Treasury and Stamp Office.	24,000	30,600	21,400	76,000	—
Political Pensions and Compensations (*a*).	19,672	22,834	15,034	57,540	—
Salaries and Establishments:—					
General Government -	98,070	49,035	49,035	196,140	—
Ecclesiastical - - -	11,000	11,500	5,100	27,600	—
Law and Justice - -	146,800	85,500	26,000	258,300	—
Education, Science, and Art (*b*).	12,000	9,000	8,000	29,000	—
Pensions (*c*) - - -	20,000	10,000	5,000	35,000	—
Charitable Institutions -	28,500	8,500	1,500	38,500	—
Marine (*d*) - - -	38,500	13,000	17,000	68,500	—
Suppression of Piracy (*e*) -	48,000	15,600	18,400	82,000	—
Military - - - - -	380,000	200,000	50,000	630,000	—
Total estimated Expenditure.	1,096,782	574,509	314,809	1,986,100	1,986,100

N.B.—In this Return are included all the contemplated additions to salaries and establishments, the particulars of which will be found in the accompanying schedule of proposed establishments.

(*a*). A Return showing the particulars of the charges under this head is attached.

(*b*). Large additions have been sanctioned under this head during current financial year.

(*c*). This estimate is based upon existing pensions, and probable pensions in next few years.

(*d*). Includes Straits Lights expenditure. Includes also "Shipping Office" expenses.

(*e*). This is a heading directed by Government of India, but the expenditure being for maintenance of Government steamers employed not only in suppression of Piracy, but also in relief of troops, service of Straits Lights, and conveyance of Government officials, it might more properly be included under the head of Marine.

Dictation.

SPECIMENS OF EXERCISES IN WRITING FROM DICTATION.

[In writing from dictation, candidates are cautioned by a notice printed at the top of the paper on which they write, that "*attention "should be paid to clear and legible handwriting, to correct spelling, "and to proper punctuation.*"

The following extract from a memorandum sent to examiners in the country will show the method pursued in dictating:—

The examiner is requested to read over the passages marked "For dictation," *first, that the candidates may gather its general purport: a second time, slowly, that they may have ample time to write it down: a third time, that they may have an opportunity of correcting and punctuating what they have written. Ruled lines should not be allowed. All full stops should be announced.*]

The physical organization of the native of Bengal is feeble even to effeminacy. He lives in a constant vapour bath. His pursuits are sedentary, his limbs delicate, his movements languid. During many ages he has been trampled upon by men of bolder and more hardy breeds. Courage, independence, veracity, are qualities to which his constitution and his situation are equally unfavourable. His mind bears a singular analogy to his body. It is weak even to helplessness, for purposes of manly resistance; but its suppleness and its tact move the children of sterner climates to admiration not unmingled with contempt. All those arts which are the natural defence of the weak are familiar to this subtle race. Large promises, smooth excuses, elaborate tissues of circumstantial falsehood, equivocation, perjury, forgery, are the weapons, offensive and defensive, of the people of the Lower Ganges. All those millions did not furnish one sepoy to the armies of the Company. But as usurers, as money-changers, as sharp legal practitioners, no class of human beings could bear a comparison with them. With all his softness, the Bengalee is by no means placable in his enmities or prone to pity. The pertinacity with which he adheres to his purposes yields only to the immediate pressure of fear. Nor does he lack a certain kind of courage which is often wanting to his masters. To inevitable evils he is sometimes found to oppose a passive fortitude, such as the Stoics attributed to their ideal philosopher. A European warrior who rushes on a battery of cannon with a cheer will sometimes shriek under the surgeon's knife, and fall into an agony of despair at the sentence of death. But the Bengalee has been known to endure torture with the firmness of an ancient Roman, and to mount the scaffold with the steady step and even pulse of the bravest of British patriots.

Among the fables of the East there is a story which runs thus: A certain young man inherited from his forefathers a very wonderful lamp, which for generations had been the ornament of his family, and from which he now derived his livelihood, as they, in former times, had done. Its virtues were of such a nature that, while by its means all his reasonable wants were supplied, a check was, at the same time, imposed upon any extravagant exercise of its beneficence. Once a day, and no oftener, might its services be called into requisition. It consisted of twelve branches, and as soon as these were lighted, twelve priests appeared, each of whom, after performing sundry circumvolutions, threw him a small piece of money, and vanished. Thus was the young man provided every day with means sufficient for his daily subsistence; and his desires being moderate, he for a long time considered this a bountiful provision,

and remained satisfied with the good which he enjoyed upon such easy terms. By degrees, however, when he reflected upon his situation, his heart became disturbed by the stirrings of avarice and ambition, and a restless desire to know more of the extraordinary source from whence his comforts flowed. He was unwilling to die, like his ancestors, and transmit the lamp to his posterity, without at least making the attempt to probe his way into its profounder mysteries. He suspected that he was merely skimming the surface of a sea of inexhaustible riches, the depths of which he was sure the lamp might be made to open up to him, if he but understood and could give full effect to the secret of its working. And then, if this discovery were made, what earthly potentate would be able to vie with him in magnificence and power! Accordingly, being filled with these aspiring thoughts, and eager to learn, if possible, the whole secret of the lamp, he repaired with it to the abode of a magician, who was famous for all kinds of recondite knowledge.

Dictation.

[The "Exercises to test Orthography" usually include an exercise in dictation and an orthographical exercise; but in all preliminary test examinations, and in some others, a second exercise in dictation is given, instead of an orthographical exercise.]

SPECIMENS OF ORTHOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES.

Orthographical exercise.

[The candidate is required to copy the passage set before him clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.]

Had Cromwell understood and reguarded the intarists of his contry, he would have suported the diclining condition of Spain aganst the daingerus ambition of France, and priserved that ballence of power on which the greatness and sicurity of England so much dippend. Had he studdied only his own intarists, he would have mantaned an exacte nutrallety between those great monnerchies; nor would he have hazzerded his il-acquired and unsetled power by provoking forrin ennemies, who might lend asistence to dommestic faction, and overturn his tottering throne. But his magninimmaty undervallude dainger; his active dispasition and aviddety of extensive glory made him incapible of ripose. And as the pollecy of men is continnualy warped by their temper, no sooner was peece made with Holland, than he began to delibbarate what new ennemy he should invaid with his victoryus arms. The extensive empire and yet extreem weekness of Spain in the West Indies; the viggerus curridge and great navel power of England; were sircamstences which, when cumpared, exited the ambition of the entirprizing protecter, and made him hope that he might, by some gainfull conquist, render for ever illustreus that dominnion which he had asumed over his contry. Should he fail in these durable acquesitions, the Indian tresures, which must every yeer travverse the ocean to reech Spain, were, he thought, a sure prey to the English navy, and would suport his milletery force without his laying new burdons on his discontented peaple. From France a viggerus risistence must be expected: no plundre, no conquisfs could be hoped for; the proggriss of his arms, even if atended with suxess, must there be slow & gradduel: and the advantidges aquired, however reel, would be less striking to the multe-

Orthographical exercise.

tude whom it was his intarist to alure. The royal fammely, so closely conected with the French monnerk, might reseeve great asistence from that nabering kingdom; and an army of French protistents, landed in England, would be able, he dredded, to unite the most oposit factions against the pressent usirpation.

By the term accident is intended, not mearly inevvitible casualty or irrisistible force, but such unforseen events, missfortunes, losses, or ommissions as are not the ressult of any neggligence or missconduct of the party. For it is not every case of accident which will justafy the intafeerince of a court of equity; and the jurisdiction will only be maintained when a court of law cannot grant sutible releef: as in the case of the loss or distruction of a deed or other instrumant, where the courts of equity will intafeere, on a propper indemnety being given, to prevvent the accident being taken advantidge of by the party lyable. So when by accident a bond has not been paid at the apointed day, the courts of equity will cumpell the creddetor to axept what is justly due to him; a principle upon which is said to have been origginaly founded the proceedure in the common case of a morgage, where the title of the lender to the propperty pledged has become absolute at law, on deffault of payment of the dett at the stippulated time. In all cases, indeed, when an inequitible loss or injery would otherwise fall upon a party, from sercumstinces beyond his own controle, or from his own acts done in intire good faith, and in the purformince of a suposed duty, without neggligence, the courts of equity will intafeere. Closely alied in principle to the releef thus afoarded in case of accident, is that obtanible in case of misstake, where somthing has been done or ommitted from ignerance, supprize, imposition, or missplaced confedance. Not from misstake in matter of law, for every man is bound at his perril to take knollidge what the law of the relm is, but in cases of misstake of fact only, will equity afoard a remmidy; for therin a diffrent rule prevales, as no man can be pressumed to be acquanted with all sercumstinces and facts whatsoever, and there are somethings which no aminount of dilligence would ennable a man to assertain.

SPECIMENS OF EXERCISES IN ARITHMETIC.

A. (Compound addition.)

Compound addition.

[N.B.—An exercise in compound addition is given, with few exceptions, to *every candidate*.]

(a.) Used in examinations not competitive.

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed ($\frac{1}{2}$ an hour), placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

It is important that the addition should be quite *correct*; additional credit will also be given for *rapidity*.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
57437	4	2	971068	6	1	16027	3	7
538097	1	2	213884	3	2	47983	8	2
754739	2	1	98278	17	6	927	6	8
273144	9	9	23997	5	2	74321	18	9
732110	11	7	234526	1	1	642935	8	1
432112	19	8	14239	2	5	61423	2	8
14203	5	6	189603	2	5	65211	6	8
197314	5	6	36197	11	7	83215	9	5
536408	13	10	810769	2	2	16391	1	4
961403	5	5	90473	16	5	753276	5	5
82163	9	10	673159	0	1	352376	0	9
612356	1	2	83511	3	0	26179	5	8
2489	6	7	52867	13	5	84232	1	11
879	6	1	23276	5	9	90574	2	1
402723	11	2	836729	6	7	17692	9	5
177119	1	6	627412	3	7	8542	18	9
Answer								

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
37691	11	2	23109	19	10	692765	1	2
89137	6	8	859276	3	8	211618	10	7
471067	13	8	32752	15	3	156917	11	9
107319	8	4	361211	6	7	621593	5	4
617173	8	6	239416	9	8	423925	4	11
90704	8	8	152836	1	9	83641	8	9
48690	7	3	297215	9	5	147230	3	7
418203	2	3	86631	7	7	531067	13	8
25672	3	4	41708	7	7	416228	10	9
127433	9	5	178786	4	2	181528	3	6
931801	3	8	181437	9	8	95316	2	2
671646	3	11	96738	4	9	514376	15	10
264103	7	7	92485	9	7	94712	3	3
426409	12	8	99374	5	7	219432	2	6
133879	1	7	91467	1	3	310397	8	7
9632	2	6	19109	19	10	113257	8	11
Answer								

(b.) The papers used in competitive examinations are of the same character, but of greater length; containing twelve columns, instead of six.

Elementary arithmetic.

B. (Elementary.)

Time allowed, 1½ hours.

You are requested—

(1) *to write your name at the* top *of each of your papers;*
(2) *to put the* number *to each question;*
(3) *to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. Write down in figures Eight hundred million one thousand and sixty-two.
2. Write down in figures Two hundred thousand one hundred and ten.
3. Write down in words 576430072.
4. Add together

546382910	
7862698	
9877	
8462563	
877644	
998762531	

Insert the answer

5.—

£	s.	d.
6782	13	11⅓
347	12	2
6920	3	7¾
524	17	6¼
3707	16	11¾
670	2	1

Insert the answer

6.—

From	978600725
Take	378732861

Insert the answer

7.—

£	s.	d.
57000	13	11¼
3976	16	11¾

The working of the following is to be shown up:

8. Multiply 78907632 by 3970062.
9. Multiply 87400763 by 529603.
10. Multiply 7643*l.* 13*s.*, 6½*d.* by 7.
11. Multiply 3077*l.* 6*s.* 11¼*d.* by 73.
12. Multiply 78079*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.* by 379.
13. Divide 98710623541 by 8.
14. Divide 329707786411 by 37.
15. Divide 383897609452 by 8420.
16. Divide 1015880*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.* by 27.
17. Divide 16583476*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* by 432.

N.B. In working the above *correctness* is of the greatest importance. Additional credit, however, will be given for doing them *quickly*.

Arithmetic (Reduction, &c.).

C. (Including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice.)

Time allowed, 1¼ hour.

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. Reduce 5 lbs. 11 oz. 2 dwts. 17 grains to grains.
2. If 71 lbs. of salt cost 1*l.* 16*s.* 11¾*d.*, what will be the cost of 45 lbs. ?

Arithmetic (Reduction, &c.).

3. Find (by Practice) the value of 5021 articles at 1*l.* 16*s.* 4¼*d.* each.
4. In 3060752 seconds how many weeks, days, &c. ?
5. If a tradesman loses 1*s.* 6*d.* on an article which costs him 6*s.*, what does he lose if he lays out 100*l.* ?
6. Find (by Practice) the value of 5 barrels of coffee, each 124 lbs., at 140*s.* per cwt.
7. How many acres, &c. are there in 120,505 square feet ?
8. If 100 men can build a wall 8 feet high in 4 hours, how many men will it take if the height is 12 feet and the time 10 hours ?
9. Find (by Practice) the cost of 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. at 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
10. In 9,503,707 pints how many quarters, bushels, &c. ?
11. If 150*l.* gain 7*l.* 10*s.* interest in 3 months, what principal will gain 136*l.* in 7½ months ?
12. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 4,326*l.* 15*s.* at 16*s.* 7*d.* in the pound.

Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

D. (Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)

(*a.*) Used in preliminary test examinations, and others which are not competitive.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

1. In 769,857 ounces how many tons, cwts., &c. ;
2. If 13 yards of silk cost 3*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.*, what will be the cost of 417 yards ?
3. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 10,508*l.* 15*s.* at 7*s.* 2*d.* in the pound.
4. Find the simple interest on 850*l.* for 3 months at 2¼ per cent. per annum.

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5. Add together $\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{3}{15}$, $\frac{1}{20}$, and $\frac{3}{40}$.
6. Subtract $11\frac{3}{9}$ from $13\frac{1}{15}$.
7. Multiply $12\frac{3}{7}$ by $5\frac{1}{10}$.
8. Divide $\frac{18}{33}$ by $2\frac{1}{3}$.

---

9. Add together 7316·24871, ·007, 65·83, and 517·432765.
10. Subtract 6·82479 from 33·8417.
11. Multiply 57·2579 by ·00746.
12. Divide 7·873 by 99·26 to four places of decimals.
13. Express 3 dwts. 6 grains as the decimal fraction of 1 lb. troy.

---

14. In 777,695 pints how many quarters, bushels, &c. ?
15. What weight of iron can be bought for 2,058*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* if 13 cwt. cost 2*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* ?
16. Find (by Practice) the cost of 888 articles at 17*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.
17. Find the amount of 3,260*l.* 10*s.* in 3 years at 6 per cent. per annum compound interest, neglecting fractions of a penny.

Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

18. Add together $7\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{18}$, $\frac{4}{21}$, $2\frac{1}{7}$, and $6\frac{1}{2}$.
19. Subtract $5\frac{6}{7}$ from $6\frac{13}{27}$.
20. Multiply $16\frac{1}{8}$ by $5\frac{1}{16}$.
21. Divide $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{7}$.

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22. Add together 37·300769, ·57, ·00768, 5·2037, and 92·608.
23. Subtract 53·07962 from 342·1639.
24. Multiply 2·30765 by ·200713.
25. Divide 77237·580 by 37·205.
26. Reduce 270 inches to the decimal of a cubic foot.

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27. Reduce 3 acres, 2 roods, 3 yards to square inches.
28. If 40*l.* gain 4*l.* in 6 months at 20 per cent., what principal will gain 30*l.* in 16 months at 10 per cent.?
29. Find (by Practice) the cost of 1 ton, 6 cwt. 3 quarters 7 lbs. at 1*l.* 12*s.* per cwt.
30. In what time will 2,050*l.* amount to 2,498*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., simple interest?

---

31. Add together 6, $\frac{3}{17}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{341}$, and $1\frac{3}{68}$.
32. Subtract $13\frac{4}{13}$ from $20\frac{1}{6}$.
33. Multiply together $3\frac{1}{7}$, $3\frac{1}{18}$, $\frac{3}{26}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, and $\frac{13}{14}$.
34. Divide $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{5}{17}$.

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35. Add together 3·25 of a yard and 2·37 of a furlong.
36. Subtract ·36 of an hour from 1·22 of 12 hours 16 minutes.
37. Multiply 3·007625 by ·67009.
38. Divide 1·813998 by ·007654.
39. Reduce $\frac{1}{3}$ of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the decimal of a guinea.

Similar papers are used also in competitive examinations; the time then allowed is 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Arithmetic (for competitions).

(*b.*) Used in competitive examinations.

Time allowed $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Instructions as in Specimen (*a*).

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1. The income of a parish is 6,529*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; how much in the £ will produce a rate of £150?
2. Find exactly the cube root of $1776\frac{325}{729}$.
3. Express 1 acre 3 roods 26 perches as the decimal of a square mile.
4. If 120 men make an embankment $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, 30 yards wide, and 7 yards high, in 42 days, how many men would it take to make an embankment 1,000 yards long, 36 yards wide, and 22 feet high, in 30 days?
5. A person invests 1,365*l.* in the 3 per cents. at 91; he sells out 1,000*l.* stock when they have risen to $93\frac{1}{2}$, and the remainder when they have fallen to 85. How much does he gain or lose by the transaction?

Arithmetic (for competitions).

6. Multiply by duodecimals 9 ft. 7 in, 3 pts. by 5 ft. 7 in. 11 pts., and the product by 2 ft. 7 in. What does the product become when expressed in cubic feet, cubic inches, and a fraction of a cubic inch?
7. At what rate per cent. will the true discount on 1,336*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* due at the end of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years amount to 199*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*?
8. A can copy 6 pages while B copies 5, B copies 15 while C copies 12, and C can copy 4 while D copies 3. A, who can write 20 pages a day, receives a paper of 240 pages to copy, and after doing a quarter of it calls in B, C, add D to help him; when will the work be finished?
9. A merchant buys 1,260 quarters of corn, one-fifth of which he sells at a gain of 5 per cent., one-third at a gain of 8 per cent., and the remainder at a gain of 12 per cent.: if he had sold the whole at a gain of 10 per cent. he would have gained 23*l.* 2*s.* more. What was the cost price per quarter?
10. Find the length of the side of a cubical tank which contains 15 cwt. 0 qrs. 7 lbs. 8 oz. of water, one cubic foot of which weighs 1,000 ounces.
11. How many pounds of tea at 2*s.* 8*d.* a pound must a dealer mix with 495 lbs. at 2*s.* 9*d.*, so that he may realize a profit of 10 per cent. on his outlay by selling the whole at 3*s.* a pound?
12. To find the interest at 3 per cent. per annum on any number of pounds for any number of days, multiply the number of pounds by twice the number of days, deduct $\frac{1}{70}$th of the product, and cut off the last two figures; the result will be the interest in pence. Show that the error in the interest given by this rule for any time less than a year cannot exceed one shilling on every 2,800*l.*

E. (Per-centages.)

Per-centages.

Used in the competitive examination of Cadets in the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Time allowed, 1 hour.

1. A grocer mixes 3 cwt. of tea which cost him 16 guineas a cwt. with one cwt. which cost him 19*l.* 12*s.*; at what rate per pound must he sell the mixture so as to gain 4 per cent. on his outlay?
2. By selling an article for 4*s.* a person loses 7 per cent.; what must he sell it at to gain 5 per cent.?
3. From the following table:—

Railway Passengers.	Great Britain.	France.	Prussia.
1st Class - - -	4,743,213	2,124,917	307,492
2d Class - - -	10,291,749	6,172,429	1,292,476
3d Class - - -	21,409,217	15,473,551	2,374,237

find the proportion per cent. which the whole number of first and second class passengers bears to the whole number of third-class passengers.

Per-centages.

4. A man invests in shares in a company at such a price that when the dividend is 4*s.* 9*d.* a share he will get 5 per cent. on his money; what rate of interest will he get when the dividend is 2*s.* 9*d.*?

5. An estate with a rental of 8,790*l.* is sold for 351,600*l.* In order that it may yield the purchaser 2¾ per cent. for his money how much *per cent.* must he raise the rent?

Book-keeping.

BOOK-KEEPING.

A paper similar to the following (A.) is set to *every candidate* who is examined in book-keeping, along with a special paper adapted to the office for which he is a candidate. In either case the following "Instructions" are given.

(*a*) *The writing in this exercise should be neat and should be confined within the spaces provided. The names, dates, quantities, &c., should be correctly copied.*

(*b*) *No rough copy is to be made of any part of the work, and no erasures are to be made. If anything needs correction it may be struck out with the pen and a fresh entry made instead of it.*

(*c*) *The calculations in the printed paper need not be checked.*

BOOK-KEEPING. (A.)

Time allowed 1¼ hours.

1. Head one of the sheets put before you "Purchases Book" and the other "Sales Book." Of the four sets of money columns in each of these books head the first "Separate Amounts" and the last "Total" and leave the intermediate ones blank. Head the narrow column before those for total with the words "Ledger folio."

Copy the following transactions into these books, putting sales in the Sales Book and purchases in the other: Goods delivered may be taken as sold and goods received as purchased. The entries are to be in order of date, and all transactions with the same person on the same day are to be brought together. The separate amounts for the several transactions are to be put in the first column, and the total for each person for each day in the last.

2. Open the necessary personal accounts in the ledger placed before you and post into them from the "Purchases Book" and "Sales Book," giving no details but using the words "Wine," "Spirit," or "Beer," or (when more than one of these classes is concerned) "Sundries." Put the number of the ledger folio in the proper place in the Sales Book and Purchases Book.

[The ledger is not to be balanced, and no index to the Ledger need be made.]

Book-keeping.

CELLAR BOOK.—SPIRITS.

1855.		£.	s.	d.
January 2.	Received from Sinclair and Linskill:			
	1250 Gallons Gin @ 7s. 10d.	489	11	8
„ 3.	Delivered to Frederic Belsey:			
	200 Gallons Gin @ 8s. 2d.	81	13	4
„ 5.	Received from Ollivier and Knappett:			
	3 Puncheons Demerara Rum, 298 Gallons @ 4s.	59	12	0
„ 6.	Delivered to Mathew Sheppard:			
	250 Gallons Gin @ 8s. 2d.	102	1	8
	1 Puncheon Demerara Rum, 98 Gallons @ 4s. 6d.	22	1	0
„ 12.	Delivered to Jacob Beauford:			
	100 Gallons Gin @ 8s. 2d.	40	16	8
„ 29.	Delivered to John Cartmail Shepheard:			
	1 Puncheon Demerara Rum, 90 Gallons @ 4s. 6d.	20	5	0

CELLAR BOOK.—BEER.

1868.				
January 1.	Received from Shephard and Bensley:			
	200 Doz. qts. Stout @ 5s.	50	0	0
	200 Doz. pts. Pale Ale @ 3s.	37	10	0
„ 3.	Delivered to Frederic Belsey:			
	24 Doz. qts. Stout @ 5s. 6d.	6	12	0
	24 Doz. pts. Pale Ale @ 3s. 3d.	3	18	0
„ „	Delivered to Matthew M'Ginness:			
	20 Doz. qts. Stout @ 5s. 6d.	5	10	0
	24 Doz. pts. Pale Ale @ 3s. 3d.	3	18	0
„ „	Delivered to Matthew Sheppard:			
	12 Doz. pts. Pale Ale @ 3s. 3d.	1	19	0
	6 Doz. qts. Stout @ 5s. 6d.	1	13	0
„ „	Delivered to Jacob Beauford:			
	50 Doz. qts. Stout 5s. 6d.	13	15	0
„ 4.	Delivered to Jacob Beauford:			
	50 Dzs. pts. Pale Ale @ 3s. 3d.	8	2	6
„ 23.	Received from John Cartmail Shepheard:			
	156 Doz. qts. Pale Ale @ 5s. 6d.	42	18	0
„ 31.	Delivered to Frederic Belsey:			
	6 Doz. qts. Pale Ale @ 6s.	1	16	0

CELLAR BOOK.—WINE.

January 2.	Received from Arthur Tregellas:			
	60 Doz. Medoc Claret @ 10s.	30	0	0
	12 Doz. Scharzberger @ 40s.	24	0	0
„ 3.	Delivered to Jacob Beauford:			
	6 Doz. Medoc Claret @ 24s.	7	4	0
„ „	Delivered to Matthew M'Ginness:			
	6 Doz. Scharzberger @ 56s.	16	16	0
	6 Doz. Medoc Claret @ 24s.	7	4	0
„ 29.	Delivered to John Cartmail Shepheard:			
	2 Doz. Medoc Claret @ 24s.	2	8	0
„ 31.	Delivered to Frederic Belsey:			
	12 Doz. Medoc Claret @ 24s.	14	8	0

Book-keeping.

BOOK-KEEPING BY SINGLE ENTRY.

Time allowed, ¾ of an hour.

1. Rule a form for a Cash Book and enter in it the following transactions:—

1866.		£.	s.	d.
Jan.	1. Cash in hand	750	2	11
	2. Paid into Bank	600	0	0
	3. Received of James Rickard	17	2	4
	5. Paid John Browne	22	9	2
	6. Paid Stephen Jones	117	3	5
	19. Received of W. Maule	35	13	2
	30. Paid Stephen Jones by cheque	315	0	0
	31. James Rickard paid into my a/c at Bank	75	0	0

Bring down the balance.

2. On which side of the Ledger a/c for W. Maule should the payment of Jan. 19. be entered?
3. What is the left-hand side of a Ledger a/c called?
4. How would you check the correctness of your Cash Book?
5. In a Cash Book kept like the one you have given above, could the Cr. side exceed the Dr.? If not, why not?

BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.

Used in competitive examinations.

Time allowed, 2¼ hours.

Instructions—

You are advised to answer the questions, as far as you are able, in the order in which they stand.

No credit will be given for statements which are not strictly in reply to the questions asked.

1. Rule a form for a Cash Book, having two sets of money columns on each side, and enter in it the following transactions:—

1868.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	Cash in hand	195	12	1
„	Cash at bank	6	13	2
3.	Received of J. Robinson	22	9	1
„	Paid Albert Lyons	12	14	5
„	Paid into Bank	100	0	0
4.	John Downing paid into my account at Bank	339	8	11
5.	Paid Wm. Brice, by cheque	156	2	4

2. Journalize the above, ruling a form for yourself.
3. On the paper provided, open the necessary Ledger accounts and post from the Journal the above transactions. The ledger is not to be closed or balanced.
4. How in mercantile book-keeping is the account profit and loss made up and closed at the end of the year?
5. How would you ascertain after the books had been closed:
   (*a*) What was the financial position of the business, *i.e.* whether it was solvent or insolvent.
   (*b*) What had been the gain or loss on merchandize?
   (*c*) What had been the gain or loss on the whole?

6. If in a set of books no profit and loss $^{a}/_{c}$ were kept, but instead $^{a}/_{cs}$ for commission, discount, wages, and for other branches of gain and of expenditure, what would be the proper way of closing these substituted accounts? Book-keeping.
7. How is stock $^{a}/_{c}$ closed?

SPECIMENS OF SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

English composition.

[N.B.—In all such exercises candidates are warned that *attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style:* and that *the composition should fill not less than two folio pages.*]

(A.) Used in examinations which are not competitive.

(1.) Silver.
(2.) Indolence.
(3.) Electricity.
(4.) A Hurricane.

[Time allowed, 1½ hour.]

(B.) Used in competitive examinations.

(1.) Athletic Sports.
(2.) Common Sense.
(3.) The life or the writings of any Statesman.
(4.) The Nile, *or* the Ganges, *or* the Rhone and its associations.

[One or two such subjects are usually given, and the candidate is at liberty to write on either. Time allowed 2 hours.]

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY.

Geography.

[In all such exercises candidates are warned that *attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*]

(A.) Set to candidates competing for situations in the Admiralty, Inland Revenue, Customs, &c.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. On the accompanying map of England and Wales trace the courses of the Wye, Severn, Trent and Mersey; place the ports and headlands on the South Coast, and define the limits of the Counties on the South and East.
2. Write a short account of (1) the Shetland Isles, (2) Leinster, (3) Sicily.
3. Where are the following places, and for what are any of them remarkable? Maida, Navarino, Ratisbon, Goojerat, Saratoga, Tien-Sin, Santa Cruz, Valparaiso, Tunis, Oleron?
4. Mention our chief imports from China and Australia respectively.
5. What are the countries comprised in the Russian Empire? Give some account of the different races which it includes.

Geography.

6. Draw a map as large as your paper will allow of South America, giving the principal political divisions with the chief town of each, and the principal rivers and ports.
7. Where does the Gulf Stream originate? Give a short account of it. State what you know of the other principal currents of the Atlantic.

or,

1. On the accompanying map of Europe trace the course of the principal rivers of France and Spain, and show, with asterisks and names written near, the position of the principal towns on their banks.
2. Describe (1) Mexico, (2) the Morea, (3) the Sahara.
3. Give an account of the counties of Norfolk, Roxburgh, Limerick.
4. Where are the following places, and for what are they remarkable:—Zurich, Trieste, Prague, Potsdam, Darmstadt, Stockholm, Smyrna, Trebizond, Bagdad, Shiraz?
5. Give some account of Holland, naming its chief divisions and some of their principal towns.
6. Draw and fill up a map of Egypt, as large as your paper will admit.
7. Give some account of the course of the Mississippi, naming the states by which it passes.

Geography of British Islands.

(B.) Set in cases where "Geography of the British Islands" is required.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. On the accompanying map of England and Wales trace the boundaries of the Welsh counties, and the counties bordering on Wales, and the course of the Mersey, Itching, Welland, Avon, and Trent, giving the names of the principal towns on their banks; and mark with asterisks, with the names written near them, the situation of Stockton, Great Malvern, Beaumaris, Hungerford, Cockermouth, Tewkesbury, Shaftesbury, Bury St. Edmonds, Oldham, and St. Ives.
2. Write a geographical description of Connaught and Ross-shire.
3. Name in order the principal seaports which a vessel would pass in coasting from Dublin round Cape Clear to Galway, giving the county in which each port is situated.
4. On the accompanying outline map mark the counties into which Ireland is divided, and delineate, with names, the chief mountains, the chief rivers, and the principal cities on their banks, as distinctly and as completely as you can.
5. Mention and describe the position of some of the principal lakes in Great Britain and Ireland.
6. Write a short description of the following towns: Londonderry, Glasgow, York.

SPECIMENS OF QUESTIONS IN HISTORY.

[In all such exercises candidates are warned that *attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression;* and that *in all cases dates should be given.*]

SPECIMENS OF QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

English history.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. Give a sketch of the chief events in the reign of Edward VI.
2. For what events in English history are the following places remarkable:—Chaluz, Fontenoy, Kloster Seven, Flodden, Philiphaugh, Sedgemoor, Isle of Rhé, Mooltan?
3. Describe the chief events in the foreign affairs of England during the reign of Elizabeth.
4. Give an account of Stephen Langton, Edward Baliol, Dr. Sacheverell, Lord Bacon, Lord Halifax.
5. State what you know of the following events: the Provisions of Oxford, the Grand Remonstrance, the Toleration Act, the Mutiny at the Nore, and the Peace of Ryswick.
6. What were the chief benefits which arose from the Feudal system?

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN GENERAL HISTORY.

General history.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

[Not more than eight questions to be answered.]

1. Write an account of the reign of Henry III.
2. Trace the genealogy of William III. from Edward IV.
3. Sketch the character and views of the parliamentary leaders in the time of Charles I. before the breaking out of the Rebellion.
4. By what steps was the kingdom of Prussia formed?
5. Sketch the history of Portugal during the last three centuries.
6. Write a short biography of the following persons: Alcibiades, Julius Cæsar, Louis XI. of France, Philip II. of Spain.
7. What have been the chief territorial gains and losses of France since the death of Louis XIV.?
8. Give the names of the commanders on each side, and briefly the circumstances under which the following battles were fought: Poictiers, Murten, Almanza, Arcola, Rocroi, Wagram.
9. Trace the growth of the maritime power of Rome.
10. Give examples of strong religious feeling in the history of Greece.
11. Name the Roman emperors and generals connected with British history; and mention briefly the advance made by any of them in the subjugation of the country.
12. Give a short sketch of the history of British India during the governorship of Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning.

Greek and Roman history.

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY.

Set to candidates for Inspectorship of Schools (Ireland).

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What were the results in Greece of the return of the Heracleidæ?
2. Mention the changes introduced into the Athenian constitution (1) by Cleisthenes, (2) in the time of Pericles.
3. Write a short history of the Athenian expedition to Sicily. What were the motives for undertaking it?
4. Who were the Etruscans? Distinguish between them and the Tyrrhenians, and give an account of their contests with the Romans.
5. What was the original position of the plebeians at Rome? Show how they gradually rose to an equality with the patricians.
6. Write a brief account of the wars with Mithridates.
7. Write a short life of (1) Themistocles, (2) Phocion, (3) Marius.
8. Give an account of the following battles, and state their results:—Platæa, Œnophyta, Arginusæ, Delium, Issus, Cynoscephalæ, Beneventum, Sentinum, Metaurus, Charræ, Philippi.

Modern history.

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN MODERN HISTORY.

Time allowed, 3½ hours.

1. Give a sketch of the history of the Netherlands from the pacification of Ghent to the death of the Duke of Parma.
2. Examine the position of Germany at the date of the peace of Westphalia.
3. Give an account of the foreign policy of Cromwell.
4. Notice some of the leading differences in the systems of colonization respectively pursued by the Portuguese, the Spanish, the Dutch, the English, and the French nations.
5. Give a biography of Maria Theresa.
6. Trace briefly the history of the French revolution from the meeting of the States General in 1789 to the death of Louis XVI.
7. Point out the difference in the position held by Napoleon at the several dates of the peace of Campo Formio, the peace of Amiens, the peace of Tilsit, the peace of Schönbrunn, and the peace of Paris.
8. Give an account of the struggle which ended in the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832.
9. Notice the chief events of the year 1848.
10. How did England become possessed of Gibraltar, Jamaica, Canada, Ceylon, Hong Kong, the Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, Malta, Aden, Oude, the Punjaub, Bombay, Heligoland, and Vancouver's Island?
11. Give an account of the past history and present state of the British settlements in Australia.

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN MODERN HISTORY.

Modern history.

(From 1815 to 1860.)

Set to candidates for the Diplomatic Service.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. With what object and with what result did the French enter Spain in 1823?
2. Give an account of the events that led to the siege of Antwerp in 1832.
3. What was the political effect on Russia, on Poland, and on Europe generally, of the Polish insurrection of 1830, and of its failure?
4. Give a sketch of the policy of France with regard to the East, in the reign of Louis Philippe, as contrasted with that of England?
5. What were the chief occurrences in Paris in the year 1848?
6. Give an account of the war in Italy, from the expulsion of the Austrians from Milan in 1848, to the reduction of Venice by the Austrians in 1849.
7. Under what circumstances and with what professed object did the French occupy Rome in 1849?
8. What was the general policy, external and internal, of the party in power in the United States during the quarter of a century that preceded the election of President Lincoln?
9. State the chief provisions of the following treaties:—Hunkiar Skelessi (1833), London (1852), Paris (1856), Villafranca.
10. Give an account of those operations of the war between Russia and Turkey and her allies (1853–1855), in which the Turks took a leading part.
11. Write a political biography of Queen Christina of Spain.
12. Under what circumstances did the present emperor of Austria accede to the throne? and what were the chief events of the first three years of his reign?

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND LAW.

Constitutional history and law.

Set to candidates for the Diplomatic Service, the Colonial Office, and the Parliament Office.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Enumerate the chief sources of the public revenue. What are the Civil List, the annual Appropriation Act, and the Consolidated Fund?
2. When it is said that the Church of England is the Established Church, what is meant?
3. State the arguments on each side in Hampden's case.
4. What political duties are attached to the office of sheriff? Illustrate by historical examples?
5. Trace the legal history of the English army from the conquest to the present day.
6. Trace the steps by which the responsibility of ministers has been gradually established.
7. Under what authority do the judges act in criminal and civil cases respectively? How are county magistrates appointed, and what is the history and the present limit of their jurisdiction?

Constitutional history and law.

8. What are the legal qualifications, duties, and mode appointment of Privy Councillors? Into what Committees is the Privy Council divided? Mention any important epochs in the history of the Privy Council.
9. Give a history of the Long Parliament from its commencement to the outbreak of the war.
10. Sketch briefly the history of the part taken in great constitutional struggles by the City of London.

Latin.

SPECIMENS OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION FROM LATIN.

Eisdem temporibus Persarum rex Darius, ex Asiâ in Europam exercitu trajecto, Scythis bellum inferre decrevit. Pontem fecit in Histro flumine, quâ copias traduceret. Ejus pontis, dum ipse abesset, custodes reliquit principes, quos secum ex Ioniâ et Æolide duxerat; quibus singulis ipsarum urbium perpetua dederat imperia. Sic enim facillime putavit se Græcâ linguâ loquentes, qui Asiam incolerent, sub suâ retenturum potestate, si amicis suis oppida tuenda tradidisset, quibus se oppresso nulla spes salutis relinqueretur. In hoc fuit tum numero Miltiades, cui illa custodia crederetur. Hic cum crebri afferrent nuntii, male rem gerere Darium premique a Scythis, Miltiades hortatus est pontis custodes, ne a fortunâ datam occasionem liberandæ Græciæ dimitterent. Nam si cum his copiis, quas secum transportarat, interisset Darius, non solum Europam fore tutam, sed etiam eos, qui Asiam incolerent Græci genere, liberos a Persarum futuros dominatione et periculo; et facile effici posse, ponte enim rescisso, regem vel hostium ferro vel inopiâ paucis diebus interiturum.

NEPOS.

His rebus comparatis, Catilina nihilo minus in proxumum annum consulatum petebat, sperans, si designatus foret, facile se ex voluntate Antonio usurum. Neque interea quietus erat, sed omnibus modis insidias parabat Ciceroni. Neque illi tamen ad cavendum dolus aut astutiæ decrant. Namque a principio consulatus sui, multa pollicendo per Fulviam, effecerat, ut Q. Curius, de quo paullo ante memoravi, consilia Catilinæ sibi proderet. Ad hoc collegam suum Antonium pactione provinciæ perpulerat, ne contra rempublicam sentiret; circum se præsidia amicorum atque clientium occulte habebat. Postquam dies comitiorum venit, et Catilinæ neque petitio, neque insidiæ, quas Consuli in Campo fecerat, prospere cessere; constituit bellum facere et extrema omnia experiri, quoniam, quæ occulte tentaverat, aspera fœdaque evenerant. Interea Romæ multa simul moliri; Consuli insidias tendere, parare incendia, opportuna loca armatis hominibus obsidere: ipse cum telo esse, item alios jubere: hortari, uti semper intenti paratique essent: dies noctesque festinare, vigilare, neque insomniâ neque labore fatigari. Postremo ubi multâ agitanti nihil procedit, rursus intempestâ nocte conjurationis principes convocat per M. Porcium Læcam: ibique multa de ignaviâ eorum questus, docet, "se Manlium præmisisse ad eam multitudinem, quam ad capiunda arma paraverat; seque ad exercitum proficisci cupere, si prius Ciceronem oppressisset: cum suis consiliis multum obficere."

SALLUST.

Illud magis vereor, ne, ignorans verum iter gloriæ, gloriosum putes, plus te unum posse, quam omnes, et metui a civibus tuis, quam diligi

malis. Quod si ita putas, totam ignoras viam gloriæ. Carum esse civem, bene de republicâ mereri, laudari, coli, diligi, gloriosum est. Metui vero, et in odio esse, invidiosum, detestabile, imbecillum, caducum. Quod videmus etiam in fabulâ illi ipsi, qui *oderint, dum metuant*, dixerit, perniciosum fuisse. Utinam, Antoni, avum tuum meminisses! de quo tamen multa audisti ex me sæpissime. Putasne illum immortalitatem mereri voluisse, ut propter armorum habendorum licentiam metueretur? Illa erat vita, illa secunda fortuna, libertate esse parem cum ceteris, principem dignitate. Itaque, ut omittam res avi tui prosperas, acerbissimum ejus diem supremum malim, quam L. Cinnæ dominatum, a quo ille crudelissime est interfectus. Sed quid oratione te flectam? Si enim exitus C. Cæsaris efficere hoc non potest, ut malis carus esse, quam metui, nihil cujusquam proficiet nec valebit oratio. Quem qui beatum fuisse putant, miseri ipsi sunt. Beatus est nemo, qui eâ lege vivit, ut non modo impune, sed etiam cum summâ interfectoris gloriâ interfici possit. Quare flecte te, quæso, et majores tuos respice, atque ita guberna rempublicam, ut natum esse te cives tui gaudeant: sine quo nec beatus, nec clarus esse quisquam potest.

CICERO.

Latin.

Extemplo apparuit omnibus, non segniter id bellum L. Aemilium gesturum; præterquam quod alius vir erat, etiam quod dies noctesque intentus ea sola, quæ ad id bellum pertinerent, animo agitabat. Jam omnium primum a senatu petiit, ut legatos in Macedoniam mitterent ad exercitus visendos classemque, et comperta referenda, quid aut terrestribus aut navalibus copiis opus esset: præterea ut explorarent copias regias, quantum possent, quâque provincia nostra, quâ hostium foret: utrum intra saltus castra Romani haberent, an jam omnes angustiæ exsuperatæ, et in æqua loca pervenissent: qui fideles nobis socii, qui dubii suspensæque ex fortunâ fidei, qui certi hostes viderentur: quanti præparati commeatus, et unde terrestri itinere, unde navibus supportarentur: quid eâ æstate terrâ marique rerum gestarum esset; ex his bene cognitis certa in futurum consilia capi posse ratus. Senatus Cn. Servilio consuli negotium dedit, ut is in Macedoniam, quos L. Æmilio videretur, legaret. Legati biduo post profecti, Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, A. Licinius Nerva, L. Bæbius. Bis in exitu anni ejus lapidatum esse nuntiatum est in Romano agro, simul in Veienti.

LIVY.

Two such passages are usually given. The time allowed is 2 hours, and the candidate is expected to translate both passages. The more difficult passages are set in competitive examinations.

SPECIMEN OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

Time allowed, 1 hour.

He is related to have spoken as follows:—Although my conscience acquits me of blame, Quirites, yet I burn with shame that you should know, and that posterity will learn, how in the fourth consulate of Titus Quinctius the Æqui and Volsci, for whom lately the Hernici were almost a match, advanced in hostile array to the walls of Rome and retired without chastisement. Although the course of events and the posture of our affairs has long been such as to fill my mind with the gloomiest forebodings, yet had I foreseen that such an ignominy was destined to happen in this year, I would have gone into exile or killed myself, if there was no other way of escaping from office, to avoid such

Latin.

a disgrace. Can it be that, if the enemy had behaved like men, Rome would have been taken in my consulate? I had had enough of office, enough and too much of life. I should have died when I was a third time Consul. Which of us was it that so puny a foe despised? Was it myself, or was it you, Quirites? If the fault is mine, strip me of the command, and, if that is not enough, visit me with further penalties. If the fault is yours, may no god or man arise, Quirites, to punish your sins, but may it suffice that you repent them.

Greek.

The examinations in GREEK are of the same character as the examinations in LATIN.

French.

SPECIMEN OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH.

Il régnait autrefois dans la Perse un bon monarque qui, n'ayant pas assez d'étendue d'esprit pour gouverner lui-même ses états, en laissait le soin à son grand vizir. Ce ministre, nommé Altamuc, avait un génie supérieur. Il soutenait le poids de cette vaste monarchie, sans en être accablé. Il la maintenait dans une paix profonde. Il avait même l'art de rendre aimable l'autorité royale, en la faisant respecter, et les sujets avaient un père affectionné dans un vizir fidèle au prince. Altamuc avait parmi ses sécrétaires un jeune Cachemirien, appelé Zéangir, qu'il aimait plus que les autres. Il prenait plaisir à son entretien, le menait avec lui à la chasse, et lui découvrait jusqu'à ses plus secrètes pensées. Un jour qu'ils chassaient ensemble dans un bois le vizir, voyant deux corbeaux qui croassaient sur un arbre, dit à son sécrétaire : Je voudrais bien savoir ce que ces oiseaux se disent en leur langage. Seigneur, lui dit le Cachemirien, vos souhaits peuvent s'accomplir. Et comment cela? reprit Altamuc. C'est, répartit Zéangir, qu'un sage derviche m'a enseigné la langue des oiseaux. Si vous le souhaitez, j'écouterai ceux-ci, et je vous reporterai, mot pour mot, tout ce que je leur aurai entendu dire.

LE SAGE.

Le spectacle de l'Europe c'était la lutte savante, acharnée, de Turenne et de Montecuculli, dans un champ fort étroit, un espace de quelques lieues entre le Rhin et la Forêt Noire. Cette partie d'echecs très-serrée avait fini en juillet par tourner à l'avantage de notre grand calculateur. Il avait gagné l'offensive, passé le Rhin ; il croyait pouvoir tourner l'ennemi. Même il s'écria: "je le tiens!". Il faisait une dernière reconnaissance des batteries des impériaux, lorsqu'un de leurs boulets le frappa à mort, le 27 juillet 1675. L'armée le fut du même coup. Quoique Montecuculli, malade, eût perdu deux jours, les lieutenants de Turenne, en désaccord, faillirent périr. Il nous en coûta trois mille hommes. Heureusement, les vieux soldats, qui rapportaient le mort avec eux, se crurent encore gardés par lui, et, forts de ce palladium, réparèrent à force de vaillance l'ineptie de leurs généraux. En France, personne n'est rassuré. L'abattement, les alarmes sont extrêmes. La Champagne croit voir arriver les armées allemandes. Un fermier voulait résilier son bail pour cas de force majeure : "M. de Turenne étant mort, disait-il, l'ennemi va entrer en France." Cette religion du roi, cette foi sincère dans son génie, sa fortune, pour la première fois elle est dominée par la peur.

J. MICHELET.

De même qu'il avait écrit à Friant, au sujet de Mourad-Bey, à Brune au sujet de Frotté, il écrivait à Bernadotte au sujet de Georges :

French.

"Prenez mort ou vif ce coquin de Georges. Si vous le tenez une fois, "faites-le fusiller vingt-quatre heures après comme ayant été en Angle- "terre après la capitulation." Or il n'y avait en ce moment de prise d'armes ni en Bretagne ni en Vendée : pour envoyer de tels ordres à un homme qui était d'ailleurs incapable de les exécuter, il suffisait à Bonaparte d'en redouter une. Le 3 nivôse (24 Décembre 1800) comme le Premier Consul se rendait à l'Opéra pour y entendre exécuter un oratorio d'Haydn, sa voiture rencontra vers le milieu de la rue Saint-Nicaise une petite charrette qui embarrassait le passage ; cependant son cocher évita l'obstacle avec beaucoup de bonheur et d'adresse. A peine avait-il dépassé un des tournants de la rue qu'une détonation formidable se fit entendre. La force de l'explosion, semblable à la commotion produite par un tremblement de terre, souleva la voiture et ébranla toutes les maisons du quartier. Quatre personnes avaient été tuées sur le coup, une soixantaine étaient blessés plus ou moins grièvement, quarante-six maisons étaient extrêmement endommagées. Le Premier Consul persista néanmoins à se rendre à l'Opéra. Il parut dans sa loge avec madame Bonaparte encore toute pâle d'effroi ; lui-même affectait l'impassibilité, mais l'inquiétude de ses regards trahissait son agitation intérieure. "Les coquins ont voulu me faire sauter," dit-il à Rapp. Il ne resta que peu d'instants à l'Opéra et se fit reconduire aux Tuileries.

LANFREY.

Louis XI. avait trente-huit ans lorsqu'il monta sur le trône ; son règne fait époque, non seulement par l'extension considérable qu'obtint sous lui le royaume et par l'affermissement de l'autorité absolue du monarque, mais encore à cause de la nouvelle tendance de la politique européenne et de l'impulsion puissante que le caractère de Louis sut lui imprimer. L'art des négociations était jusqu'alors presque inconnu ; les souverains, dominés par leurs passions aveugles, sacrifiaient toujours au présent les intérêts de l'avenir, et la force décidait de t[illegible]t. Louis fut le premier qui érigea la diplomatie en système ; doué [illegible]rit subtil et astucieux, il fit de cet art le sujet des méditation[illegible]sa vie, et contribua plus que tout autre à substituer en politi[illegible]oir de l'intelligence à l'autorité de la force. Mais il m[illegible] les principes de la morale, et l'on attribua faussement [illegible]pour eux la plus grande partie de ses succès. L'habit[illegible]Louis XI. de tromper toujours lui devint souvent funeste[illegible]évable de ses avantages sur ses ennemis ni à sa fausseté [illegible]ns. Il triompha parcequ'il sut comprendre ses véritables in[illegible]itre les hommes, apprécier le mérite et s'en servir, et parcequ[illegible]brassant dans ses projets l'avenir et le présent, il les soumit p[illegible]e toujours aux calculs de la réflexion et d'une prudence consommée.

BONNECHOSE.

Other French authors from whom passages have been selected are De Staël, Dumas, La Bruyère, Lacretelle, Lamartine, Lavallée, Duruy, Rousseau, Sand, Villemain, Voltaire, Xavier de Maistres, Amédée Thierry, L. Blanc, Filon, Volney, Cousin, Chateaubriand, Mignet, Victor Hugo, Vacherot, Montesquieu, Vaulabelle, Fontenelle, Thiers, Guizot, Massillon, Bridaine, Bossuet.

Two such passages are usually given : the time allowed is two hours, and the candidate is expected to translate both passages. The more difficult passages are set in competitive examinations.

French.

SPECIMEN OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION INTO FRENCH.

Then turning towards Philip, who fell on his knees and kissed his father's hand, "If," says he, "I had left you by my death the rich inheritance, to which I have made such large additions, some regard would have been justly due to my memory on that account; but now, when I voluntarily resign to you what I might have still retained, I may well expect the warmest expressions of thanks on your part. With these, however, I dispense, and shall consider your concern for the welfare of your subjects, and your love of them, as the best and most acceptable testimony of your gratitude to me. It is in your power by a wise and virtuous administration to justify the extraordinary proof which I this day give of my paternal affection, and to demonstrate that you are worthy of the confidence which I repose in you. Preserve an unviolable regard for religion; maintain the Catholic faith in its purity; let the laws of your country be sacred in your eyes; encroach not on the rights and privileges of your people; and if the time shall ever come when you shall wish to enjoy the tranquillity of private life, may you have a son endowed with such qualities that you can resign your sceptre to him with as much satisfaction as I give up mine to you.

ROBERTSON.

German, &c. The examinations in GERMAN, ITALIAN, and other foreign languages are of the same character as the examinations in FRENCH.

Précis.

PRÉCIS OR ABSTRACT.

The following directions are placed in the hands of the Candidates, along with the Correspondence of which a Précis is required :—

Here follow the accompanying Correspondence—

1. *A short Abstract, Schedule, or Docket of the several letters and measures.*

2. *A Memorandum or Précis, i.e., a brief and clear statement of what passed, not letter by letter, but in the form of a narrative.*

DIRECTIONS.

(1) The object of the Abstract, Schedule, or Docket is to serve as an Index. It should contain the date of each letter; the names of the persons by whom and to whom it is written; and, *in as few words as possible*, the subject of it. The merits of such an Abstract are (1) to give the really important point or points of each letter, omitting everything else; (2) to do this briefly; (3) distinctly; and (4) in such a form as readily to catch the eye.

(2) The object of the Memorandum or Précis, *which should be in the form of a narrative*, is, that any one who had not time to read the original letters might, by reading the Précis, be put in possession of all the leading features of what passed. The merits of such a Précis are—(1) to contain all that is important in the Correspondence, and nothing that is unimportant; (2) to present this in a consecutive and

readable shape, expressed as distinctly as possible; (3) to be as brief as is compatible with completeness and distinctness. Précis.

You are recommended to read the whole Correspondence through carefully before beginning to write, as the goodness both of the Abstract and of the Précis will depend very much on a correct appreciation of the relative importance of the different parts.

Brevity should be particularly studied.
The Abstract should occupy 1 or 2 pages only, or 3 at the most.
The Précis about 2 pages, or 3 at the most, of ordinary handwriting.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

SPECIMENS OF CORRESPONDENCE.

1. Parliamentary Paper. Post Office Mail Service, Havanna and St. Thomas. 1868.
2. Do. Correspondence respecting Hostilities in the River Plate. 1867.
3. Do. Correspondence relative to the seizure of Lieutenant Grey. 1867–68.
4. Do. Correspondence relative to the Withdrawal of the British Mission from Mexico. 1867–68.
5. Do. Correspondence respecting Commercial Relations between Great Britain and Portugal. 1866–68.
6. Do. Correspondence respecting Disturbances in Crete.

EUCLID. Euclid.

Set to candidates for the Admiralty who selected Euclid as a subject of examination.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define a *plane rectilineal angle*, a *sector of a circle*, a *square*, *parallel straight lines*, a *prism*, and a *tetrahedron*.
2. Draw a straight line at right angles to a given straight line from a given point in the same.
3. If a straight line falling upon two other straight lines makes the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite angle on the same side of the line, the two straight lines shall be parallel to one another.
4. In an acute-angled triangle the square on the side subtending any one of the angles is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of those sides and the straight line intercepted between a perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle, and the former angle.
5. If two circles touch each other internally, the straight line which joins their centres being produced shall pass through the point of contact.

Euclid.

6. The straight line drawn at right angles to the diameter of a circle from the extremity of it falls without the circle; and no straight line can be drawn from the extremity between that straight line and the circumference so as not to cut the circle.

7. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

8. If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about the equal angles proportionals, the triangles shall be equiangular to one another and shall have those angles equal which are opposite to the homologous sides.

9. If three straight lines meet all at one point and a straight line stand at right angles to each of them at that point, the three straight lines shall be in one and the same plane.

10. If the perpendicular distance between two opposite sides of a parallelogram be equal to the perpendicular distance between its other two sides the parallelogram is equilateral.

11. If AB, CD, two chords of a circle cut each other at right angles the arcs AC, BD, are together equal to half the circumference.

12. Two circles CAB, DAB, cut each other in A,B, and from those points are drawn straight lines ACD, BEF, cutting the circle CAB in C and E and the circle DAB in D and F; show that DF is parallel to CE.

13. Divide a given straight line into two parts such that the square on one part is double of that on the other.

Algebra.

ALGEBRA.

Set to candidates for the Admiralty who selected Algebra as a subject of examination.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Add together $(a-b)\ (b-c)$, $(b-c)\ (c-a)$, and $(c-a)\ (a-b)$; and subtract $(2a-3b)\ (b-a+3c)$ from the sum.

2. Divide x^n-a^n by $x-a$, and show that the division will terminate. Also find the relation between p and q which makes x^2+px-q divisible by $x-1$.

3. Simplify $\frac{1}{a^2-1}+\frac{2ax+x^2}{(a^2+ax-1)^2-x^2}+\frac{1}{(a+x)^2-1}$

and $\frac{ab\ (x^2+y^2)-xy\ (a^2+b^2)}{ab\ (x^2-y^2)+xy\ (a^2-b^2)}$

4. Show that $a^0=1$.

5. Multiply $e^x+e^{-x}+2$ by $e^y+e^{-y}-2$, and extract the square root of the product.

6. If $2s=a+b+c$, show that—

$$s^2+(s-a)^2+(s-b)^2+(s-c)^2=a^2+b^2+c^2.$$

7. Cube $a-a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}}+b$.

Algebra.

8. Solve the equations—

$$(\alpha)\ \frac{5-x}{x-1}+\frac{2x-3}{x+1}=1.$$

$$(\beta)\ \frac{5-x}{x-1}-\frac{x-3}{x+1}=1.$$

$$(\gamma)\ \left.\begin{aligned}&\frac{x}{y}+\frac{y}{x}=2\\&x^2+4xy=x+4\end{aligned}\right\}.$$

9. A and B run a race: A runs at n yards per minute all the way; B runs at $n-p$ yards per minute for half the distance, and $n+p$ yards per minute for the remainder: which wins? What uniform addition to his pace ought the loser to have made in order that both should come in together?

10. Find the condition that ax^2+bx+c may be a perfect square for all values of x. Show that the product of two different whole numbers cannot be a square number if their difference do not exceed two; and find two whole numbers which differ by 7, and which have a square for their product.

11. If $x : y :: a-b : b-c$ and $y : z :: b-c : c-a$, show that either $x+y+z=0$, or $a : b=b : c=1$.

12. The sum of 6 terms of an arithmetic progression is 42, and the sum of 12 terms of the same series is also 42: find the 9th term.

13. If there be r places to be filled by election where there are n voters who may each vote for one or for two candidates but not for more, show that the least number of voters who can secure the election of any particular candidate is the whole number next greater than $\frac{2n}{r+2}$.

14. Expand $(5a-3x)^{-7}$ by the binomial theorem to 6 terms, and show that if $a=1$ there are two powers of x in the expansion which have co-efficients equal to one another and greater than any others.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Pure mathematics.

Set to candidates for the Colonial Office, Parliament Office, and Education Office, who selected Mathematics.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. The complements of parallelograms which are about the diameter of any parallelograms are equal to one another.

When the parallelograms about the diameter are equal to one another the complements will be greatest.

Pure mathematics.

2. If a straight line touch a circle the straight line drawn from the centre to the point of contact will be perpendicular to the line touching the circle.

3. In a given circle inscribe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

4. In equal circles angles whether at the centres or at the circumferences, have the same ratio which the circumferences on which they stand have to one another.

5. Divide $x^{2n} + \frac{1}{x^{2n}} - 2$ by $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 2$.

6. Solve the equations—

(α) $\frac{4x+3}{9} + \frac{7x-29}{5x-12} = \frac{8x+19}{18}$.

(β) $(x-3)(x-2) + (x-2)(x-1) + (x-1)(x-3) = 2$.

(γ) $\log_{10} x \log_{10} y = \log_{10} x - \log_{10} y = 1$.

7. Show how to find the sum of any number of terms in geometric progression. Find the sum of all the numbers which can be expressed by the four digits 1, 2, 3, 4, in any order, in the scale of which the radix is 5.

8. Write down the expression of the number of permutations of n letters taken r together. If the whole number be taken together but some of them recur show how the expresssion will be altered.

9. Trace the variation in sign and magnitude of the cosine of an angle, as the angle varies from 0° to 360°. Find an expression for all the angles which satisfy the equation $\cos\theta = \sin\theta$.

10. Prove the formulæ:

(α) $\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$

(β) $\tan(45° + \theta) + \cot(45° + \theta) = 2 \sec 2\theta$.

Verify (α) in the case where $A = 225°$ and $B = 112° 30'$.

11. Given two sides of a triangle and the included angle find an expression for the third side, and adapt it to logarithmic computation.

12. Find the length of the perpendicular from the point x', y', on the line $y = mx + c$.

13. Show that $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + \frac{17}{4} = 0$ represents a circle; draw it, and also the line $\frac{x}{5} + \frac{y}{4} = 1$; and show whether they meet.

14. Find the equation to the line joining the points of contact of the tangents to a parabola drawn from a given external point.

15. The minor axis is a mean proportional between the perpendiculars from the foci on the tangent to an ellipse.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Mixed mathematics.

Set to candidates for the Colonial Office, Parliament Office, and Education Office, who selected Mathematics.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define *equilibrium, component of a force, unit of force.* Assuming the parallelogram of forces, show how to determine the resultant of any number of forces which act at one point. If the forces act in one plane but not at one point, will they always have a single resultant? If not, what sort of force or forces will be necessary to equilibrate them?
2. Find the centre of gravity of a uniform board one yard square from which a triangular piece has been cut, having one of the sides of the square for its base, and its vertex at the centre of the square.
3. Enunciate the principle of virtual velocities, and illustrate it by the cases of the inclined plane when the power is parallel to the plane, and by the hydraulic press.
4. Define stable equilibrium. Show that if a uniform heavy cube be placed with the middle of one face on the top of a fixed sphere the equilibrium will be stable if the surfaces be rough and the diameter of the sphere exceed a certain limit, but not otherwise: find that limit.
5. What is meant by action and reaction in dynamics? If two inelastic bodies moving in the same line impinge on each other, show how to determine their motion after impact.
6. Define *uniformly accelerated velocity.* What can you infer as to the force acting upon (1) a body which moves with uniformly accelerated velocity in a straight line, (2) a body which moves with uniform velocity in a circle?
7. Compare the velocities acquired by bodies in falling from rest 32 feet and 64 feet respectively. Also compare the elevations at which shot must be fired in order to strike the horizontal plane through the point from which they were fired at 200 and 600 yards respectively, the velocities of projection being the same and equal to 50 yards a second.
8. Describe the construction and action of a barometer.
9. A lump consisting of quartz and gold in the proportion of 9 : 5 weighs 261 oz. in air, what will it weigh in water, the specific gravity of quartz being 2·7 and of gold 19·5?
10. A cubical vessel is half filled with mercury and filled up with water: compare the whole pressure on a side with that on the bottom.
11. Define an image in optics. If you view yourself in a concave mirror, show in what cases you appear magnified and in what cases diminished.
12. Define and explain the following astronomical terms: Latitude and Longitude of a Star, Right Ascension and Declination, Aberration, Parallax, Sidereal Year, Tropical Year, Anomalistic Year.
13. Explain clearly how the attractions of the sun and moon produce the tides, and account for spring-tides and neap-tides.

Mathematics (inspectors of schools, Ireland).

TRIGONOMETRY (PLANE AND SPHERICAL).

Set to candidates for Inspectorships of Schools (Ireland).

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define the cotangent of an angle, and trace the changes in the sign and magnitude of the cotangent as the angle varies from 0° to 360°. Show by a figure that there are two series of angles which have the same cotangent; and write down a general expression for each of these series.

2. Find $\cos 45°$, also $\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} + 45°\right)$, where n is an integer; find also $\log \cos 45°$.

3. Prove the formulæ—

(α) $\tan(A-B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$

(β) $\frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\sin A - \sin B} = \frac{\tan\frac{A+B}{2}}{\tan\frac{A-B}{2}}$, and verify it when $A=60°$, $B=30°$

(γ) $2\cos 11° 15' = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}$.

4. Define the circular measure of an angle, and find the ratio of the circular measure of an angle to the number of degrees in the angle.

If a man six feet high subtend at your eye an angle of half a degree, find, approximately, how far distant he is from you.

5. Prove that in any plane triangle—

the sines of the angles are proportional to the opposite sides

and $(a + c)\sin\frac{B}{2} = b\cos\frac{A-C}{2}$.

6. Find the greatest angle of the triangle of which the sides are 720, 584, and 496 feet respectively.

7. Find an expression for the area of a plane triangle. If it be required to find the area of a quadrilateral of which only two of the angular points are accessible, show how it may be done.

8. In a triangle when a, b, and A are given show that c may be found by the formula $c = b\cos A \pm \sqrt{a^2 - b^2(\sin A)^2}$; and show when the upper sign is to be taken, and when the lower.

9. Show that the difference of the cosines of two angles is in general very nearly proportional to the difference of the angles, provided this difference be small. In what cases is this not true?

10. Show that any two sides of a spherical triangle are greater than the third side; and determine the limits of the sum of the angles.

11. Prove the formula in spherical trigonometry—

$$\cot a \sin b = \cot A \sin C + \cos b \cos C.$$

Show how it may be used to calculate a when A, C, and b are known.

12. Show whether either of the following data give possible spherical triangles.

(1) $A = 90°$, $b = 105°$, $a = 110°$; (2) $A = 90°$, $b = 75°$, $a = 110°$.

Mathematics (inspectors of schools, Ireland).

The following logarithms will be found useful,—

Log 1·8 = ·2552725.
Log 2 = ·3010300.
Log 3·14159 = ·4971495.
Log 4·1253 = ·6154555.
Log 4·96 = ·6954817.
Log 5·84 = ·7664128.
Log 7·2 = ·8573325.
Log 9 = ·9542425.
Log cos 41° 35′ 40″ = 9·8738217 diff. for 10″ 187.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Set to candidates for Inspectorships of Schools (Ireland).

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define *mass, inertia, unstable equilibrium, density.* What are the units usually chosen in measuring masses and densities respectively?
2. Find the relation between power and weight on a single moveable pulley when the strings are not parallel. Show in what cases there is no mechanical advantage in such an application of the power.
3. If the algebraic sum of the moments of any number of forces, which act on a body in one plane, about a given point, be zero, show that the resultant of those forces passes through that point.
4. A straight rod 4 feet long weighing 3 lbs. has a weight of 5 lbs. fixed at one end, a weight of 4 lbs. at one foot from that end, one of 1 lb. at the other end, and one of 2 lbs. at 1 ft. from that end: find the point about which it will balance.
5. Explain what is meant by the modulus of a machine, and illustrate your explanation from the cases of a water-wheel and a locomotive.
6. Explain what is meant by work accumulated in a moving body, and how work is measured. A train of coal waggons after descending an incline has a velocity of 20 miles a hour, and then comes to an ascent of 1 in 400: how far will it go up the incline without stopping, the resistances amounting to 8 lbs. per ton?
7. A stone is projected from a given point, and after a time strikes a smooth vertical wall: show that the stone will reach the ground in the same time as if the wall were not there; and find where it will meet the horizontal plane through the point of projection, the original velocity being 50 feet per second, the elevation 60°, the modulus of elasticity of the wall $\frac{2}{3}$, the wall at right angles to the plane of motion, and its distance from the point of projection 40 feet.
8. Describe the construction of a Hooke's joint, and of the mangle wheel, and explain their uses.
9. Machinery is often driven by flat bands, which are put in and out of gear by being slipped from one pulley to another: explain how they are retained on the pulleys on which they are placed.
10. Explain how pressure is measured in hydrostatics. A vessel is filled with gas at the pressure of 30 inches and at 0° C.; the

Mathematics (inspectors of schools, Ireland).

vessel being closed is raised to a temperature of 100° C., and the pressure is found to be increased to 40·98 inches: deduce the coefficient of expansion of gas for 1° C.

11. Describe a method of finding the specific gravity of a liquid, and explain the principle of it.

An alloy of gold and copper has a specific gravity 18·45, the specific gravity of gold being 19·25, and of copper 8·9: find the proportions of the metals in the alloy.

12. Define the *dew point*; and explain some one mode of determining it. Explain the conditions which are most favourable to a copious deposition of dew.

13. Define the *pitch* of a musical note, and explain the physical relation between notes which are separated by the interval of a major third. Explain how it is that the pitch of an organ pipe depends upon its length: also how organs are tuned.

14. If you look at yourself in a concave mirror show in what cases you see yourself erect or inverted, magnified or diminished, respectively.

15. Draw a figure representing the course of a pencil of light through an astronomical telescope when the point from which the light proceeds is not in the axis of the instrument. Explain how the distinctness of the image is affected by chromatic aberration.

Mathematics (dockyard schoolmasters).

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Set to candidates for the situation of Schoolmaster in the Admiralty Dockyards.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Draw the straight line $\frac{x}{3}-\frac{y}{4}=1$, and find the length of the perpendicular upon it from the origin.
2. If $x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha - p = l$, and $x\cos\beta + y\sin\beta - q = m$, show that $l - m = 0$ is the equation to the straight line bisecting the angle between the lines $l = 0$ and $m = 0$.
3. Find the equation to a circle which passes through two given points and touches a given straight line.
4. Find the locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the focus upon the tangent to a parabola.
5. If P be any point in a ellipse of which S and H are the foci, AC and BC the semi-axes, and G the intersection of the major axis with the normal at P, prove that

$$PG^2 : SP \cdot HP :: BC^2 : AC^2.$$

6. Find the polar equation to the tangent at a point of the conic section $\frac{c}{r} = 1 + e\cos\theta$.
7. If DE be a chord of a ellipse parallel to AA′ the axis major; and C the centre of the ellipse, the locus of the intersection of the straight lines DA, CE is a hyperbola.
8. Find $\frac{d}{dx}\sqrt{a^2+x^2}$ and $\frac{d}{dx}\cos^{-1}\frac{x}{a}$ from the definition of a differential coefficient.

9. Expand $\log_e(1+x)$ by Maclaurin's theorem; and show that the remainder, after n terms of the expansion have been obtained, cannot exceed $\frac{1}{n+1}$, provided x be positive and not greater than unity. Mathematics (dockyard schoolmasters).

10. Determine the condition that any given function of one independent variable may have a maximum value. Find the greatest right cone which can be inscribed in a given sphere.

11. If $xy = x\sin x + \cos x$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = \frac{2y}{x^2}$.

12. Find a general expression for the equation to the tangent at any point of a plane curve; and find the direction of the tangent to the curve $ay^2 = x^3$ at the origin.

13. Find the area bounded by the foregoing curve and any double ordinate.

14. Integrate $\int\sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}}\,dx$, $\int_0^{\pi}(\sin x)^4\,dx$, and $\int\frac{dx}{(x-1)^2(x^2+2)}$.

N.B.—*In this paper you should if possible show some knowledge of each of the three subjects, Analytical Geometry, Differential Calculus, and Integral Calculus.*

PURE MATHEMATICS (HIGHER).

Set to candidates for the situation of Schoolmaster in the Admiralty Dockyards.

Time allowed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Prove that $\sin\alpha = \alpha - \frac{\alpha^3}{1\cdot2\cdot3} + \frac{\alpha^5}{1\cdot2\cdot3\cdot4\cdot5} - \&c.$; and show that the series is convergent.

2. Find the five roots of $x^5 - 1 = 0$; and show that the roots of $x^3 - 6x - 4 = 0$ are $2\sqrt{2}\cos 15°$, $-2\sqrt{2}\sin 15°$, and $-2\sqrt{2}\sin 45°$.

3. Prove the formula in spherical trigonometry—

$$\text{Tan}\,\frac{c}{2} = \frac{\cos\frac{1}{2}(A+B)}{\cos\frac{1}{2}(A-B)}\tan\tfrac{1}{2}(a+b).$$

4. Given two sides of a spherical triangle and the included angle solve the triangle; and show in what cases the solution is ambiguous, the given angle being less than a right angle.

5. If $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 0$, $\gamma = 0$ be the equations to three straight lines forming a triangle show that $\sqrt{l\alpha} + \sqrt{m\beta} + \sqrt{n\gamma} = 0$ is the equation to a conic section touching the sides of the triangle, if l, m, and n be constants. Determine the condition that the curve may be a parabola.

6. Define the centre of a plane curve. Show whether the curves represented by the following equations have centres—

$$ay^3 + bx^3 = cx^2y$$
$$y^4 = b^2x^2 + c^3x.$$

7. Find the equation to a curve such that the area bounded by the curve, the axes of co-ordinates and the ordinate to any point in the curve may be double the rectangle on the co-ordinates of that point. Trace the curve.

Mathematics (dockyard schoolmasters).

8. Find the area included by the curve $r = a \sin 3\theta$; also that included by one loop of the curve $\theta = \sin \frac{3r}{a}$ and the radius vector. Trace these curves.

9. Find an expression for the radius of curvature at any point of a plane curve ; and show that if ρ, ρ' be the radii of curvature at the extremities of the axes of an ellipse $\rho\,\rho' = ab$, where a and b are the semi-axes.

10. Find the locus of the ultimate intersections of the curves formed by varying α continuously in the equation $f(x, y, \alpha) = 0$. The locus of the intersections of the ellipses which have their axes in two given straight lines and have the same area is two hyperbolas.

11. Investigate the equation to a plane. Find the equation to a plane which is perpendicular to the intersection of two given planes and passes through a given point.

12. The curve formed by the intersection of a prolate spheroid with a plane passing through its focus has that point for its focus.

13. Find the equation to an hyperboloid of one sheet. Show that it is developable.

14. Integrate the equations—

$$(\alpha)\ x^3 + y^3 - 2x^3 \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$(\beta)\ \frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u = a \cos(\theta - \alpha)$$

$$(\gamma)\ x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + m \frac{dy}{dx} = x_n$$

15. Given a solution of a differential equation of the first order show how to determine whether it be a singular solution.

MECHANICS AND HYDROSTATICS (ELEMENTARY).

Set to candidates for the situation of Schoolmaster in the Admiralty Dockyards.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Explain how forces are measured in statics and in dynamics respectively. How is *work* measured? Calculate the amount of work done in raising to a height of 300 feet clouds sufficient to produce half an inch of rain over a square mile, taking a cubic foot of water to weigh 1,000 ounces.

2. State the conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body acted on by three forces only. A smooth heavy ring is put on a flexible string of given length which has its ends fixed at two given points : show where the ring will rest.

3. Show that the moment of a force with respect to a point may be represented by an area ; and that if any number of forces in one plane acting on a rigid body are in equilibrium, the algebraic sum of their moments about any point in that plane is zero.

Mathematics (dockyard schoolmasters).

A heavy uniform bar of weight w, 3 feet long, rests with its ends on two supports in a horizontal line and carries a weight W at a point one foot from one end; find the pressures on the supports: and the point at which the strain tending to bend the bar is greatest.

4. The centre of gravity of any body being given and also that of any part of it, show how to find that of the remainder. The outside of a shell of cast iron is a sphere 13 inches in diameter, and the inner surface is a sphere 10 inches in diameter, with its centre one inch from that of the outer sphere: find the centre of gravity of the shell.

Define the limiting angle of resistance; and show that a rough surface will sustain a particle subject to any pressure applied within this angle.

If on a plane with an inclination α a power P acting in a direction making an angle ϵ with the plane be just on the point of moving the weight W up the plane, and ϕ be the limiting angle of resistance, $\frac{P}{W}=\frac{\sin(\alpha+\phi)}{\cos(\epsilon-\phi)}$.

6. Enunciate the first law of motion. Is it absolutely or only approximately true in nature? If a cannon ball were set spinning in space and gravitation altogether ceased, its particles would continue to describe circles about its axis of rotation: how is this consistent with the first law of motion?

7. A shot is fired vertically with a velocity u, and after a time t its velocity is v: show that the space described is $\frac{u+v}{2}t$. If the shot be fired at an elevation α, find its velocity when it has reached the same height as before, provided it rise so high.

8. Explain the principle of Attwood's machine, and the application of it to determine the accelerations produced in different masses by the same force. If the weights used be 2 lbs. and 1 lb. respectively, find the tension of the string after any given number of seconds.

9. Two similar croquet balls are placed in contact, and one of them is struck with a blow sufficient to give it a velocity of 20 feet per second in a direction making 45° with the line joining the centres of the two balls: determine the direction and velocity of each ball, the modulus of elasticity being $\frac{3}{4}$.

10. Explain what is meant by the internal pressure of a liquid. Show that the pressure at any point in a uniform liquid at rest is proportional to the depth of the point below the surface of the liquid.

11. Given the specific gravities of two liquids, find that of the mixture of given volumes of the two.

If σ be the specific gravity of the compound formed by mixing equal *volumes* of liquids of specific gravities s and s' respectively, and σ' that of the compound formed of equal *weights* of the same, $\sigma.\sigma'=s.s'$.

12. Describe the construction and explain the action of a forcing pump. Find the forces requisite to move the piston up and down respectively, when the depth of the well, the height of water in the discharge pipe, and the area of the piston are known.

Mathematics (dockyard schoolmasters).

MECHANICS AND HYDROSTATICS (HIGHER).

Set to candidates for the situation of Schoolmaster in the Admiralty Dockyards.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. Find the condition that any given forces acting on a rigid rod at different points but all at right angles to the rod may have a single resultant.
2. The line joining the hinges of a gate is inclined to the vertical at an angle α, show that the moment of the couple which will hold the gate in a position inclined at an angle β to its position of equilibrium is proportional to $\sin\alpha \sin\beta$.
3. Find the equation to the common catenary; and show that the tension at any point may be represented by the weight of a length of the chain equal to the height of that point above a fixed horizontal line.
4. A conical pendulum (*i.e.* a simple pendulum of which the string describes a right circular cone) rotates once in a second, and the length of it is 3 feet, find the angle of the cone.
5. Find the path of a projectile projected from a given point with a given velocity in a given direction and acted on by a central force attracting it to a fixed point with a force varying as the distance.

   If F be the acceleration due to the force at any point of the path and V the velocity at that point show that the chord of curvature at that point is $\frac{2V^2}{F}$.
6. Show how to find the time of a small oscillation of a body moving about a fixed horizontal axis under the action of gravity only.

   Ex. Find the time of a small oscillation of a plate in the shape of an equilateral triangle suspended at one angle and moveable in its own plane.
7. If h be the height of the barometer at a station of which the height above the sea is z, prove the formula $\log_\epsilon \frac{H}{h} + 2\log_\epsilon\left(1+\frac{z}{r}\right) = \frac{h}{g}\frac{r+z}{rz}$

   where H is the height of the barometer and g the force of gravity at the sea level, r the earth's radius, and h the constant ratio of the elastic force of air to its density, the temperature being supposed uniform.
8. A spherical bubble of air is disengaged from the bottom of still water 20 feet deep, find the velocity with which it will reach the surface, supposing it always to retain a spherical form, and neglecting the resistance of the water; the height of the water barometer being 33 feet, and ρ the density of water as compared with air at the surface.
9. Enunciate the principle of the conservation of *vis viva*. Trace the mechanical action by which the water of the clouds is raised; and explain what becomes of the store of work contained in a cloud when it falls to the earth again as rain.

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS ON SURVEYING.

Surveying.

Set in the examination of Assistant Surveyors in the Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission.

Time allowed, 5 hours.

1. What is the length of Gunter's chain, and what is the reason for adopting that length?
2. Show the form in which a field book should be kept for levelling, and fill it in with a few imaginary readings.
3. Describe briefly the operation of traversing with the theodolite.
4. Construct the following scales:—
   (*a.*) A scale of yards $\frac{1}{2500}$ of the natural scale.
   (*b.*) A comparative scale of chains.
   (*c.*) A scale of yards 25 inches to a mile.
   (*d.*) A comparative scale of chains.
5. Plot the accompanying extract (A) from a field book of a traverse made with the theodolite and chain (Gunter's); using one of the scales constructed according to question 4. Put in the North point.
6. Draw in red on the accompanying plan C the lines necessary to be chained in order to get the whole of the details of the triangle A, B, C.

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

KNOWLEDGE OF MINING. (1.)

Mining.

Specimen of Questions set to Candidates for the office of Inspector of Mines.

1. Describe, generally, the different kinds of stratified material which constitute the *coal-measures.*
2. State some particulars as to the safety and economy of different dimensions of bord and pillar.
3. Enumerate the chief sources of accident from the *roof* of the coal, and the precautions needed for guarding against them.
4. What are the constituents, and the chief characters as affecting human life, of carbonic acid and of fire-damp respectively?
5. Describe, with details of measurement and expense, what you consider to be the best form and mode of fixing of *guides* or *conductors* in the pits.
6. Give an account of the *long-wall* method of working coal; and make a sketch plan of 400 yards length of face, with the way in which your roads would open into it.
7. Compare the relative merits of the safety-lamps of Davy, Clanny, Stephenson, and Mneseler.
8. Make a sketch drawing of a *panel* or compartment of post and stall work, showing by arrows how you would convey the air to the advancing bords, and how you would deal with the goaf, where a part of the pillars is being removed.

KNOWLEDGE OF MINING. (2.)

1. Draw up a list of rules to be enforced when the safety-lamp is used throughout the workings.

Mining.

2. Explain the purpose, and the mode of employment, of the water-gauge.
3. Compare the various *safety-cages* which you may have seen, and state how they have answered in practice.
4. Describe, with appropriate figures, the details of the best and safest way of thinning and of removing pillars of coal.
5. What are your conclusions as to mechanical means of ventilation as compared with the furnace?
6. State the particulars, with the cost, of some example of the *tubbing of shafts* with cast metal.
7. What degree of temperature may be produced in the shaft by a good furnace; and how would you calculate the efficiency of that method of maintaining a ventilating current?
8. Enumerate the principal points to be looked to for safety in the apparatus and tackle for drawing coals and men.
9. Give an account of your experience and opinion on the subject of a correct measurement of the volume of air passing through a drift or wind-way.

Geometrical drawing.

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Set in the examination of Assistant Surveyors in the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission, and of Clerks in the Valuation Office (Ireland).

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Construct a scale of yards, 80 yards to an inch. What fraction represents this scale? or, in other words, what proportion would an object drawn on this scale bear to the full size?
2. The French toise is equal to 2·13 English yards. Construct a scale of toises comparative to the scale of yards in question 1, that is, a scale such that objects measured by it should bear the same proportion to the full size. Show the necessary calculations.
3. Draw a circle passing through three given points A. B. C situated not in the same straight line.
4. Draw two irregular rectilineal figures, one of six sides and one of five. Construct a triangle equal in area to the sum of the two figures.
5. The lines AB, CD, represent two straight portions of a line of railway.

Show by construction how you would connect B and C by a continuous S-shaped curve.

6. Inscribe a regular pentagon in a circle of 3 inches diameter (by construction). Make a projection of both figures on a plane inclined to the vertical at an angle of 25°, the revolution being made round one of the sides of the pentagon.
7. Draw the plan of a box in the form of a regular octagon, the exterior measurement of each side being 1 inch, and the thickness $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. Assuming the box to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and

cut by a vertical plane into two unequal portions, make a sectional interior elevation of each portion.

8. Make an isometrical projection of the box to scale.

Print your name and date at the foot of the paper.
Attention should be paid to accurate drawing and neatness.
The figures should be symmetrically arranged on the paper.

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN THE USE OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Use of instruments.

Set to candidates for the office of Assistant Geologists in the Science and Art Department.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Construct a scale, 20 yards = 1 inch.
2. Construct a scale of feet, such that objects drawn on this scale shall be twice the size that they would be if drawn on No. 1 scale.
3. Make a scale, 100 feet = 1 inch, such that measurements of 1 foot can be taken off from it, 1st, by making it a diagonal scale; 2d, by means of a vernier.
4. If the circumference of a circle were divided to half degrees, how would you construct a vernier to read off minutes?
5. Describe a circle of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. Divide it by means of a protractor into segments containing respectively $\frac{1}{20}$, $\frac{3}{20}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, and $\frac{7}{20}$ of its entire surface; state the number of degrees in each segment.
6. Make a sketch of a parallel ruler, and of a proportional compass, and describe the principles on which they are constructed for the objects required in them.
7. What do you understand by the term "magnetic north" as compared with "true north"?
8. What is the length of a "Gunter's chain," and what is the reason for adopting that length as a unit in measurements of land?
9. What is the main difference between a theodolite and a spirit level, and how are such instruments used for surveying and levelling?
10. Plot the section of ground the survey of which is contained in the accompanying extract from a book kept in the field. Employ the scale No. 1 for the horizontal distances, and No. 2 for the vertical heights.

Extract from a page of Field Book.

Section.—Taken from a point A., 300 ft. above level of Sea.

Bearing of Section.	Distance.		Sights.		Rise.	Fall.	Total.		Remarks.
	Feet.	Links.	Back.	Fore.			Rise.	Fall.	
			Ft.	Ft.					
360°	80		2·35	11·56		9·21		9·21	
or due	170		1·87	8·45		0·58		15·79	
North of A.	220		5·32	10·36		5·04		20·83	
	270		2·39	11·45		9·06		29·89	
The Horizontal	310		4·32	9·67		5·35		35·24	
Distances are	360		3·78	8·96		5·18		40·42	
measured con-	420		2·43	11·52		9·09		49·51	
tinuously from A.	500		3·29	10·58		7·29		56·80	
	570		1·23	11·45		10·22		67·02	
	650		1·86	12·62		10·76		77·78	
	700		2·13	10·39		8·26		86·04	
	750		1·45	10·28		8·83		94·87	
	820		2·23	12·36		10·13		105·00	

Drawing, &c.—(Copyhold, &c. Commission.)

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN DRAWING, &c.

Set in the examination of Architectural Surveyors in the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission.

(A.) GENERAL DESIGN, &c., No. 1.

4 hours allowed.

Give a design for a cottage containing a living room and scullery on the ground floor, and two bed rooms on the upper floor, containing respectively these areas :—

Living room about	175	square	feet.
Scullery	„ 40	„	„
Bed room	„ 125	„	„
Bed room	„ 90	„	„

so as to give the smallest amount of exterior wall. Allowing *three* persons in one bed room at 375 cubic feet each, and two persons in the other at 400 cubic feet each. Provide for ventilation of rooms.

Show a plan, one sectional elevation, and one exterior elevation.

(B.) DETAIL DRAWINGS, No. 1.

3 hours allowed.

1. What is the best method of laying concrete, and what thickness of concrete would you recommend to be laid at once?
2. What are the disadvantages of ashlar work, and how would you propose to remedy them?
3. What is a gauged arch, and what are its disadvantages?
4. How would you provide a foundation for an ordinary building on a soft clay soil five feet thick, over gravel, and how would you prevent the damp from rising in the walls?
5. What is the disadvantage of using dry bricks in building walls? Does grouting remedy it?
6. What is a good interval for common floor joists, and why is it limited?
7. What dimensions do you recommend for the treads and risers of a cottage staircase.
8. What limits the size of a door panel? In a sash, which bars should be continuous, the vertical or the horizontal?

(C.) DETAIL DRAWINGS, No. 2.

3 hours allowed.

1. What should determine the pitch of a roof, and what pitch do you recommend for plain titles in England?
2. What weight of sheet lead would you use for ridging and flashing?
3. In what part of the frame of an iron roof would you use cast iron, and in what part wrought iron, and why?
4. At what spans of roof respectively, would you use a collar beam truss, a king post, and a queen post truss?
5. What is the object of a template, what size should it be, and how placed?

Drawing, &c. (Copyhold, &c. Commission.)

6. Describe the process of making hair mortar.
7. What is the process gone through in preparing wood for painting?
8. What is the composition of whiting?
9. Show by a sketch on a large scale, a mode of framing a principal rafter into a tie beam, and describe the object of the parts of it.
10. In a lap riveted joint of two iron plates, what should be the proportion between holes and solid? Show by a sketch the best arrangement of the rivets.

(D.) VALUATION.

4 hours allowed.

1. Is it better for a bricklayer to have his work measured by the cubic yard or by the standard rod, and why?
2. What must be the proportion of broken stones in concrete to allow the lime and sand to have the same proportion to them as the mortar has in brickwork?
3. Describe, with the assistance of a sketch, the mode of measuring a sash balanced with counterweights in a cased frame.
4. How are the hips, and vallies, and ridges in slating measured?
5. Compare the cost of a portion of wall of each of the following descriptions:—
   1. Wood frame, boarded one side, plastered two coats the other.
   2. 9-inch brickwork.
   3. 18-inch rubble masonry.

   taking such prices as you are acquainted with, and showing the quantities and prices of each part in detail.
6. What is the cheapest cattle fencing you can suggest?

(E.) MATERIALS.

4 hours allowed.

1. How would you ascertain if a lot of timber, supplied for house building, was well seasoned?
2. In what part of a house is the seasoning of timber least important?
3. How would you preserve posts in the ground from rotting?
4. What is the danger of building squared stones in a wall not on their quarry bed?
5. What are the characteristics of good sandstone? Name a good limestone for building.
6. How would you ascertain whether a lime was hydraulic or not, without actually trying a cake of it in water?
7. How could you improve a rich lime, so as to make it slightly hydraulic?
8. How would you specify for a cast-iron pipe, and how would you test it?
9. What is the best way of insuring the quality of wrought-iron beams in buildings?
10. What is glazier's putty, and how can it be fitted for use again?
11. What is the advantage of mixing chalk and ashes with clay for brick making?
12. What is a flatting coat in painting, and why is it used?

Architectural drawing.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

Set to a Clerk and Draughtsman in the Admiralty.

6 hours allowed.

1. Make a working drawing of the framing of two struts into a king post, and of the junction of the latter with a tie beam.
2. Make a working drawing of the junction of a large iron rafter with a tie rod, and resting on a column so as to allow for expansion and contraction.
3. Make a working drawing of a wall three bricks thick in Flemish bond faced with ashlar, so as to show the bonding, and show a brick dentil cornice with a stone moulded upper member.
4. Make a working drawing of the plan of half a window showing a cased frame, and the bonding of the brick-work and the grounds and lining boards.
5. Draw an isometrical view of any table in the room from actual measurement.
6. Draw an elevation of the same table, supposing it to be turned over with one of its edges resting on the floor and turned towards the plane of elevation so that the underside of the top is visible but not parallel to that plane.

The candidate to use any colouring he pleases in the above drawings, and any instruments to which he is accustomed.

Law.

SPECIMENS OF QUESTIONS ON LAW.

ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

1. What is meant by International Law, whence does it derive its authority, and how are its contents ascertained?
2. How far is a neutral the sole judge as to whether he shall take notice of infractions of his neutrality?
3. What is meant by judgments in rem? Explain the principle on which a different degree of value is attached to judgments in rem and judgments in personam?
4. What are the chief provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act? Illustrate by examples the degree of success with which those provisions have been put into practical operation.
5. What is meant by the rule of 1756?
6. What rules of maritime postliminy have been adopted by France, the United States, and England?
7. Give an account of any of Lord Stowell's judgments that you may recollect.
8. What is meant by privateering? What are the objections to permitting it, and what the arguments in favour of it? What agreements as to its abolition have been come to?
9. What are the chief treaties into which England has entered subsequently to 1815?

ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF EVIDENCE. Law.

1. State and comment on the chief provisions of the Statute of Frauds.
2. When may a party discredit his own witness?
3. When are dying declarations admissible as evidence?
4. How is handwriting proved?
5. When is evidence admissible to explain ambiguities?
6. What questions are for the judge and what for the jury? Give instances of cases where there has been some difficulty in deciding whether a question belongs to the judge or to the jury.
7. How far must the evidence given at a trial correspond with the case set up in the pleadings?
8. How are wills to be witnessed? State cases in which it has been decided that the Statute has or has not been complied with.
9. Give instances showing that entries against the pecuniary interests of a deceased person are admissible.
10. What are depositions? How are they taken? What use may be made of them at the trial?
11. "Omnia præsumuntur rite esse acta." When does this rule apply with regard to evidence?

ELEMENTS OF CRIMINAL LAW.

1. What is meant in law by the terms "malice," "maliciously"?
2. Under what circumstances is homicide justifiable?
3. What are the functions of a coroner?
4. Give imaginary cases illustrating the legal nature of each of the following crimes:
   - Larceny.
   - Burglary.
   - Robbery with violence.
   - Embezzlement.
   - Obtaining goods under false pretences.
5. Give an outline of the law of libel when libel is treated as the ground of a criminal proceeding.
6. A man whose name is really John Smith, not having an account at a particular bank, draws a cheque on that bank in his own ordinary handwriting, and obtains money by representing that it is the cheque of another John Smith who is known to have an account at that bank. Can he be indicted for forgery?
7. What must be proved in order to prove a man guilty of compassing the Queen's death?
8. Is it lawful to shoot a thief discovered at night in a dwelling house?
9. In what case is sentence of death recorded, and what is the object of recording it?
10. How is a felony distinguished from other crimes?
11. What offences are bailable?
12. Give an account of the law of Habeas Corpus.

Law.

ELEMENTS OF COMMERCIAL LAW.

1. How are partnerships formed and dissolved? What acts are sufficient to make a man a partner so as to be liable to the claims of third persons?
2. How far does the responsibility of an agent vary according as he does or does not disclose his principal?
3. How are corporations formed? How far must all their engagements be under seal? How are they sued? Are their members liable personally for acts done ultra vires?
4. State the general rules of law as to the liability of the acceptor of a bill of exchange.
5. What are the chief duties and liabilities of carriers?
6. What is meant by "general average"?
7. What are the chief points to be considered in framing a policy of maritime insurance?
8. In what cases is a surety discharged?
9. When does the property in goods sold become vested in the vendee?
10. What is meant by "lien"? How is it acquired and how is it lost?
11. What is the rule of law as to goods in the order and disposition of a bankrupt?

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN BLACKSTONE, I. AND II.

Set to candidates for the Record Office.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. "In the person of James I. centred the right of the Saxon monarchs "which had been suspended from the Conquest till his acces- "sion." Explain this.
2. Mention the principal prerogatives of the Crown in (1) foreign, (2) domestic affairs.
3. What are the duties and privileges of the Privy Council?
4. Describe the method in Parliament by which a bill is passed into law.
5. How are Sheriffs appointed, and what are their powers and duties?
6. Give the origin and incidents of an estate tail. How may it be alienated?
7. When were military tenures abolished? Give the principal incidents of tenure by knight service.
8. What are the different modes of acquiring a title to real property?
9. What is a bill of exchange? Mention the principal incidents connected with its negotiation.
10. What is a donatio mortis causâ? What are its essential conditions, and how is it affected by the donor's recovery?
11. Explain the terms—deodand, bailment, gavelkind, jetsam, waifs, emblements, estovers, heriot, simony, socage, and merger.

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS ON THE ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Political economy.

1. What causes the different rates of wages and profits in different employments of labour and stock?
2. Why is Adam Smith wrong in considering rent a component part of the price of commodities?
3. In what sense may wages be regarded as a component part of profits?
4. Classify the different employments of capital. Are they all equally beneficial to society?
5. Does it matter to the labourer whether the expenditure of the wealthy is productive or unproductive?
6. Is there any limit to the amount of paper money which can circulate in a country?
7. Why is wheat not so good a measure of value as gold?

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN THE LITERARY HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Literary history.

Set to candidates for the British Museum and for the National Education Office, Ireland.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What are the principal epochs into which the history of English Literature has been divided? Name six of the most distinguished authors in each.
2. Mention and give a brief account of the earliest English poet, the earliest writer of sonnets, of blank verse, of didactic poetry, and of travels.
3. What is the title of Chaucer's principal poem and why was it so called? Which of his poems have been paraphrased by two famous poets of a later age? Why does Warton compare him to a premature day in spring?
4. Give a brief sketch of Spencer's life, a short account of his works, and a general estimate of his merits or demerits as a poet.
5. Give a short account of English dramatic poetry before Shakespeare's time. What was a "Miracle Play," and what was a "Morality?" Give the plot of Shakespeare's *Othello*. State in what plays the following characters occur: Malvolio, Claudia, Launce, Rosamund, Perdita, Jaques, Alcibiades, Volumnia, Imogen, Ophelia. Quote a dozen lines from any of his plays.
6. It has been said that civil wars and commotions are not favourable to literature. Can the history of English Literature during the 17th century be held to corroborate this view, or the reverse? Quote illustrations of what you deem the fact in relation to this question.
7. The following is a list of noted works in English Literature. Name in each case the author, and state as briefly as you can the general purport and the date of the work: *Hudibras. Leviathan. Golden Grove. Piers Plowman's Crede. Tale of a Tub. Splended Shilling. Cato. Dissertation on Phalaris. The Task. Comus. The Hind and Panther. Utopia. The Wealth of Nations. The Excursion. The Rape of the Lock. Childe Harold. Castle of Indolence. Tam O'Shanter. Essay on Man. Novum Organum. Christabel.*

Literary history.

8. State where the following passages occur, and explain, where necessary, the allusions:

1. A well of English undefiled.
2. Sweet swan of Avon.
3. For forms of government let fools contest,
   That which is best administered is best.
4. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.
5. A mighty maze but not without a plan.
6. Thy soul was like a star and dwelt apart.
7. Who, born for the universe, narrowed his mind.
   And to party gave up what was meant for mankind.
8. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.
9. Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.
10. But a bold peasantry their country's pride
    When once destroyed can never be supplied.
11. None but the brave deserve the fair.
12. Remember Thee! Yes, while there's life in this heart.
    It shall never forget thee all lorn as thou art.
13. The froward retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as innovation.
14. Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.
15. The seat of law is the bosom of God: her voice the harmony of the world.

English literature.

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Set to candidates for Inspectorships of schools in Ireland for whom portions of certain fixed authors are prescribed.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

(1.)

1. Give a brief sketch of Burke's life with special reference to the circumstances which led to the publication and delivery of any of his speeches.
2. Explain the allusions, &c., in the following passages, and state where each of them occurs, and what is the general purport of the context in each case:—
   (*a.*) *Mettre le Roy hors de page* became a sort of watch-word.
   (*b.*) A violent rage for the punishment of Mr. Wilkes was the pretence of the whole.
   (*c.*) Such has been the aspect of our foreign politics, under the influence of a *double cabinet.*
   (*d.*) In one of the most fortunate periods of our history this country was governed by a *connection.*
   (*e.*) This epistle was not the letter of Lord Hillsborough solely.
   (*f.*) The grand manœuvre in that business of new regulating the colonies was the 15th act of the fourth of George III.
   (*g.*) I therefore lay down to myself seven fundamental rules.
   (*h.*) The mover of the bill was Sir George Savile.

3. What are the limitations which Burke was desirous of imposing on the power of the crown? Did any of his proposals in this direction receive the sanction of the House of Commons? English literature.
4. What does Bacon say are the causes and what the remedies of *seditions?* What was the *primum mobile*, and what illustrations does Bacon draw from it?
5. Give Bacon's definition of Superstition. In what respect is it worse than Atheism?
6. Give some account, with dates, of "Lorenzius Medicis," "Ludovicus Sforza," the Sultan Mustapha and Bajazet.
7. Discuss the remark, "There be that can pack the cards and yet cannot play well." Explain, "As Narcissus did, in relating to Claudius the marriage of Messalina and Silius."
8. Why are selfish people likely to make bad public servants? What is the wisdom of the rat, of the fox, and of the crocodile?
9. What are the best ways of securing despatch in business?
10. Explain the phrases:—
    (*a.*) For their merchants they are *vena porta.*
    (*b.*) A prudent king, such as is able to grind with a handmill.
    (*c.*) A song of *Placebo.*
    (*d.*) The turning of the cat in the pan.
    (*e.*) The Helmet of Pluto.
11. Translate and fully explain:—
    (*a.*) Dolendi modus, timendi non item.
    (*b.*) Se non diversas spes, sed incolumitatem Imperatoris simpliciter spectare.
    (*c.*) Mi venga la muerte de Spagna.
12. In what senses does Bacon use the words: *plausible, convince, assay, engrossing, assured, allow, triumphs, adamant, apposed, infamed, pretty looses, shrewd, bravery.*

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

Time allowed, 3 hours.

(2.)

1. Write a concise argument to *Othello, Macbeth,* and *Julius Cæsar* respectively.
2. To what period is Macbeth to be assigned? Is there any reason to believe that Shakespeare was ever in Scotland? Are the Weird Sisters properly human or non-human? What are the limits of their supernatural power? How are these indicated in the scene with Macbeth and Banquo? What are their relations to Hecate? Why does Hecate appear in Act III. scene 5, and not in Act I. scene 1? Is she present in the apparition scene?
3. Bring out the meaning of the remarkable expressions in the following passages by paraphrasing them with as little amplification as possible:—
    (1)
    This guest of summer
    The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
    By his loved mansionry, that the heaven's breath
    Smells wooingly here; no jutty, frieze,
    Buttress, nor coign of vantage, but this bird
    Hath made his pendent bed and procreant cradle.

English literature.

(2) If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly: if the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
With his surcease success: that but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,
We'ld jump the life to come. But in these cases
We still have judgment here; that we but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
To plague the inventor.

4. Whence did Shakespeare derive the plot of *Julius Cæsar*? In what particulars does he diverge from the generally received accounts? When was this play written? Quote Antony's speech, commencing—"Oh! mighty Cæsar," &c.

5. When was Othello first printed? Give some account of the quarto and folio edition of Shakespeare.

6. Discuss the following passages. Mention any emendations which have been suggested:—

(1) But, alas, to make me
A fixed figure for the time of scorn
To point his slow unmoving finger at?

(2) Put out the light, and then put out the light.

(3) How have I been behaved that he might stick
The small'st opinion on my least misuse?

(4) And in the essential vesture of creation
Doth tire the ingener.

7. When was the *Essay on Man* first published? What does the author say of the design of the poem? Quote from the poem any lines you may remember which have become proverbial.

8. Write a brief commentary on each of the following passages:—

(*a*) Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow;
The rest is all but leather and prunella.

(*b*) From Macedonia's madman to the Swede.

(*c*) The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.

9. Give any instances you may remember of change in the pronunciation of words since Pope's time, as shown by the rhythm or rhyme of his verses.

10. Give the substance of Addison's remarks on the Fourth Book of Paradise Lost. On what grounds and with what justice have Milton's claim to originality in the conceptions of his poems been contested? What does Milton himself say about the "Verse" of the poem?

11. Explain the following allusions and expressions:—"Busiris and "his Memphian chivalry." "*Flown* with insolence and wine." "The Dorian mood." "Or whom Biserta sent from Afric "shore." "That Serbonian bog betwixt Damiata and Mount "Casius old." "The parching air burnt *frore*." "A book was "writ of late called Tetrachordon." "And what the Swede "intends and what the French."

12. Discuss (and derive where you can) the following words:—*Buxom. Weird. Avaunt. Thane. Dudgeon. Hurleyburley. Debonair. Cynosure. Rebecks. Dight. Grunsel.*

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

English grammar.

2½ hours allowed.

1. If the English alphabet were recast, what changes might be made to avoid redundancies, to supply deficiencies, and to correct anomalies?
2. State the principal rules concerning English genders.
3. How do you account for the italicised portions of the following words? Could, *Be*times, Rash*ness*, *To*-morrow, *A*tonement, *A*miss, Hire*ling*, *N*ail, *S*cent, Kin*d*red, *Gain*say, Wasp*ish*, Girl*hood*.
4. What part of speech is *as*?
5. Explain the terms Relative and Antecedent, and the grammatical connection existing between them. Illustrate that connection by parsing the relatives in the following passages:—
   (1) But who here
   Will envy *whom* the highest place exposes?
   (2) None whose portion is so small
   Of present pain *that* with ambitious mind
   Will covet more.
   (3) The prison of his tyranny *who* rules.
6. What remnants have we in English verbs of endings expressing distinctions of persons? What is the probable origin of a-*m*; wa-*s*; lov-*eth*; a-*rt*; we-*re*?
7. How are participles in *ing* distinguished from infinitives in *ing*? What is meant by a gerundial infinitive, and how is it governed?
8. Parse the following sentences: (*a*.) The Lord hear thee in the day of trouble. (*b*.) Full many a flower is born. (*c*.) If solitude make scant the means of life, society for me!
9. Correct or justify the following, giving in each case your reason: (1.) Everyone has their faults. (2.) It's me. (3.) This man and that man was born there. (4.) And when he was set he opened his mouth and taught. (5.) Where are you going to? (6.) The dead man's knell is there scarce asked for who. (7.) I had no sooner arrived than he comes in. (8.) Is he stronger than me?

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE (THE BIBLE).

Religious knowledge.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Write a life of Abraham.
2. Write a short analysis of Deuteronomy.
3. State events connected with Beersheba; Moab; Ararat; Marah; Dan; Mount Hor.
4. Write from Isaiah prophecies relative to Christ.
5. State what you know of Jephthah; Samson; Jehu.
6. Give six examples of types under the Old Covenant fulfilled under the New Covenant.
7. What can we collect from the New Testament as to the personal history of St. Luke? What miracles are recorded in the Gospel of St. Mark?

Religious knowledge.

8. What was the occasion, the object, and the purport of St. Paul's Epistle to Philemon? When was it written?
9. What were the principal sects which prevailed in Judæa in the time of our Saviour? State in particular the distinctive tenets held by the Sadducees, and give the meaning of the word *Sadducee*. In which of the Gospels is there no mention made of this sect? Can you account for the silence?

School management.

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

3 hours allowed.

1. How would you teach spelling?
2. To what faults in writing would you give most attention? What method would you adopt to secure straight writing in books which are not ruled?
3. Describe your method of conducting a lesson in grammar (1) in the lowest, (2) in the highest, class of your school.
4. Give the heads of a lesson (1) on Long Division, (2) on Obedience.
5. To what extent, and on what system, would you teach Mental Arithmetic?
6. Describe the shape, size, and arrangements of a school-room and out-offices which you think most convenient for 100 pupils; draw a plan of it, showing the position of the door and windows.
7. Write a short theme on "Oral Teaching;" its advantages and disadvantages; the subjects in which it should chiefly be resorted to; and the methods you would adopt to ascertain its effect.
8. How do you find the average attendance of each pupil that has been present at all in a school (1) for any given week, (2) for a quarter, (3) for a year?

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

Comparison of copies.

SPECIMEN OF EXERCISE IN COMPARISON OF COPIES WITH ORIGINALS.

(Copy.)

Compare the following copy with the accompanying original; mark any errors or deviations, and make a list of them on a separate sheet.

N.B.—In doing this exercise *correctness* is of the greatest importance. Additional credit, however, will be given for *quickness*.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE on the subject of the AMENDMENT of the CONSTITUTION of the ROYAL COURT, JERSEY.

No. 1.

Mr. Mourant to Sir G. Gray.

SIR, Samaures, Jersey, 28 May 1864.

As Chairman of the Comittee for the Reform of the Royal Court of this Island and of a Deputation recently appointed to that Comittee, I deem it an imperative duty to make you acquainted with an important

step which has quite recently been taken by gentlemen who have espoused the cause of reform in this Island. Comparison of copies.

Without any loss of time, therefore, inasmuch as the Deputation from the States propose leaving the Isle this morning, I beg to be allowed to inform you that an Address to Parliament in favour of Mr. Locke Jersey's Court Bill is now being both influentially and numerously signed, about 1,300 Englishmen and Jerseymen having already apended their names to it. I beg further to state that I have every reason to believe that this number will be at least trebled before the Petition is closed.

I have, &c.
EDWARD MOURANT,
President of the Reform Committee.

No. 2.

Major-General Cuppage to Mr. Wadington.

SIR, Government House, Jersey, 28 May 1864.

SIR GEORGE GREY will at this moment expect to be kept aquainted with what is occurring here. I therefore beg to forward to you a letter which reached me yesterday, informing me of a movement I was unaware of, and as it contradicts in some measure my statement of the 22d instant, I feel that Sir George should see the representation therein given.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) BURKE CUPPIGE.

Enclosure in No. 2.

M. Mourant to Major-General Cuppige.

SIR, Samares, Jersey, 23 May 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that a Petition to Parliament demanding the reform of the Royal Court has been lately set on foot, and is now being both influentially and numerously signed, about 2,000 Jerseymen and Englishmen having already subscribed their names to it.

You will doubtless be astonished that so unimportant a change should have come over the public mind, and that the intervention of Parliament, which has been so energetically deprecated, should be now unhesetatingly and extensively desired. In my own opinion, this reaction in the public mind is to be atributed to a growing persuasion that it is perfectly useless to hope the reform of the Royal Court from the States, a persuasion which I have not the least doubt has been considerably strenghtened by the rejection by the States, at their sitting of Monday, the 16th instant, of Mr. Hugh Godfrey's motion for a seperation of legislative and judicial functions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD MOURANT.

Mr. Baring, M.P., to Lieut.-General Cuppage.

DEAR SIR, Whitehall, 26 June 1864.

I AM requested by Secretary Sir George Grey to adress you with reference to the reform of the Royal Court Jersey. You are aware that the Bill for efecting this object, which had been read a second time in the House of Commons, has been withdrawn for the present Session; but Sir George Grey is anxious that there should be no misunderstanding of the position in which this question has been left. There can be no doubt that there is a general persuasion of the neces-

Comparison of copies.

sity of a reform being afected in the administration of justice in the island, in accordance with the recomendation of the Royal Comissioners. At the same time, Sir George Grey thinks it was apparent that the House of Commons, equally with Her Majesty's Goverment, were desirous of affording a further oportunity to the States to take this matter into their own hands, and to pass the requisite alterations in the law. Sir George Grey earnestly hopes that the States will avail themselves of the oportunity thus afforded by the withdrawal of Mr. Lock's Bill, and that by so doing they will obviate the necessity for any interference of Parliament during next Session. He is the more inclined to hope that they will take this course, as, from the recent proof afforded of the feeling of a considerable portion of the people of Jersy, it is clear that the States will be supported by a large and growing amount of public opinion in the adoption of measures calculated to remove the effects of the present system which seriously impare the adminestration of justice, and in the event (he trusts a probable one) of their failing to do what is required for the atainment of this object, the interposition of Parliament will be regarded with satisfaction by a numerous body of the inhabetants of the Island.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. G. BARING.

No. 6.

Major-General Cuppage to Mr. Baring, M.P.

SIR, Government House, Jersey, 30 July 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknoledge the receit of your letter of the 26th instant with referance to the reform of the Royal Court of Jersey, and to aquaint you that I shall take an early opportunity of comunicating with Sir George Grey's views on this subject to the States, and commending the same to their earnest consultation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BURKE CUPPIGE.

(Original.)

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE on the subject of the AMENDMENT of the LAWS OR CONSTITUTION of the ROYAL COURT of JERSEY.

No. 1.

Mr. Mourant to Sir G. Grey.

Sir, Samares, Jersey, 23 May 1864.

As Chairman of the Committee for the Reform of the Royal Court of this Island and of a Deputation recently appointed by that Committee, I deem it an imperative duty to make you acquainted with an important step which has quite recently been taken by gentlemen who have espoused the cause of reform in this island.

Without loss of time, therefore, inasmuch as the Deputation from the States purpose leaving the island this morning, I beg to be allowed to inform you that a Petition to Parliament in favour of Mr. Looke's Jersey Court Bill is now being both influentially and numerously signed, about 1,500 Englishmen and Jerseymen having already appended their names to it. I beg further to state that I have every reason to

believe that this number will be at least doubled before the Petition is closed. Comparison of copies.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD MOURANT,
Chairman of the Reform Committee.

No. 2.

Major General Cuppage to Mr. Waddington.

Sir, Government House, Jersey, 25 May 1864.

SIR GEORGE GREY will at this moment expect to be kept acquainted with what is passing here. I therefore beg to forward to you a letter which reached me yesterday, informing me of a movement I was unaware of, and which, being in contradiction in some measure to my statement of the 22d instant, I feel that Sir George should see the explanation therein given.

Very faithfully yours,
(Signed) BURKE CUPPAGE.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Mr. Mourant to Major General Cuppage.

Sir, Samares, Jersey, 23 May 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that a Petition to Parliament in favour of the reform of the Royal Court has been recently set on foot, and is now being both influentially and numerously signed, about 2,000 Jerseymen and Englishmen having already appended their names to it.

You will doubtless be somewhat surprised that so important a change should have come over the public mind, and that the intervention of Parliament, which has been so energetically deprecated, should be now unhesitatingly and extensively sought for. In my own opinion, this reaction in the public mind is to be attributed to a growing persuasion that it is perfectly hopeless to expect the reform of the Royal Court from the States, a persuasion which I have not the least doubt has been considerably strengthened by the rejection by the States, at their sitting of Monday, the 16th instant, of Mr. Hugh Godfrey's motion for the separation of legislative and judicial functions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD MOURANT.

No. 6.

Mr. Baring, M.P., to Major General Cuppage,

SIR, Whitehall, 26 July 1864.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to address you with reference to the reform of the Royal Court of Jersey. You are aware that the Bill for effecting this object, which had been read a second time in the House of Commons, has been withdrawn for the present Session; but Sir George Grey is anxious that there should be no misunderstanding as to the position in which this question has been left. There can be no doubt that there is a general conviction of the necessity of a reform being effected in the administration of justice in the island, in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners. At the same time, Sir George Grey thinks it was apparent that the House of Commons, equally with Her Majesty's Government, were desirous of affording a further opportunity to the States to take this matter into their own hands, and to enact the requisite alterations

Comparison of copies.

in the law. Sir George Grey earnestly hopes that the States will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded by the withdrawal of Mr. Locke's Bill, and that by so doing they will obviate the necessity for any interference of Parliament during the next Session. He is the more inclined to hope that they will take this course, as, from the recent proof afforded of the feeling of a considerable portion of the people of Jersey, it is clear that the States will be supported by a large and growing amount of public opinion in the adoption of measures calculated to remove the effects of the present system which seriously impair the administration of justice, and in the event (he trusts an improbable one) of their failing to do what is requisite for the attainment of this object, the intervention of Parliament will be regarded with satisfaction by a numerous body of the inhabitants of the island.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. G. BARING.

No. 7.

Major General Cuppage to Mr. Baring, M.P.

SIR, Government House, Jersey, 30 July 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant with reference to the reform of the Royal Court of Jersey, and to acquaint you that I shall take an early opportunity of communicating Sir George Grey's views on this subject to the States, and commending the same to their earnest consideration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BURKE CUPPAGE.

Dockyard apprentices and engineer students.

SPECIMEN OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Set in open Competitions of Candidates for the situation of Apprentice or Engineer Student in the Admiralty Dockyards.

Copy as much of the following letter as you can in *half an hour*, taking care to copy it correctly, and to write as well as you can.

N.B.—Good handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the alphabet.*

MY LORD, Massowah, July 9, 1854.

I have the honour to inclose a Report containing some information on Abyssinia, as directed in your Lordship's despatch of October 3, 1853.

I have endeavoured to give your Lordship a sketch of the laws, customs, government, and position of Abyssinia, with a short account of its neighbours.

I trust that this Report may assist your Lordship in deciding clearly the course to be pursued with reference to Abyssinia.

Struggling with the difficulties of the Abyssinian character and institutions; baffled by their ignorance, and more by the want of any supreme authority; obliged by my position to be recognized as a friend to the Abyssinian nation, yet forced by geographical circumstances to reside partly at a Turkish port, where the Governor necessarily regards me with suspicion and hatred, as one seducing from him the allegiance

of his slaves; I can scarcely convey to your Lordship an idea of the difficulties I have had to contend with. Dockyard apprentices and engineer students.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WALTER PLOWDEN.

EXERCISE IN READING.

Each Candidate is required to read aloud about a page of some common book, such as Robinson Crusoe, Southey's Life of Nelson, &c.

EXERCISES IN WRITING FROM DICTATION.

Holland is the flattest country of Europe. It contains nothing like a mountain, or even a hill; and the soil is so damp and marsby that it is only rendered habitable by the numerous canals which have been cut in every direction, and which drain off the water. Some parts of the land are far below the level of the sea, which is only prevented from inundating the whole country by artificial mounds, called dykes. Though much care is bestowed on the raising of the dykes, and though they are kept in constant repair, they are still liable to accidents. The sea sometimes bursts through them, and overwhelms whole tracts of country, sweeping away the houses, flooding the meadows and gardens, and drowning the cattle, and even many of the unfortunate people who have not been able to get boats in time to save themselves. The inhabitants of Holland (who are called Dutch) are in spite of these disadvantages a very contented people. They have few poor among them, and their schools are numerous and well-conducted. They cultivate the land with much care; but their damp soil is better suited for the grazing of cattle than for anything else. They have a fine breed of cows, and are very skilful in the management of dairies.

In the midst of all this national glory, an ignominious fall was preparing for that comparatively small band of men who still called themselves a parliament. Cromwell, who now thought it high time to drive them from the station which he had suffered them to occupy, went, on April 20th, 1653, to the parliament house, while the members were assembled, and placing a file of soldiers at each door, entered the hall, saying, in his hypocritical manner, "That he was come with a purpose "of doing what grieved him to the very soul, and what he had earnestly "besought the Lord not to impose upon him; but that there was a "necessity for it." He sat down for a time, and heard the debates, and then suddenly starting up, he exclaimed, "This is the time—I must do "it!" Turning to the members, he loaded them with every term of reproach, and called them tyrants, oppressors, and public robbers: he then stamped with his foot, on which signal the soldiers entering the hall, he ordered them to drive all the members out: first saying, "You "are no longer a parliament; the Lord has done with you; he has "chosen other instruments for carrying on his work."

Dockyard apprentices and engineer students.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

N.B.—*Be careful—*

(1) *to write your name at the* top *of each of your papers;*
(2) *to put the* number *to each question;*
(3) *to send up the* working *as well as the answers;*
(4) *to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. Write down in figures six hundred million five hundred thousand and thirteen.
2. Write out in words the number 50091004.

*3. Add together—

12489307	
34567890	
5729011	
2357109	
59236409	
10639042	
90742615	
77690379	
462183921	

*4. Add together—

£	s.	d.
5632	4	2
4187	16	$6\frac{1}{2}$
437	15	$7\frac{1}{2}$
596	13	$1\frac{1}{2}$
8701	9	5
4728	6	11
1408	13	$6\frac{1}{4}$
19403	13	8
27391	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$

5. From 9160147*l.* 9*s.* $3\frac{1}{2}$*d.* take 209178*l.* 13*s.* $6\frac{3}{4}$*d.*
6. Multiply 306705 by 579002.
7. Multiply 6047*l.* 11*s.* $5\frac{1}{4}$*d.* by 58.
8. Divide 1718204*l.* 17*s.* by 18.
9. Divide 3376961*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* by 305
10. In 807438 grains of gold how many lbs., ozs., &c.?
11. If a man walks $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in an hour and a half, how long will he be in walking $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles?
12. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 9,612*l.* 15*s.* at 12*s.* 5*d.* in the pound.
13. Find the simple interest on 4,805*l.* for 4 years at $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

N.B.—*The first thirteen questions should be answered before the others are attempted.*

14. In 1,388,402 inches how many miles, furlongs, &c.?
15. If when wheat is 60 shillings a quarter the sixpenny loaf weigh 4 lb., how much should be paid for 25 lbs. of bread when wheat is 40 shillings a quarter?

Vulgar Fractions.

16. Add together $5\frac{1}{16}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{6}$.
17. Subtract $11\frac{1}{17}$ from $12\frac{1}{12}$.
18. Multiply together $5\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{21}{22}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$.
19. Divide $6\frac{1}{6}$ by $3\frac{1}{6}$.

* *Do not copy out these columns, but send up only the answers to them with your other work.*

Dockyard apprentices and engineer students.

Decimals.

20. Add together 5·03 of 5 lb. and ·63 of a cwt., and give the answer in ounces.
21. Subtract 3·43 pence from ·6 of 1*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*
22. Multiply 6·0309 by ·705.
23. Divide 5·81 by 6·4 to four places of decimals.
24. Divide ·12096 by ·032.
25. Reduce 19 dwts. 3 grains to the decimal fraction of a lb. troy.

Miscellaneous.

26. Find the length of the edge of a cube which contains 56 feet 568 inches.
27. A man has 576*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, after paying income tax at the rate of 4*d.* in the pound. What is his income?
28. If 5½ per cent. be gained by selling goods at 5*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., what will be the gain per cent. by selling them at 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.?
29. Multiply by duodecimals 6 ft. 7 in. 3 pts. by 4 ft. 7 in. 11 pts., and the product by 4 ft. 3 in. What does the product become when expressed in cubic feet, cubic inches, and a fraction of a cubic inch?

ADDITION.

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed (½ an hour): placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

You are not required to *copy out* the sums, but to write the answers in the *spaces* below each column.

N.B.—It is important that the addition should be quite *correct*: additional credit will also be given for *rapidity*.

£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
8139	7	4	8279	12	9	4123	17	6
6904	7	3	4561	10	8	211	6	8
9065	13	8	485	2	2	94	3	4
9416	9	8	612	3	2	4321	18	9
1067	13	8	239	2	5	6409	12	8
207	4	6	2935	8	1	215	9	5
163	9	11	8019	3	8	56	4	10
752	15	3	9603	2	5	109	19	10
287	6	8	210	14	8	46	3	6
1022	3	1	2015	1	2	1130	1	4
1528	3	6	3925	4	11	6408	13	10
631	7	7	563	4	1	1397	7	1
691	13	9	4287	9	11	6218	12	8
3805	16	4	232	1	11	1287	14	7
6127	9	10	360	5	5	362	3	4
4201	6	8	3276	5	9	5976	2	5
Answer								

Dockyard apprentices and engineer students.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
134	6	6	8204	15	2	7319	2	5
2935	8	1	476	3	9	718	3	4
1316	9	8	9416	9	8	196	3	2
3198	10	8	691	13	9	36	5	7
1902	7	6	239	2	5	3748	2	9
9374	5	7	1067	13	8	9673	1	0
752	15	3	1528	3	6	215	9	5
5736	10	7	734	5	1	6917	11	9
4321	18	9	967	2	4	7319	8	4
8416	9	10	109	19	10	9276	3	8
5618	7	6	103	1	8	3276	5	9
9314	2	9	57	2	4	6904	7	3
2376	0	9	4614	3	3	651	4	3
4917	10	8	3198	10	8	360	5	5
46	3	6	1618	2	5	4201	6	8
3617	6	8	436	2	3	976	2	5
Answer								

Twelve such columns are given.

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

With this Exercise, and with the Questions on Grammar and Geography, the following notice is given:—Be careful to write as well as you can, to spell correctly, to avoid faults of grammar, and to put the proper stops.

Time allowed, 1 hour.

1. America.
2. Theodore late King of Abyssinia.

N.B.—*You are not required to write on more than one of these subjects, but you may do so if you choose.*

You are expected to write about a page.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Time allowed, 1 hour.

1. Give the past indicatives and past participles of the following verbs; swear, spit, slay, sew, sow, wind, swing, seek, cast, beseech, shoot, let, blow, set, steal.
2. What are the plurals of woman, datum, knife, genus, salmon?
   the superlatives of bad, little, old, far, virtuous?
   the masculines of maid, doe, nun, goose, ewe?
3. What is the meaning of the following words: equidistant, interlude, predestine, benevolent, superlative? Mention and explain as many other words as you can in which the same prefixes (equi, inter, &c.) occur.

Dockyard apprentices and engineer students.

4. What is wrong in the following sentences?—
   (*a.*) He came agreeable to his promise.
   (*b.*) These kind of jokes are not amusing.
   (*c.*) They gave bread to whomsoever applied.
   (*d.*) Between you and I, his notion is absurd.
   (*e.*) Previous to setting out, he made his will.
   (*f.*) Thou dashest him again to earth: there let him lay!

5. In what cases are the nouns and pronouns which are printed in italics in the following passages, and why?—

   Underneath this marble *hearse*
   Lies the *subject* of all verse,
   Sidney's sister, Pembroke's *mother*.
   Death, ere thou hast slain *another*,
   Learned, good, and fair as *she*,
   Time shall throw a dart at thee.

   My boat is on the *shore*,
   And my bark is on the sea,
   But before I go, *Tom* Moore,
   Here's a double *health* to thee.

6. Explain, with examples, the difference of Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed, 1¼ hours.

1. On the accompanying map of Europe mark the principal mountain chains, trace the course of the Don, Dnieper, Douro, Loire, Vistula, and show by asterisks and names the position of the principal towns on their banks.
2. Name the counties of Scotland and their county towns.
3. Where are the following towns and what do you know about them: Buda, Salamanca, Milan, Rouen, Geneva, Alexandria, Riga, Delhi, Canton, Madras?
4. Give some account of Lincolnshire, Argyleshire, Cork.
5. Describe the course of the Mississippi, Nile, Indus.
6. Describe the route you would take if you had three months for visiting the most interesting places on the continent of Europe.

EUCLID. I.—III.

Set to apprentices only.

Time allowed, 1½ hours.

1. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior opposite angles.
2. The opposite sides and angles of parallelograms are equal to one another, and the diameter bisects them, that is, divides them into two equal parts.
3. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts shall be equal to the square of the other part.

Dockyard apprentices and engineer students.

4. If a straight line drawn through the centre of a circle bisect a straight line in it which does not pass through the centre, it shall cut it at right angles: and conversely, if it cut it at right angles, it shall bisect it.
5. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.
6. A segment of a circle being given describe the circle of which it is the segment.

EUCLID. I.—VI.

Set to Engineer Students only.

Time allowed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another; and if the equal sides be produced, the angles upon the other side of the base shall be equal.
2. Parallelograms upon the same base, and between the same parallels, are equal to one another.
3. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the square of the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.
4. If a straight line touches a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle.
5. From any point B in the radius C A of a given circle whose centre is C a straight line is drawn at right angles to C A meeting the circumference in D; the circle described round the triangle C B D touches the given circle in D.
6. About a given circle describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.
7. Similar polygons may be divided into the same number of similar triangles, having the same ratio to one another that the polygons have.

ALGEBRA.

Time allowed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Add together $a\ (a+b-c)$, $b\ (b+c-a)$, and $(a+c)^2$; and subtract $(a+b)\ (a+c)$ from the sum.
2. Multiply $x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 4$ by $4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1$.
3. Multiply together $\left(\frac{1}{a^2-x^2} - \frac{1}{a^2+x^2}\right)$ and $\frac{a^8 - 2a^4x^4 + a^8}{a^6x^2 + a^2x^6}$ and divide the product by $\frac{a^4 - x^4}{a^4 + x^4}$
4. Solve the equations—

$$(\alpha)\quad \begin{cases} 2x + y = 8 \\ 3x + 5y = 19 \end{cases}$$

$$(\beta)\quad 3x^2 - 7x = 20$$

$$(\gamma)\quad 2x + \sqrt{4x+8} = \frac{7}{2}$$

5. A and B lay a wager of 10*s.*; if A loses he will have 35*s.* less than twice as much as B will then have, but if B loses he will have seven-nineteenths of what A will then have; how much money had each at first? Dockyard apprentices and engineer students.

6. Reduce to its simplest form $\frac{(a+b)^2-(c+d)^2}{(a+c)^2-(b+d)^2}$

7. Sum the following series:—

(1) $\frac{2}{3}+\frac{7}{15}+\frac{4}{15}+$ &c. to 12 terms.

(2) $\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{4}-$ &c. to 7 terms.

8. Find all the positive integral values of x and y which satisfy the equation $5x+8y=153$.

FOR TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH.

Set to Candidates for Engineer Studentships only.

1 hour allowed.

Translate into English:—

A peine avait-il fait quelques pas dans la rue, qu'il vit accourir son fidèle Jean, dont le visage exprimait la joie. Qu'est-il arrivé, lui demanda-t-il; as tu quelque nouvelle à m'apprendre? Monsieur, répondit Jean, j'ai à vous apprendre que vous pouvez rentrer chez vous. Toutes les dettes de votre père payées, vous restez propriétaire de la maison, et vous n'avez pas tout perdu. Maintenant j'espère, mon cher maître, que vous serez assez sage pour prendre un parti raisonnable. Quel parti veux-tu que je prenne? Vendre cette maison, monsieur, c'est toute votre fortune. Elle vaut une trentaine de mille francs. Avec cela, du moins, on ne meurt pas de faim. Nous verrons cela, répondit Croisilles, tout en se hâtant de prendre le chemin de sa rue. Il lui tardait de revoir le toit paternel; mais, lorsqu'il y fut arrivé, un si triste spectacle s'offrit à lui, qu'il eut à peine le courage d'entrer. Il ne restait pas une chaise; tous les tiroirs avaient été fouillés, le comptoir brisé, la caisse emportée. Rien n'avait échappé aux recherches avides des créanciers.

DE MUSSET.

Tu me fais des menaces, malheureux, s'écria Bricolin alarmé.—Dieu m'en garde! Monsieur Bricolin, dit Grand-Louis en haussant les épaules; vous ne m'entendez pas.—Et je ne veux pas t'entendre. Je n'ai rien à écouter d'un ingrat et d'un faux ami. Oui, ajouta-t-il, voyant que ce reproche causait plus de chagrin que de colère au meunier, je te dis que tu es un faux ami, un Judas!—Un Judas? non, car je ne suis pas un juif, Monsieur Bricolin.—Je n'en sais rien! reprit le fermier, qui s'enhardissait lorsque son adversaire semblait faiblir.—Ah! doucement, s'il vous plait, répliqua Grand-Louis d'un ton qui lui ferma la bouche. Pas de gros mots; je pourrais répondre et faire voir que si j'ai un petit tort, vous en avez un grand. Taisons nous, croyez moi, Monsieur Bricolin, ça pourrait nous mener plus loin que nous ne voulons. J'irai vous parler, et vous m'entendrez.—Tu n'y viendras pas! Si tu y

viens, je te mettrai dehors honteusement, s'écria Monsieur Bricolin lorsqu'il vit le meunier, qui s'éloignait à grands pas, hors de portée de l'entendre. Tu n'es qu'un malheureux, un trompeur, un intriguant!

SAND.

Elementary Papers.

SPECIMENS OF ELEMENTARY PAPERS USED IN THE EXAMINATIONS.

HANDWRITING.

Copy as much as you can of the following Paper in your best Handwriting.

N.B.—Good handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the alphabet.*

Time allowed ½ an hour.

Australia, or New Holland, that vast island between the South Pacific and Indian Oceans, is one of the most singular countries in the world. It is surrounded by a ridge of steep mountains, which extend around the coast, sometimes quite near the ocean, and sometimes at a considerable distance from it. The inland country behind these mountains is almost entirely unknown, except the territories of New South Wales, which lie on the east coast. The climate of those parts of Australia which we know is very fine, mild, and temperate. Being in the southern hemisphere, its seasons are, of course, the opposite of ours. December, January, and February, are its summer, when the weather is hottest, and the fruits and corn ripen. July is the middle of winter, though the weather is never very cold, and snow is rather a rarity in most parts. Its autumn is our spring, and its spring our autumn.

FOR READING.

In England it is not uncommon for a glass-blower to go about from place to place, and earn a livelihood, by showing any one who pays a trifle for it, this beautiful art. He makes only small things, such as tiny tumblers and cups, and all sorts of little shapes, dogs, cats, and birds; but they are very pretty, for he uses coloured glass, according to the colour of the animal he wishes to imitate. His workshop is a stool, and he has a lamp, a pair of pincers, a blow-pipe, and some strips or pipes of glass. He breaks off a piece of glass, and holding it with his pincers, melts it at his lamp, and then sticks it at the end of his blow-pipe; he then whirls it about, and fashions it; and if it is intended to be hollow as a cup, he blows into it through his pipe, which makes the glass expand, or swell out on all sides, leaving a hollow within. By twirling and twisting his melted glass about he can make it assume any shape he pleases. But as all this must be done while the glass is hot and in a soft state, the glass-blower must be very quick in his movements, and know well what he is about.

FOR DICTATION.

Elementary Papers.

A lighthouse is a high tower built close to the sea; generally on a pier, or long bank of stones stretching far out into the sea. In the upper part of this tower is a little room in which lamps are lighted every evening, and kept burning all night. This is done in order that when ships are sailing into the port or harbour at night, the sailors may see the lights, and so be able to guide their vessels rightly through the darkness, and keep clear of any places in which there might be rocks or sandbanks, on which the ship might strike. On all those parts of the coast which are particularly dangerous, lighthouses are built; and a man lives constantly in each of them, to light the lamps and watch all night lest they should go out. Often on a dark stormy night when no moon or stars can be seen, and a ship is tossing about among the waves, the sailors fearing every moment lest their vessel should be wrecked, they catch sight of a bright light at a distance, shining like a star through the thick darkness.

ARITHMETIC (ELEMENTARY).

1.

Set to Office Keepers, Messengers, Civil Assistants in the Survey Department of the War Office, Boys in the Royal Mint, and the Record Office, &c.

Time allowed, 2 hours.—Time occupied, from to

You are requested—

(1) *to write your name at the* top *of each of your papers;*
(2) *to put the* number *to each question;*
(3) *to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. Write down under each other and add together the following numbers,—38076321, 100876, 3756, 10732586, 897666392, and 2576243.
2. Subtract 780742 from 8770732.
3. Add together—

	78605232
	5178765
	56439
	78796321
	97998
	56321095
Insert the answer	

4.—

£	s.	d.
4072	12	$6\frac{1}{2}$
5673	11	$8\frac{3}{4}$
5497	13	11
6078	2	$6\frac{3}{4}$
572	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$
5071	15	6

5.—

From	107900732
Take	28937053
Insert the answer	

6.—

£	s.	d.
780632	6	$3\frac{1}{4}$
42783	11	$8\frac{3}{4}$

Elementary Papers.

The working of the following is to be shown up:

7. Multiply 786945 by 7800703.
8. Multiply 39775*l.* 16*s.* 6¼*d.* by 11.
9. Multiply 67327*l.* 13*s.* 7¾*d.* by 526.
10. Divide 7807625917 by 9.
11. Divide 37769432 by 83.
12. Divide 115219*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.* by 7.

N.B.—In working the above *correctness* is of the greatest importance. Additional credit, however, will be given for doing them *quickly*.

2.

Set to Provincial Clerks in the Post Office.

Time allowed, 1 hour.—Time occupied, from to .

You are requested—
(1) *to write your name at the* top *of each of your papers;*
(2) *to put the* number *to each question;*
(3) *to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. Write down under each other and add together the following numbers,—39762, 5869, 47, 43409029, 387, 17, and 29007768.
2. Subtract 73976 from 630236.
3. Add together—

	7976021
	532810
	96068
	732816
	62419
	3629

Insert the answer

4.—

£	*s.*	*d.*
4377	16	2
5768	3	4
392	13	10
6431	5	6
623	11	3
5966	2	1

Insert the answer

5.—

From	394769032
Take	289687131

Insert the anwer

6.—

£	*s.*	*d.*
205654	8	3
36844	17	11

The working of the following is to be shown up:

7. Multiply 74362498 by 8.
8. Multiply 9856437 by 739.
9. Divide 78786320 by 6.
10. Divide 8236970 by 47.

Elementary papers.

3.—(Including the different Weights and Measures.)

Set to Out-door Officers in the Customs.

Time allowed, 3 hours.—Time occupied, from to .

You are requested—
To write your name *at the* top *of each of your papers;*
To put the number *to each question;*
To send up your work on complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. Write down under each other and add together the following numbers,—403793, 390760, 35779, 654, 5673, 10, and 3786.
2. Subtract 8761297 from 507251208.
3. Add together—

	79630825
	6390779
	376887224
	6397250
	849762
	15979

4.—

£	s.	d.
47021	13	11
6784	17	11½
639	8	6¾
1549	9	7½
649	19	8¼
2763	12	7½

Insert the answer

5.—

From	781944004
Take	87643405

6.—

£	s.	d.
157630273	6	2
49730361	11	11½

Insert the answer

7. Add together—

tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
5	1	2	13
15	9	3	12
47	8	1	9
0	7	2	5
17	9	0	10
7	5	2	5

Insert the answer

8.—

	acres	roods	pchs.	yds.
From	15	1	17	5
Take	3	2	18	11

Insert the answer

9.—

	lbs.	ozs.	dwts.	grs.
From	17	3	5	0
Take	3	8	9	12

Insert the answer

Elementary papers.

The working of the following is to be shown up:

10. Multiply 78972637 by 60073502.
11. Multiply 78432*l.* 13*s.* 11¼*d.* by 7.
12. Multiply 3 miles 2 furl. 11 poles 1 yard 6 inches by 62.
13. Multiply 381076*l.* 13*s.* 7¾*d.* by 339.
14. Divide 8760903925 by 8.
15. Divide 3792860541 by 376.
16. Divide 12 tons 9 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs. 5 ozs. by 11.
17. Divide 351646*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.* by 447.
18. In 3 lbs. 4 ozs. 10 dwts. how many grains?
19. In 2 pipes 1 hhd. 14 gallons of wine how many pints?
20. In 371,976,825 square inches how many acres, roods, &c.?
21. In 6 qrs. 3 bush. 2 pecks 1 pint how many pints?

4.

Set to Letter-carriers and Rural Messengers in the Post Office.

*Write your name here.*_____

*And your address here.*_____

Time allowed, 15 minutes.—Time occupied, from to .

Add together—

7841	7749
3766	5831
5273	762
8620	5877
Answer	*Answer*

7654	8766
6254	254
3722	6617
1765	9254
Answer	*Answer*

5.

Set to Warders, Matrons, and other subordinate Officers in the Convict Service, Attendants in the British Museum, and Women employed in the War Department.

*Write your name here.*_____

Time allowed, 20 minutes.—Time occupied, from to .

Elementary papers.

Addition.

Add together—

7457	5723
2386	4816
7217	9237
4389	248
Answer	*Answer*

8536	8247
247	3891
5918	246
6407	7847
Answer	*Answer*

Subtraction.

From	83625	From	54071
Take	74739	Take	19288
Answer		*Answer*	

From	30625	From	43261
Take	7437	Take	9787
Answer		*Answer*	

ARITHMETIC.

Set to Artificers in the War Offices.

1. Add together

2451
3507
24
507

Insert the answer

2. Add together

3451
504
4782
34

Insert the answer

Elementary papers.

3. From 8043
Take 5672

Insert the answer

4. From 6703
Take 4595

Insert the answer

N.B.—*The working of the following is to be shown up:*

5. Multiply 563 by 5.
6. Multiply 679 by 19.
7. Divide 320 by 8.
8. Divide 924 by 37.

APPENDIX IV.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

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CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

1.—CORRESPONDENCE.

The Under Secretary of State for India to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 17th January 1868.

Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

I AM directed by Sir Stafford Northcote to forward for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, copy of a despatch received from the Government of Bombay on the subject of the vernacular languages to be studied by such candidates for the Civil Service as are destined for the Bombay Presidency.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

No. 37 of 1867.

General Department, Bombay Castle, 29th November 1867.

TO HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL, LONDON.

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,

IT appears that Hindustani is not now studied in England by those civilians who are appointed to this presidency. The civilians recently arrived had not studied this language, and we, therefore, issued a resolution allowing them to take it up as a second language.

2. From the annexed extracts from standing orders of this Government, as per margin, it will be seen that Hindustani is required in the Bombay Presidency; and this being so, it is desirable that the rudiments of the language should be acquired in England.

Notifications dated respectively the 2nd September, and 24th October 1857.

3. We would, therefore, take this opportunity of advocating a change in the examinations in languages prescribed for passed candidates in England. It is a question whether the time devoted to special studies after passing the entrance examination is not longer than is necessary. We are of opinion that it might be shortened by six months with advantage both to the candidates and the service.

4. But without discussing this point, we would at any rate require from the candidates only a knowledge of the character and of the grammar, in effect merely the rudiments. After the drudgery of learning the elements, a language can be much better acquired in this country.

5. Supposing that the term of probation remains as now, viz., two years, the study of languages should be allotted as follows, for this presidency:—

First term.	Sanscrit only.
Second term.	Sanscrit and Marathi.
Third term.	Marathi and Hindustani.
Fourth term.	Marathi, Hindustani, and Gugerathi.

6. Sanskrit is required only as a foundation for the vernacular languages derived from it, and one year ought to suffice for the amount of knowledge essential for this purpose, though, of course, the voluntary prosecution of further study in it might be permitted and encouraged. The Guzerathi is so very easy when a foundation of Marathi and Guzerathi has been properly laid, that one term for learning the grammar and character ought to be ample preparation for study in this country.

7. We would, therefore, request that steps may be taken for the regulation of the examinations in England in languages according to these suggestions. Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

We have, &c.

(Signed) Wm. R. Seymour V. Fitzgerald.
R. Napier.
B. H. Ellis.

Enclosure 2.

Bombay—General Department.

Accompanying general despatch from the Bombay Government, dated the 29th November 1867, No. 37.

Territorial Department.

Revenue.

With reference to the Government notification of the 20th May 1856, General Department, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to direct that junior civil servants on the establishment of this presidency shall, in future, pass an examination in Hindoostanee, as well as in one of the vernaculars, before formally entering on the duties of the public service, and that similar tests shall be fixed for Hindoostanee as for the other languages of study.

The language to be acquired in addition to Hindoostanee shall in all cases be either Murathee or Guzeratee, but with reference to the importance of young civilians qualifying themselves for employment in other divisions of the presidency than that to which they may first be appointed, special rewards shall be granted under rules to be hereafter promulgated, to those who may acquire a knowledge of any language in use within this presidency in addition to the two prescribed for study.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
J. D. Inverarity,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1857.

General Department.

With reference to the notification in the Revenue Department, dated the 2nd September 1857, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following test shall be adopted by the Central Vernacular Examination Committee for the examination of candidates in the Hindoostanee language :—

1. Translations vivâ voce, with reasonable premeditation, but without assistance, from a fairly written letter or petition.

2. Written translation, with premeditation but without assistance, into Hindoostanee, of a portion of ordinary narrative English, and of a letter or petition, or government order or regulation.

3. Translation vivâ voce into Hindoostanee of a simple dialogue, or of questions and answers proposed by the examiner.

4. Conversation showing a comprehension of what is addressed to the candidate on all ordinary subjects, including commercial, revenue, and magisterial matters ; and a capability on the candidate's part of making himself understood in sustaining a conversation on such subjects.

5. A knowledge of the grammatical rules of the language, to be tested by parsing or by the candidate's answers to questions proposed by the examiner.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
W. Hart, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th October 1857.

No. 1748 of 1867.

Resolution of Government.

General Department, Bombay Castle,
25th October 1867.

As the young civilians who are now coming out to this country have studied Mahrathee and Guzerathee, but not Hindustani, the Right Honourable the Governor

Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

in Council is pleased to direct that they shall be offered the option of passing first in one of the languages they have studied at home, and taking up Hindustani as a second language.

M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR, 4th February 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, forwarding by desire of Sir Stafford Northcote, for the consideration of the Commissioners, a copy of a despatch received from the Government of Bombay, on the subject of the vernacular languages to be studied by such candidates for the Civil Service as are destined for the Bombay Presidency.

In that despatch it is stated to be the wish of the Government of Bombay, that the study of the vernacular languages in this country should not extend beyond the rudiments, *i.e.* the character and the grammar.

An opinion is also expressed that the period of probation might with advantage be shortened by six months, but supposing no alteration to be made in this respect, it is recommended that an altered course of study should be adopted comprising the elements, but little more than the elements of four Oriental languages. It further appears that civil servants are now required on arriving at Bombay to pass an examination in Hindustani, before they can be employed.

It can hardly be necessary to recall to the recollection of the Secretary of State, that in the early part of the year 1864 a despatch, dated 21st March, was received from the Government of India, in which it was stated to be the opinion of that Government, after mature consideration, that the education of the civil servants in native languages, as well as in law, could be carried on better in England than in India; an opinion which had been urged upon the Government by the Board of Examiners at Calcutta, and which was known to be in conformity with the views of some of the most eminent Oriental scholars in both countries. It was accordingly recommended that the Board of Examiners should be abolished, and that young civil servants should be appointed to definite duties immediately on their arrival.

The Secretary of State in Council having decided, in accordance with this recommendation, that "the examinations in the native lan-"guages in India, as preliminary to the entrance of the young civil "servants on active duty should be abolished," arrangements were made in communication with the Civil Service Commissioners for completing in this country the training of the selected candidates. A course of study was prescribed, comprising two vernacular languages for each Presidency, and the period of probation was extended to two years, in order that every civil servant might be able to acquire before leaving this country the knowledge necessary to qualify him for entering at once upon his duties.

It is obvious that the suggestions now made by the Government of Bombay are, in the main, incompatible with the system thus deliberately adopted by the Secretary of State in Council, on the recommendation of the Government of India. Nor is it easy to see how, consistently with the decision above quoted, and with due regard to the expectations founded upon it, young civil servants can be required to

pass any examination in India, before being appointed to definite duties.

Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

There is, however, one point in which the Commissioners think that their arrangements might be modified, so as to bring them more in harmony with the views expressed by the Government of Bombay.

When the present system came into operation, and it became necessary to decide what languages should be studied by candidates destined for Bombay, in the absence of any official notification on the subject, the Commissioners were guided by the best information they could obtain, which was to the effect, that the two vernacular languages of greatest importance were Marathi and Gujarati, being "the languages used in the Courts and Collectorates of the Presidency of Bombay," that Hindustani was not the official language of any part of the Presidency, and that though a slight knowledge of it was useful, as being a sort of *lingua franca* everywhere understood, that slight knowledge could be acquired with little or no study on the spot.

In accordance with these views, which the Commissioners had reason to believe had been entertained at one time at least, both by the Government of Bombay, and also by the Government of India, Marathi and Gujarati were prescribed as the two languages in which every candidate allotted to this Presidency must pass at his final examination, and no attempt has hitherto been made to enforce the study of Hindustani in this country.

But, if a knowledge of that language be deemed indispensable (a question on which there is understood to be considerable difference of opinion), the Commissioners will be prepared for the future either to substitute it for one of the languages now studied, or to add it to the present list, as may seem to the Secretary of State in Council most desirable.

In the latter case they would beg to be informed what degrees of relative importance should be given to the three languages respectively, it being of course understood that the present standard of proficiency could not be maintained in all three of them.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for India, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 28th February 1868.

I AM directed by Sir Stafford Northcote to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, relative to the languages to be studied by candidates selected for the Bombay Civil Service.

In reply I am desired by Sir Stafford Northcote to request that you will express to the Civil Service Commissioners his best thanks for the careful consideration which they have given to this subject, and to add that he does not deem it expedient that any alteration should be made in the vernacular languages in which the candidates for the Bombay Civil Service are now examined.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for India, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 13th November 1868.

I AM directed by Sir Stafford Northcote to forward to you, in continuation of my letter dated the 24th of December last, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, a copy of a despatch received from the Government of India, together with its enclosures,

Encouragement of study of oriental languages in Bombay.

sanctioning certain rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages among the junior members of the Bombay Civil Service.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

No. 150 of 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

To the Right Hon. Sir STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, Bart., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

SIR, Simla, 8th October, 1868.

IN continuation of our Despatch, No. 190, dated the 29th October 1867, we have the honour to forward, for your information, the accompanying copy of the rules prepared by the Government of Bombay, and approved by us, "for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages among the junior members of the "Bombay Civil Service."

2. We beg also to transmit herewith a copy of the correspondence, marginally noted, relating to the above-mentioned rules, and to observe that we have been unable to accord our sanction to the proposal contained in the letter of the Government of Bombay, No. 1,123, dated the 13th June last, for a change in the Arabic and Persian tests, as we see no sufficient reason for the adoption of such a change.

From Bombay, No. 1,123, dated 13th June 1868.
To Bombay, No. 2,848, dated 4th July 1868.
From Officiating Secretary to Board of Examiners, No. 320, dated 14th September 1868.
To Bombay, No. 3,982, dated 30th September 1868.

We have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE.
W. R. MANSFIELD.
G. N. TAYLOR.
H. S. MAINE.
JOHN STRACHEY.
H. W. NORMAN.

ENCLOSURE 2.

RULES for the ENCOURAGEMENT of the STUDY of ORIENTAL LANGUAGES among the JUNIOR MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.

The following rules* are prescribed for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bombay Civil Service.

2. The standards of examination, and the donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follows, viz. :—

LANGUAGES.

	Vernacular.	*Classical.*	*Donation on passing.*	
			Rs.	
I.—High proficiency.	Mahrattee		1,000	With certificate from the Presiding Examiner.
	Guzeratee		1,000	
	Canarese		1,000	
	Sindee		1,000	
	——	Arabic	2,000	
	——	Persian	2,000	
	——	Sanscrit	2,000	
II.—Honours.	Mahrattee		2,000	With diploma signed by the Governor of Bombay.
	Guzeratee		2,000	
	Canarese		2,000	
	——	Arabic	4,000	
	——	Persian	4,000	
	——	Sanscrit	4,000	

* These rules do not in any way affect the departmental examinations in law, language, &c., which junior civilians have to pass under the Orders of Local Governments according to what are called the 1st and 2nd Standards.

In respect of the classical languages (Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit), there will also be a "preliminary examination" (intended to test the attainment of a fair knowledge of the language), which must be passed by all those who have not previously passed in the same language at any of the Indian Civil Service examinations in England, before they can be admitted to examination for higher distinctions. Encouragement of study of oriental languages in Bombay.

3. A civil servant will not be eligible to present himself for distinctions in any classical language until he has obtained a certificate of high proficiency in one of the vernacular languages.

4. No civil servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear at a third examination.

5. No civil servant will be permitted to present himself for any preliminary examination after the expiration of four years, counted from the date of his first arrival in India, or for the high proficiency or honour examinations after the expiration of seven and ten years respectively, similarly counted. No exception will be made to this rule on account of leave or any other cause.

6. Civil servants who may have passed examinations under any former rules shall not be eligible to compete at corresponding examinations in the same language or languages under the rules now passed.

7. Examinations will be held quarterly, on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October of each year, at Bombay. Civil servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to the Local Government, at least three months before the date of the examination.

8. The following is the test for the preliminary examination :—

(1.) Construing with readiness and accuracy from the under-mentioned books—

Arabic	1. Ajab-ul-Ajab. 2. Nafhat-ul-Yuman, (1st Part.)
Persian	1. Iqd-i-Gul. 2. Iqd-i-Manzum.
Sanscrit	1. Riju Putha.

(2.) Translating into English with accuracy a passage, in an easy narrative style, not taken from the test books.

(3.) Translating intelligibly and with accuracy of grammar, into the language in which the examination is held an English paper in an easy narrative style.

(4.) Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

9. The following is the test for the high proficiency examination :—

I.—Construing with readiness and accuracy from the under-mentioned books :

(1.) Mahrattee	1. Nuvuneet. 2. Venisunhar Natuk.
(2.) Guzeratee	1. Kavya Dohun. 2. Juya Coomaree Vijuya Natuk.
(3.) Canarese	1. Kutha Munjuree. 2. Ravun Digvijuya. 3. Chunn Busuveswur Pooran (7 to 10 cantos).
(4.) Sindee	1. Nunderam's History of Sind, by Mahomed Massoom. 2. Sassovee and Punhu. 3. (Khewutram's) Sookree Galeeonjeeon.
(5.) Arabic	1. Ikhwan-us-Safa. 2. Nafhat-ul-Yaman.
(6.) Persian	1. Gulistan. 2. Bostan. 3. Anwari Soheilee.
(7.) Sanscrit	1. Hitopodesha. 2. Raghuvansa.

II. Translating from and into English as prescribed in the test for the preliminary examination, but from papers of a more difficult nature, and with greater accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression.

10. The following is the test for the honour examination :—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the under-mentioned books :

(1.) Mahrattee	1. Kekawali 2. Bharut } by Moropant. 3. Seeta Swayumwur, by Wamon Pandit. 4. Dasbodh.

Encouragement of study of oriental languages in Bombay.

(2.) Guzeratee	1. Compilation of Duyaram's Poems. 2. Nurm Kuveeta. 3. Shukoontulla Natuk, by Dulputram Pranjeewun.
(3.) Canarese	1. Juyaminee Bharut. 2. Ramayun.
(4.) Arabic	1. Hammasah. 2. Taimur Namah. 3. Muqamati Hariri.
(5.) Persian	1. Akhlaqui Inlali. 2. Inshai Abulfuzl. 3. Sikandur Namah. 4. Dewani Hafiz.
(6.) Sanscrit	1. Viracharita. 2. Kirtarjunirya. 3. Sakuntala Nattaka.

II. Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work, not being a test book.

III. Translating a difficult passage from English with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar.

IV. Conversing (in the vernacular languages) with accuracy and fluency.

11. The honour examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

12. The Governor-General in Council has ruled that junior civil servants desirous of attending examinations for prizes for the study of the Oriental languages may be allowed leave on full pay for one month, and that on their passing a successful examination they may be allowed an extension of leave on full pay for another month, and be permitted to count the period of the original leave and of the extension as service and residence, provided that the period of leave on this account, which carries pay and counts as service and residence, shall in no case exceed two months on one occasion, or twelve months in the aggregate.

Resolution of the Government of India, No. 2,749, dated the 24th September 1867.

ENCLOSURE 3.

No. 1,123 of 1868.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Honourable M. J. SHAW STEWART, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Bombay Castle, 13th June 1868.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of the communications marginally noted, accompanied with "Rules for the "encouragement of the study of Oriental "languages among the junior members of "the Bengal Civil Service," in supersession of those passed on the 2nd October 1861.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 1,416, dated 17th June, 1867, with accompaniment.
Letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, No. 2,652, dated 24th July 1867, with accompaniment.
Memorandum from ditto, No. 69.—5,354, dated 11th October 1867.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe that it is presumed that the Government of India propose to allow the extension of these rules to this Presidency. They have accordingly been modified to adapt them to this Presidency, and I append a draft of the rules for the approval of the Government of India previous to publication.

3. It is not proposed to offer rewards for high proficiency or honours in Hindoostanee, as that language, though very useful, is neither vernacular in this Presidency nor classical.

4. Nor is it proposed at present to offer rewards in Sindee beyond an examination for high proficiency.

5. The Arabic and Persian tests proposed by the Government of India have been adopted; but it has been suggested by Colonel Goldsmid, Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, that a selection from the "Arabian Nights" would be an excellent book for either the preliminary or high proficiency examination. This suggestion appears to his Excellency in Council worthy of adoption, and I am instructed to draw the attention of the Government of India to it.

Encouragement of study of oriental languages in Bombay.

6. Colonel Goldsmid has also suggested the substitution of the Shah Nameh for the "Inshai Abul Fuzl" in the honours examination. To this suggestion also I am directed to draw the attention of the Government of India. As it may be desired to preserve a uniform standard throughout India, no change has been made in the works selected, though both the changes propcsed would seem to be an improvement on the programme as it stands.

7. With regard to examinations in the Sindee language, this Government have resolved to adopt the books recommended by a Committee appointed by the Commissioner in Sind, with the exception of proposed selections from a work called "Shahgo Risalo." No such selection exists at present, and until an approved selection in the character used in the official records of Sind has been published, its adoption as a test book cannot be notified.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. N. G. WYLLIE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 2,848, dated 4th July 1868.

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1,123, dated the 13th ultimo, and in reply to state that the Governor-General in Council approves the draft rules therewith submitted "for the encouragement of the study of Oriental "languages among the junior members of the Bombay Civil Service."

2. As regards the change proposed in the Arabic and Persian tests, I am desired to state that the Board of Examiners, Fort William, have been called upon to report their opinion on the subject, and that a further communication will be made to you hereafter.

No. 320, dated 14th September 1868.

From Major E. ST. GEORGE, Officiating Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to the UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Home Department.

WITH reference to paragraphs 5 and 6 of No. 1,123 of the 13th June, from the Hon. Shaw Stewart, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, forwarded with your memorandum No. 2,847 of the 4th July, and your No. 3,665, dated 9th instant, I am directed to state that, as the grounds on which Colonel Goldsmid bases his suggestions are not stated, the Board is at a loss to conjecture the object of the proposed change in the test books for the Arabic preliminary and high proficiency, and the Persian honour examinations.

In the opinion of the Board, the Ajab-ul-Ajab (a collection of letters), the Naphat-ul-Yaman (a work of original tales and selections in prose and poetry from celebrated authors), and the Ikhwan-us-Saffa, are in composition fully equal and in usefulness superior to any selection that could be prepared from the Arabian Nights; whilst with regard to the substitution of the Shah Nama * for the Jusha-i-Abul Fazl, they would, without discussing the respective merits of the two works, observe that such substitution would give poetry too great a preponderance, as the test books would then consist of three works of poetry to one of prose.

No. 3,982, dated 30th September 1868.

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REFERRING to the second paragraph of my letter No. 2,848, dated the 4th July last, I am directed to forward the enclosed copy of a communication † from the Board of Examiners, Fort William, and to state that the Governor-General in Council does not see sufficient reason for the adoption of the change proposed by Colonel Goldsmid in the Arabic and Persian tests.

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* Moreover, the merit of the Shah Nama, as a book for learners, is that it teaches archaic Persian; its value is rather, therefore, philological. The Jusha-i-Abul Fazl is in elegant Persian of the type still in current use.

† No. 320, dated 14th September 1868.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR, 16th November 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, transmitting for their information copy of a Despatch from the Government of India, together with its enclosures, sanctioning certain rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bombay Civil Service.

I have, &c.

Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

The Under Secretary of State for India, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 19th March 1869.

I AM directed by the Duke of Argyll to forward to you, for submission to the Civil Service Commissioners, copy of a Despatch dated the 9th of January, No. 1 of 1869, from the Government of Bombay, on the subject of the languages to be studied by civil servants intended for that Presidency.

2. In accordance with the request stated in the Despatch, I am directed to invite the consideration, by the Civil Service Commissioners, of the proposition that Hindustani be substituted for one of the languages now studied by young civilians intended for the Bombay service. His Grace the Secretary of State is clearly of opinion that if Hindustani be adopted as one of the languages, the other language to be retained should be Mahratta.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

No. 1 of 1869.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

TO HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, London.

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR, Bombay Castle, 9th January 1869.

WE have the honour to reply to your Despatch regarding the examinations of junior civil servants appointed to this Presidency.

2. As you did not approve of the general suggestions for an alteration in the course of languages studied in England, we will confine ourselves to a request that you will consider the concluding portion of the letter from the Civil Service Commissioners enclosed in your Despatch under reply, and direct arrangements to be made for the inclusion of Hindustani among the languages to be studied by civilians appointed to this Presidency.

3. If this is not done, the young civilians on arrival will continue to be at a considerable disadvantage, for we consider it necessary that they should acquire a certain knowledge of this language, and they have to acquire it without any previous acquaintance with the character or rudiments, and thus have to devote more time than would otherwise be requisite to the study of Hindustani, to the detriment of their other avocations.

4. We trust, therefore, that the study of the rudiments of Hindustani may be insisted on for civilians appointed to Bombay, and we would suggest that study during the last year of residence in England would ensure a knowledge of the language sufficient for the purposes of officers serving in this Presidency.

5. In reply to the 4th paragraph of your Despatch, we would respectfully observe that some misapprehension appears to prevail in England as to the fitness of those who pass examinations there for immediate official employ, and, indeed, on first intimation of the change of system it was supposed here also that all further examination in languages in this country would not be needed, and we at first proposed to alter the rules accordingly.

6. The young civilian undoubtedly derives great benefit from his previous study of the Oriental languages in England, and he is thereby enabled, in a very short period after arrival, to qualify for duty, but it is equally certain that none of those who have yet arrived have been ready immediately on arrival to transact business in district kutcherries, and it would be an injustice to the public as well as to the officers themselves, if responsible duties were entrusted to them before they can understand, and make themselves understood in, the language of the country. Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

7. We asked the Oriental translator, who examines young civilians on arrival, his opinion on this point in reference to those who arrived last season. Mr. Venayekrao Wasoodeojee states—

"None of the gentlemen who have come out since June last were qualified on arrival to carry on work in the two vernacular languages without further study."

8. We further asked the ten seniors of the young civilians themselves what was their own impression after being in the country a few months and qualified for the performance of duty. They are all agreed that the knowledge acquired by them in England, whether in Marathee or Guzerattee, was insufficient to enable them to transact business in those languages on arrival in this country.

9. We would, therefore, beg that you will not press the employment of young civilians without a short course of study in this country, especially in the colloquial portion of the native languages, which they cannot, even with the best instruction, acquire in England.

10. But, in deference to your expressed wishes, we have, besides abolishing the preliminary examination, made an alteration in the rules so as to give any junior civilian who prefers to wait for the departmental examination, which takes place here as in other presidencies, half-yearly, the option of deferring his examination, and presenting himself before the departmental committee without appearing for an examination in languages.

11. Thus the examination in the vernacular languages will be optional; but until either that examination or the departmental one is passed, the young civilian will be entrusted with only those minor duties which are now assigned to an unpassed assistant. We trust that this will be satisfactory.

12. After careful consideration new rules have been framed, and are being acted on so far as possible, but they will not be published for general information until we are assured of your concurrence. A copy of these draft rules is forwarded herewith, and by comparison with the old rules* it will be seen that extensive alterations have been made consequent on the alterations in the system of training junior civilians.

13. We take this opportunity to send copy of the notification dated 17th July 1868, issued by us with the concurrence of the Government of India, for the encouragement of the study of the oriental languages by junior members of the Civil Service of this Presidency. In your Despatch No. 20, of the 8th May 1867, you expressed your intention of awaiting a further communication on this subject.

We have, &c.
WM. R. SEYMOUR.
V. FITZGERALD.
B. H. ELLIS.

ENCLOSURE 2.

DRAFT.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to order the publication of the following rules for the examination of junior civil servants in supersession of all former rules and notifications on the subject.

RULES for EXAMINATION of JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

Vernacular Languages.

I.—Immediately on arrival every civil servant shall report himself to the Chief Secretary to Government, or, in the absence of the Chief Secretary, to the officer in charge of the separate department.

II.—Orders will then be issued directing the junior civil servant to be placed under a collector in a district in which either Murathee or Guzerathee is the vernacular language.

III.—From date of arrival the junior civil servant will receive a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

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* Copy forwarded with Despatch, No. 30 of 1866.

Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

IV.—While attached to a collectorate the junior civil servant will perform such duties as the collector may assign to him, but he will specially employ himself in acquiring a knowledge of the languages required to be studied, and in qualifying for the departmental examinations.

V.—Every junior civilian is required to pass an examination in Hindustani, and in a vernacular language within 15 months of arrival. If any one fail to pass within the period, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from his salary until the examination has been passed.

VI.—A committee composed of the Revenue Secretary to Government, or in case of his absence from the presidency, an Under Secretary to Government, the Oriental translator, and two other members, will meet every two months, on or about the 15th of the month,* for the examination of junior civilians who wish to appear for examination in Hindustani, or in any vernacular language, and who apply 15 days before the date of examination.

VII. This examination which shall be of a practical character, shall, until further orders, embrace the tests contained in Appendices A and B.

VIII.—On passing either in Hindustani or in a vernacular language a junior civilian will be appointed a supernumerary assistant-collector, and will be vested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the second class.

IX.—Any junior civilian is at liberty to present himself for departmental examination without having been examined in any language, and if he pass, he shall be considered as having passed in the vernacular language of the district.

X.—An assistant who has passed in one vernacular language shall, on being moved to a district in the vernacular language of which he has not passed, be liable to pass in the vernacular language of the new district according to the tests in Appendix B. within one year after joining his appointment, and on his failing to do so a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from his salary until he passes, or is removed to a district in the vernacular of which he has passed.

Departmental Examinations.

XI. Half-yearly examinations of assistants liable under the following rules to examination shall be held in January and July at a station in each division of the Presidency, as follows :—

In January—
- At Ahmedabad for Guzerat.
- At Tanna for Deccan and Concan.
- At Dharwar for Southern Maratha country.

In July—
- At Surat for Guzerat.
- At Poona for Deccan and Concan.
- At Belgaum for Southern Maratha Country.

If candidates stationed at Kharwar, Kulladghee, or Rutnagherry apply one month previously, special examinations will be sanctioned at those places by the Central Committee of Departmental Examination.

XII. *Central Examination Committee.*—The Government will constitute a committee, to be called the Central Committee of Departmental Examination. The Central Examination Committee will consist of a Judge of the High Court, as President, to be nominated by Government, the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, the Accountant-General, the Registrar of the High Court, and the Oriental Translator to Government (who shall also be secretary), and such other members as Government may from time to time appoint.

XIII. *Duty of the Central Examination Committee.*—It shall be the duty of the Central Committee of Departmental Examination to fix the half-yearly examination days, which shall be the same for every station at which a divisional committee is to assemble. The Central Committee shall prepare beforehand for each examination sets of questions to be put to the assistants under examination, a sufficient number of copies of each of which sets shall be forwarded to each divisional committee in a sealed packet, not to be opened until the moment of examination. The Central Committee shall, subject to the general control of Government, frame rules for the guidance of the divisional committees, in order to ensure a fair and uniform method of fixing the degree of attainment upon each point of examination, and may issue instructions for the general guidance of divisional committees.

XIV. *Divisional Examination Committees.*—At each station where a half-yearly examination is to be held, a committee, to be called the Divisional Examination Committee, shall be constituted by Government. The Divisional Examination Committee will consist of the chief judicial and chief revenue officer of the district, the senior of

* 15th February, 15th April, and so on.

whom shall be president, and the other members shall consist of one experienced native officer from the judicial, another from the revenue branch of the service, and a third from the Educational Department. Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

XV. *Duty of the Divisional Examination Committee.*—It shall be the duty of the Divisional Examination Committee to conduct the half-yearly examinations, and, after due deliberation in respect of each assistant examined, to record the result so far as regards the points on which their report is due, and shall deliver the record to the President. The President shall transmit the record to the Central Examination Committee with his own report, wherein he shall state his agreement or disagreement with the divisional committee in each case. The President will be responsible for the fairness, impartiality, and proper strictness of the examination. The written answers of the assistants and the other papers written by them, either in the vernacular or in English, shall be forwarded with the record.

XVI. *Results of Examination.*—The Central Examination Committee, after taking into consideration the examination papers and the record of the divisional committee, shall report to Government the names of such assistants as, in their opinion, have proved their qualifications according to one or other of the standards in force, noticing especially in the order of their merit any assistants who, with reference to the length of their residence in India, may have passed with great distinction.

XVII. There shall be two standards of qualification. The lower standard must be passed before a candidate can present himself for examination according to the higher standard.

XVIII. No assistant will be appointed to permanent charge of districts or receive the powers of subordinate magistrate of first class until he has passed according to the lower standard.

XIX. No assistant will be appointed second or acting second assistant collector, or assistant judge, or be vested with the full powers of a magistrate until he has passed according to the higher standard.

XX. Promotions in the several grades of assistants will, under ordinary circumstances, be regulated according to the date of their passing the higher standard. Passing according to the departmental examination, however, will not entitle to promotion any one whose conduct is otherwise unsatisfactory.

XXI. Assistants who have to proceed to another station for departmental examination will draw the usual travelling allowances to and from their station.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS, LOWER STANDARD.—See Appendix C.

XXII. The principal object of the lower standard of examination shall be to test the candidate's proficiency in the vernacular language of the district. The further objects shall be to test his general acquaintance with the leading principles of revenue administration and criminal justice, and especially with so much of the Laws of Procedure as is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the functions of an assistant collector and subordinate magistrate, and his power of dealing with conflicting arguments and evidence. The examination shall also include an inquiry how the candidate has done his duty. On this point the collector under whom he has been employed shall furnish a report to the Central Committee. With these objects the following scheme of examination is laid down:—

1. Papers and questions are to be proposed to the candidate for the purpose of ascertaining his knowledge of the language of the district.

2. Papers on revenue and judicial questions being then placed before him, he is to be required to answer them without reference to any books, except the regulations and acts and the printed rules for administration of revenue survey settlements, and such other books of reference as may be prescribed by the Central Committee. These questions are to be so framed as not to involve difficult and rare points, or recollection of forms, dates, &c., but must be sufficient to test the candidate's general conversance with the subjects of examination.

3. The candidate is to be required to answer ordinary questions, showing a general acquaintance with the principles and system of talooka and village accounts.

4. With a view of testing the power of the candidate in dealing with conflicting arguments and evidence, two decided cases, which he has never before seen (one from the collector's and one from the magistrate's office) of the nature of those which come before assistants in charge of districts are to be placed before him, the final proceeding in each being drawn, as also any English translations or summary. The papers may then be read over to the candidate by a native officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase asked for and given in the vernacular, the circumstance being on each occasion noted. The candidate may make notes as the record is read over. Finally, he must write in English a brief but precise description of the case, and his decision upon the question or questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is based.

Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.—HIGHER STANDARD.—*See* Appendix C.

XXIII. The higher standard of examination shall be similar in its nature to the lower, but more difficult in degree. Its object shall be to test the fitness of the candidate to transact creditably the ordinary business of a collector and magistrate, and the examination should be conducted in conformity with the following scheme:—

1. The assistant must show an unimpaired acquaintance with the vernacular of the district, the office papers selected as tests being of a more difficult description than those in the former examination. The assistant's power of explaining himself clearly in the vernacular is to be tested by an argument of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business.

2. Questions of law and practice are to be selected from the whole range of the duties of a collector and magistrate, and arranged in two classes; one comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed; and the other comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. (No guides, digests, or summaries, however are to be used, but only the original laws, circular orders, and interpretations, with rules relative to different Departments printed by authority.) The object of this class of questions is to test the assistant's capacity readily to find the law or practice in the less common points which arise in business. It is not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but merely to ascertain whether or not the acquisitions of the person examined are such as to enable him fitly to perform the important functions of a magistrate and collector.

3. Trial cases, magisterial and revenue, are to be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the assistant's ability to master all ordinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to, and just appreciation of, evidence, and his knowledge of one or two nice points connected with native custom. The course laid down in paragraph 4 of Rule 22 should be adopted.

4. He is to be tried with questions relative to revenue administration, and especially the principles of a survey settlement, and the rules laid down for the guidance of revenue officers in connexion therewith.

5. A thorough knowledge is to be required of the unrepealed portions of Regulations XII., XVI., XVII., XVIII., and XXI. of 1827, and of the Acts referring to them, of the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code; the Police Acts, Summary Settlement Acts, Revenue Survey Acts, Stamp, and other Acts, constantly referred to in practice.

6. The record (vernacular) connected with a claim to a Wurshasun or other allowance from the Public Treasury is to be placed before the candidate, who is to be required to draft an English report, showing how the case ought to be decided according to the standing rules which apply to it.

7. The candidate is to be required to show his knowledge of the accounts of a collectorate, whether of a village, talooka, or the hoozoor; and to have a general acquaintance with the subjects treated of in the Accountant's Manual, edition 1868.

8. He will also be examined in Norton's Law of Evidence, Chapters IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., X., XIII., XVII., XVIII., XLI., XLIII., XLIV., XLV., XLVI., and XLVII.

XXIV. Junior civilians who are desirous of entering the judicial branch of the service may at the time of appearing for the departmental examinations higher standard be examined in an extra paper of judicial questions on—

The Civil Procedure Code.
The Law of Limitations.
The Law of Contracts.
The Law of Evidence.

The Candidate must apply to be examined in this extra judicial paper one month before the date of examination.

The candidate will not bind himself by reason of passing this additional examination to enter the judicial branch.

By passing this examination, however, he will be freed from the obligation to pass any further examination on entering the judicial branch.

The marks obtained in answering this extra paper will be reckoned towards the candidates passing the departmental examination according to the higher standard, provided the minimum in all other branches of examination has been duly attained.

Appendix A.

Hindustani.

Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

1. Translation *vivâ voce* into English, with reasonable premeditation, but without assistance from a fairly written Hindustani letter or petition.
2. Written translation, without assistance, into Hindustani from an ordinary English narrative, and from a letter or petition, or Government order or regulation.
3. Translation *vivâ voce* into Hindustani of a simple dialogue or of questions and answers proposed by the examiner.
4. Conversation on ordinary subjects, including commercial, revenue, and magisterial matters, to test the candidates capability of understanding and making himself understood in a conversation on such subjects.
5. A knowledge of the grammar of the language to be tested by parsing, or by the candidate's answers to questions proposed by the examiner.

Appendix B.

Vernacular Languages.

The candidate is to be required—

1. To read a page of village or talooka accounts written in the vernacular language and ordinary cursive character.
2. To read off in the vernacular of the district, and explain *vivâ voce* in English, a deposition or other exhibit selected from a magisterial case, and a petition in the ordinary character.
3. To render back into the vernacular from an English translation an ordinary report by a native revenue officer. This must be rendered in a style sufficiently intelligible, to enable a native to read it out as written. It must be free from material errors in grammar and spelling, and the hand-writing must be legible.
4. To converse with two or three natives in such manner as to satisfy the Committee that he is able to understand and make himself understood by natives of various classes in ordinary conversation.

Appendix C.

Lower Standard.

1.	Translation from English	300
2.	Translation into English	
3.	Judicial questions	150
4.	Magisterial case	50
5.	Revenue questions	150
6.	Revenue case	50
7.	Village and Talooka accounts	100
8.	Reading and explaining Vernacular papers and conversation according to report of divisional committee	150
	Aggregate marks	950

Higher Standard.

1.	Translation from English	250
2.	Translation into English	
3.	Judicial questions	150
4.	Chapters in Norton's Law of Evidence	100
5.	Magisterial case	50
6.	Revenue questions with certain books	150
7.	Do. without books	150
8.	Revenue case	50
9.	Accounts	200
10.	Reading and explaining native papers and conversation according to report of divisional committee	150
	Aggregate marks	1,250
	Add extra judicial paper	150
		1,400

Vernacular languages to be studied for Bombay.

GENERAL RULES.

A candidate who obtains at least one-fifth of the marks in every subject and at least half of the total number of aggregate marks will be passed.

The following will be reckoned as one subject when calculating the minimum marks entitling a candidate to pass :—

In the lower standard :

I.—Nos. 1 and 2, languages.
II.—Nos. 3 and 4, judicial.
III.—Nos. 4 and 5, revenue.
IV.—Nos. 7 and 8, accounts and district work.

In the higher standard :

I.—Nos. 1 and 2, languages.
II.—Nos. 3, 4, and 5, judicial.
III.—Nos. 6, 7, 8, revenue.
IV.—No. 9, accounts.
V.—No. 10, district work.

Any candidate for the higher standard who passes in four out of the five subjects will not be obliged to present himself again for examination except in the subject in which he may have failed, but he will not be declared to have fully passed until he has successfully undergone examination in every subject.

Study in England of Madras vernacular languages.

The Under Secretary of State, India Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 23rd March 1869.

WITH reference to my letter of the 19th instant, forwarding for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, a Despatch from the Government of Bombay on the subject of the study of native languages by civil servants intended for that Presidency, I am directed by the Duke of Argyll to transmit for the same purpose a similar Despatch received from the Government of Madras.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURES.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 5 of 1869.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MY LORD DUKE,

WE have the honour to forward for your information, the enclosed memorandum, which embodies the results of the examinations passed on their arrival by junior civil servants, after the extended training in England, which is described in pages 176 to 190 of the tenth report of the Civil Service Commissioners, dated 12th June 1865.

2. Junior civil servants immediately on arrival are appointed assistants to collectors of districts ; but we have thought it desirable to ascertain by causing them to be examined according to the test of qualification for the public service that existed prior to 1867, whether, during their extended probationary period of two years in England, they had acquired a sufficient knowledge of the vernacular for the performance of official duties. From the memorandum herewith submitted, your Grace will learn that, up to the present time, the gentlemen examined have not reached this standard.

3. Most of these junior civil servants had taken up in England, besides the more widely spoken vernaculars of this presidency, Tamil and Telugu, one or two additional languages, such as Canarese and Malayalum ; and it will be observed that on examination here they failed completely in these additional languages. Some, indeed, had forgotton the alphabets of languages for which they had counted marks in England.

4. We concur in the opinion expressed by the examining committee, that it is not desirable that young civil servants should attempt to acquire, in England, more than two of the living languages of this presidency. We must remark, however, that, while we wish to acquaint your Grace with the result of the examinations which were held immediately on

LOWER STANDARD.

1. Revenue.
2. Penal Code.
3. Criminal Procedure Code.
4. Evidence.
5. Revenue History of a District.

1st Language.

6. Dictation.
7. Translation.
8. Reading and explanation of Urzees.
9. Conversation.
10. Decision of Revenue case.
11. Do. Magisterial case.

HIGHER STANDARD.

1. Revenue.
2. Penal Code.
3. Criminal Procedure Code.
4. Evidence.
5. Revenue History of a District.
6. Dictation.
7. Translation.
8. Reading and explanation of Urzees.
9. Conversation.
10. Decision of Revenue case.
11. Do. Magisterial case.

2nd Language.

12. Conversation.
13. Explanation of Urzees.
14. Reading of Urzees.
15. Dictation of Orders.

the arrival of the young civilians, and without any time being given them for preparation, we think it would be premature to pronounce upon the working of the new system. For although all the examinees have failed to approach the standard formerly prescribed for emp.oyment in the public service, six have since passed the examination according to the Lower Standard within seven months after their arrival; and two of them Messrs. Cumming and Johnson, have passed by the second standard, within 13 months. This in our opinion, is creditable to their assiduity and previous training. Study in England of Madras vernacular languages.

5. We think it may be useful to continue for some time longer, the examinations of the junior civil servants on their arrival at this presidency; and should this arrangement meet with the approval of your Grace, we beg leave to suggest the desirability of informing these gentlemen that on their reaching India, their knowledge of the Oriental languages, which they have taken up for their examinations in England, will be subjected to this test.

We have, &c.

(Signed) NAPIER.
W. A. MCCLEVERTY.
H. D. PHILLIPS.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

Fort St. George, 22nd February 1869.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, India Office.

Study of native languages for Bombay and Madras.

SIR, 10th April 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 19th and 23rd ultimo, forwarding Despatches from the Governments of Bombay and Madras on the subject of the study of native languages by civil servants intended for those Presidencies.

In the Despatch first mentioned, which has reference to a previous correspondence, it is stated to be the desire of the Government of Bombay that Hindustani should be included among the languages to be studied by civilians appointed to that Presidency; and by your covering letter the Commissioners are informed that his Grace the Secretary of State is clearly of opinion that if Hindustani be adopted as one of the languages, the other language to be retained should be Marathi.

The Commissioners have already, in their letter of the 4th February 1868, expressed their readiness to place Hindustani on the list of languages prescribed for the Presidency of Bombay; and they have only now to request that they may be informed whether it is the wish of his Grace Secretary of State in Council that the course of probationary training for this Presidency should henceforth include the three languages Marathi, Gujarati, and Hindustani, or that it should be confined to the two mentioned in your letter, viz., Hindustani and Marathi. On the one hand it will be observed that in the Despatch now under consideration it is suggested by the Government of Bombay that it would be sufficient if one year were given to the study of Hindustani, while as to the study of Gujarati, the opinion of the same Government was expressed in a previous Despatch (29th November 1867) in the following terms:—"The Gujerathi is so very easy when a foundation of Marathi "and Gujerathi has been properly laid, that one term for learning the "grammar and character ought to be ample preparation for study in "this country (India)."

Study of native languages for Bombay and Madras.

On the other hand, the Commissioners cannot but apprehend that there would be difficulties of a practical kind in testing satisfactorily at the final examination the knowledge of a subject not included in the course of study for the year immediately preceding, and some difficulty also in maintaining different standards of competence in different languages, or in the same language for different Presidencies. They are disposed, therefore, to think that the study of Hindustani as well as that of Marathi should be continued throughout the two years of probation, according to the plan which appears to have been present to the mind of his Grace the Secretary of State.

The question would remain whether or not candidates should be further required, during the last year or half year, to learn the rudiments of the Gujarati language. But having regard to the unsatisfactory nature of the results which appear elsewhere to have attended the study of additional languages the Commissioners hesitate to recommend that it should be enforced in this case, although they think that candidates intended for Bombay, might properly be permitted and encouraged to take up Gujarati as an extra subject.

Passing to the dispatch enclosed with your letter of the 23rd ultimo, the Commissioners observe that the civil servants sent out to Madras under the new system have not been found, on their first arrival in India, to possess a sufficient knowledge of the vernacular languages for the performance of official duties. While regretting this result, the Commissioners cannot find in it any matter of surprise. In the despatch which suggested the adoption of the system now in force, the probability of such a result was fully recognized by the Government of India. "Doubtless," it was said, "young officers, if sent up the country "on their first arrival, would not be fit for real work, but that is equally "the case under the present system. It is well known that junior civil "servants find, on commencing such work, that their studies in the "presidency towns have not qualified them for their duties."

And the Commissioners have always been aware that there must be great difficulty in securing that even the ablest and most diligent candidates should acquire in this country that oral familiarity with the native languages of India, which is to be desired. But they have understood that the system was adopted in the hope and belief that any unavoidable deficiency in this respect would be more than counterbalanced by that sound knowledge of the grammar of the several languages, and that proficiency in reading and writing them, which in the opinion of the highest authorities, both here and in India, can best be acquired in this country. And if the course of probationary training be regarded in this point of view, as intended to lay the foundation of future proficiency, the Commissioners cannot think that the results, even in the Presidency of Madras where the previously existing standard is understood to have been somewhat severer than in the other presidencies, have been on the whole unsatisfactory. They observe with pleasure that the same view is expressed in the despatch now under consideration. "We think," it is there said, "it would be "premature to pronounce upon the working of the new system. For al- "though all the examinees have failed to approach the standard formerly "prescribed for employment in the public service six have since passed "the examination according to the lower standard within seven months "after their arrival, and two of them Messrs. Cumming and Johnson "have passed by the second standard within 13 months. This, in our "opinion, is creditable to their assiduity and previous training."

It should be added in justice to the civilians to whom the despatch refers that the circumstances under which the test was applied to them

were very unfavourable, inasmuch as they were examined immediately on arrival, without any time being given them for preparation, while their performances were compared with those of persons who had been undergoing for many months a special preparation confined exclusively to the vernacular languages. Study of native languages for Bombay and Madras.

It should further be noticed as bearing on the general question that the number of civil servants who have gone out to Madras during the last two years, bears a small proportion to the whole number of those who have been trained, and that no unfavourable reports as to the working of the system have been received so far as the Commissioners are aware, from either division of the large and important Presidency of Bengal.

But while seeing no reason for discouragement in the facts which have been communicated to them, the Commissioners are fully alive to the importance of encouraging and enforcing to the greatest possible extent the diligent study of the native languages.

On this ground they rejected at the final examination of last year a candidate who failed in this respect, although in other respects he had acquitted himself with credit; and when by your letter of the 6th November 1868, transmitting a memorial from this candidate, they were invited to consider whether any modification in the system were desirable in order to meet such cases, they felt it their duty to reply that no amount of proficiency in other subjects ought in their opinion to be accepted as compensating for deficiency in this indispensable qualification.

The Commissioners have already by special circulars called the attention of the candidates to the importance of this point, and they have endeavoured to impress it upon them by various measures which it is perhaps unnecessary to particularize, with the same object. They propose henceforth in accordance with the wishes of the Madras Government to restrict very considerably the liberty which candidates have enjoyed of taking up additional languages, and they will not fail to take from time to time such further steps as experience may suggest to secure the end which they have in view.

In conclusion, I am to request that if His Grace the Secretary of State should decide to sanction the proposal made by the Governments of Madras and Bombay for the maintenance of an entrance examination in India, the Civil Service Commissioners may be informed of the fact, in order that it may be communicated at once to the candidates concerned, who on the ground stated in a previous letter already referred to, have been led to expect that they would be appointed to active duties without undergoing any such examination.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for India to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 6th May 1869.

I AM directed by the Duke of Argyll to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, relative to the languages to be studied by candidates for the Indian Civil Service, who propose to proceed to the Presidency of Bombay.

In reply, I am directed to state that his Grace the Secretary of State concurs with the Civil Service Commissioners in considering that the languages to be studied by candidates for the Bombay Civil Service should be Hindustani and Mahratta, allowing the study of Guzerattee to be an optional and extra subject.

Study of native languages for Bombay and Madras.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter, I am desired to state that as the Secretary of State, while thinking it very desirable that the young civilians should on their arrival undertake some subordinate duties, is reluctant to limit that just authority which the Governments of Madras and Bombay must exercise in appointing them to such duties, or delaying their appointment, according to their fitness, his Grace is of opinion that the Civil Service Commissioners should inform candidates that they will be liable to examination in the native languages on arrival in India.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, India Office.

Languages to be studied for Bombay.

SIR, 26th June 1869.

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th May last, which expressed the Duke of Argyll's wish that the Civil Service Commissioners should inform candidates selected for the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay that they will be liable to examination in the native languages on arrival in India,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that, with a view to their giving the required notice to the candidates now about to leave England, they may be informed whether the draft "notification," which was enclosed with your letter of the 19th March last, has been approved, and may be communicated to the candidates destined for the Presidency of Bombay, and if so, whether, under the fifth clause of that notification, each junior civilian is at liberty to choose the vernacular languages in which he is to be examined.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, India Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 8th July 1869.

I AM directed by the Duke of Argyll to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th of June, relative to the languages in which a candidate for the Bombay Civil Service will be examined in India,

2. In reply, I am directed to state that the draft notification of the Bombay Government alluded to in the second paragraph of your letter is approved, but that a civilian will not be at liberty to choose the vernacular language in which he is to be examined. He will be examined in the language of the district to which he is sent on arrival in India. Should that district be one in Guzerat, the fact will involve very little additional labour, as Guzerati can easily be learnt by one who has a competent knowledge of Mahratta.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for India, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Encouragement of study of oriental languages in Bengal.

SIR, India Office, 19th February 1869.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to forward to you, in continuation of my letter of the 24th December 1867, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, a copy of a

despatch received from the Government of India, together with its enclosures, directing that it shall be optional with young civil servants employed in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency to take up either Bengalee or Ooryah as the first language in which they must pass at the examinations for prizes in the Oriental languages. Encouragement of study of oriental languages in Bengal.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Public.—No. 193 of 1868.

To His Grace the Right Hon. the DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.T., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD DUKE, Fort William, 31st December 1868.

REFERRING to the Despatches noted on the margin, we transmit herewith a copy of our Notification, No. 5,031, dated the 28th instant together with a copy of the connected correspondence* from which you will perceive that we have directed that it shall be optional with young civil servants employed in the lower provinces of the Bengal Presidency to take up either Bengalee or Ooryah as the first language in which they must pass at the examinations for prizes in the Oriental languages.

Public to Secretary of State, No. 132, dated 25th July 1867.
Public to Secretary of State, No. 190, dated 29th October 1867.
Public from Secretary of State, No. 1, dated 7th January 1868.

* From Government of Bengal, No. 4,483, dated 13th November 1868.
To Government of Bengal, No. 5,032, dated 28th December 1868.

We have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE.
W. MANSFIELD.
H. S. MAINE.
JOHN STRACHEY.
R. TEMPLE.

NOTIFICATION, No. 5,031, dated the 28th December 1868.

The following rule is substituted for paragraph IV. of the Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service, published in Notification No. 1,346, dated the 14th June 1867 :—

"The first language in which a civil servant will be permitted to offer himself for examination by either of the two higher standards will be—

For civil servants attached to the lower provinces of Bengal - - - - - - } Bengallee or Ooriya.

For civil servants attached to the Upper Provinces - Hindoostanee or Persian.

and it is not till after a certificate of high proficiency shall have been obtained in such language that a civil servant will be eligible to present himself for distinctions in other languages."

A. P. HOWELL.
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 4,483.

From A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Home Department.

ENCLOSURE 2.

SIR, Fort William, 13th November 1868.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit for the consideration and orders of the Governor-General in Council the accompanying copy of a letter* with

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* No. 298, dated 13th August 1868.

Encouragement of study of oriental languages in Bengal.

enclosure from the Officiating Commissioner of Cuttack, regarding the propriety of amending Rule 4 of the Rules which were notified by the Government of India, under date the 14th June 1867, for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among junior members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

2. The rule in question declares that it is not till after a certificate of high proficiency shall have been obtained in Bengallee that a civil servant, attached to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, will be eligible to present himself for distinctions in other languages. The Officiating Commissioner of Cuttack is of opinion that this rule "acts as a direct discouragement to the young officers choosing Ooryah as a "language even for the ordinary examinations in preference to Bengallee."

3. As, however, it is certainly a public object to give encouragement to an advanced study of Ooryah by a few officers, and as there is no fear of any officer not employed in Orissa taking up this language at the examinations for prizes in the Oriental languages, the Lieutenant-Governor would recommend that Rule 4 may be amended, so that it may be optional with officers employed in Orissa to take up either Bengallee or Ooryah as the first language in which they must pass at the examinations in question. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the proposed amendment will not be in opposition to the spirit of Rule 4 as it now stands, viz., to hold out inducement for the study of the Bengallee by officers under this Government, as the similarity of Ooryah and Bengallee is so great that a knowledge of one will materially help towards a knowledge of the other.

I have, &c.
A. MACKENZIE.
Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From E. W. MOLONY, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Cuttack Division, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

No. 298, dated Cuttack, 13th August 1868.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward an application from Mr. G. Toynbee, the Assistant Collector in charge of the sub-division of Bhuddruck, requesting to be permitted to enter for examination in Ooryah before taking a degree of high proficiency in Bengali, as required by the rules for the encouragement of the study of the vernacular languages. I am not aware whether any concession in this respect is allowed to junior civil servants in Behar, by which they are allowed to take up Hindustani without passing in Bengali; but if it is, I think it would be fair to extend the rule to Assistants in Orissa, and allow them to take up Ooryah without first passing in Bengali.

2. There is no doubt that there are not the same facilities for studying Bengali in Orissa as there are in Bengal, and that the rule, as it at present stands, acts as a direct discouragement to the young officers choosing Ooryah as a language, even for the ordinary examinations, in preference to Bengali.

From G. TOYNBEE, Esq., Assistant Collector of Bhuddruck, to the OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER OF THE CUTTACK DIVISION.

No. 371, dated Bhuddruck, 8th August 1868.

SIR,

IN reply to a letter which I wrote him on the subject, Major St. George, Officiating Secretary to the Board of Examiners, informs me that (under the new rules for the encouragement of the study of the vernacular and classical languages of India among the junior members of the Civil Service, published in notification No. 1,346 of the Government of India, dated 14th June 1868), I cannot take up Ooryah for the high proficiency standard until I have obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Bengalee.

As I have every opportunity of studying the former and none whatever of studying the latter, and as the study of the former during my service in Orissa would be of some use to Government as well as to myself, I should be much obliged if you would bring the matter to the notice of Government, with a view to obtain for officers serving in Orissa the option of taking up Ooryah as their first or compulsory language, instead of Bengali. Without this concession the study of the Ooryah language is not likely to be much encouraged.

From A. P. HOWELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

No. 5,032, dated 28th December 1868.

Encouragement of study of oriental languages in Bengal.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4,483, dated 13th ultimo, and in reply to forward the accompanying copy of a notification which will be published to amend Rule IV. of the rules notified by the Government of India on the 14th June 1867.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR, 22nd February 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, forwarding in continuation of your letter of the 24th December 1867 a copy of a Despatch from the Government of India, together with its enclosures.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that the Commissioners will communicate the notification therein referred to to all selected candidates for the Civil Service of India destined for the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for India to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Examination for the India Forest Department.

SIR, India Office, 18th December 1868.

REFERRING to the examination which the Civil Service Commissioners conducted into the attainments of certain young men, candidates for appointments in the Forest Service of India, in February 1867, I am directed by His Grace the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you that the Government of India have applied for an additional number of eight men, to be selected in February next, for training in the forest schools on the continent of Europe, four if possible to be sent to France and four to Germany.

I am therefore to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to be good enough to assist this Department in making this selection by examining competitively the candidates who may be sent to them.

I transmit a copy of the advertisement and of the paper of particulars respecting these appointments, which have been arranged, as you are aware, after communications with your office; an extract from the Despatch of the Governor-General in Council on these appointments is also forwarded, from which you will observe that the Government of India are very anxious that no young man should be accepted who does not attain to a certain standard of proficiency in each of the obligatory subjects.

I am to add that any suggestions which the Civil Service Commissioners may be kind enough to make, as to these examinations, either for this occasion or for the future, will be received with thanks, and carefully considered by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

India Office, December 1868.

By order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is intended to send to India annually a certain number of young men, trained and educated for ultimate employment in the higher branches of the Department for the conservation and management of the forests under the Government of India.

Examination for the India Forest Department.

Eight young men will be selected in February next to go to India at the end of 1871.

The salary will be at first 300*l.* a year, and the salaries of the appointments in the three Presidencies range between that sum and 1,900*l.* a year. Promotions will depend upon efficiency, and the occurrence of vacancies in the higher grades.

Applicants must be British subjects, above 17 and under 25 years of age.

As active habits and a strong constitution are most important, candidates will have to undergo a strict medical examination.

They must send to the Revenue Department of the India Office, on or before the 8th January 1869, a statement of their names and parentage, with a certificate of birth, and of being possessed of a competent knowledge of the following subjects, and they must be prepared to undergo an examination in them :—

1. English writing from dictation, and English composition.
2. Arithmetic in all its branches.
3. Algebra, elementary principles, simple and quadratic equations, ratios and proportions, logarithms, arithmetical and geometrical progression.
4. Geometry (1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, and 6th books of Euclid), and plane trigonometry.
5. Free hand and plan drawing.
6. A good colloquial knowledge of either French or German, with the facility to read and translate the works of some classical writer in the language.

A preference will be given to those candidates who obtain a certain proficiency in,—

1. Surveying and land measuring.
2. The elements of any of the following natural sciences :—
   Mechanical and natural philosophy.
   Chemistry.
   Botany.
   Geology.

If selected, they will be further required to go through a course of training and instruction in forestry and cognate sciences for two years and a half, in France or Germany, previous to their departure for India, and the Secretary of State will contribute 50*l.* at the end of each half year towards the expenses of their training, in the case of such candidates as are favourably reported on by their instructors. In addition to this, if it should be found practicable, the young men will be required to place themselves under an approved forester in Scotland for a few months before they go out to India.

More detailed information as to these appointments may be had on application to the Under Secretary of State for India, India Office, Westminster.

(Signed) HERMAN MERIVALE.

ENCLOSURE 2.

EXTRACT from the DESPATCH of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA, dated 19th September, No. 10 Revenue Forests.

SIR,

WE have now the honour to report the measures which appear to us necessary with regard to the suggestions made for our consideration in your Despatches No. 63 of the 31st October 1866, and No. 8 of the 28th February 1867, concerning a supply of young men specially trained for service in the Forest Department. In our Despatches No. 10 and 11 R. — F. of the 11th and 17th April 1867, we reported that we thought it advisable before coming to a decision on these proposals, to invite the opinions of the Local Governments and Administrations, including the Governments of Madras and Bombay. An expression of these opinions has after some delay been received, and we now transmit for your perusal a printed copy of all communications from Local Governments and Administrations on this subject. We also submit a report on the whole question by Dr. Brandis, our Inspector-General of Forests

2. After mature consideration of this report, and of the views of the local authorities, we have come to the following conclusions, which we now beg to submit for the sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

We fully acknowledge the necessity of employing the agency of specially trained officers in the administration of the forests in the different provinces of India. These forests, if managed according to a well considered system, will, we trust, in course of time come to be one of the most important sources of national wealth for the inhabitants of this country; whereas, if managed by persons ignorant of their profession, their ultimate ruin appears to us to be almost inevitable.

3. Hereafter we hope that it may be possible to establish a forest school in India, where young men, natives of this country and others, may be instructed in the

theory and practice of forestry, and be prepared for service in the Department. Until the establishment of such a forest school in India, however, it appears to us that it will be necessary annually to select a limited number of young men in England, and to send them out after they have passed through a regular course of professional training, similar to that which has been arranged for the seven young men now under preparation in the forest schools of France and Germany. Examination for the India Forest Department men

4. For the present, we consider that it will be sufficient to send out four probationers every year. This will probably not suffice to provide for all vacancies, but it seems right to reserve a number of appointments to be filled up by promotion from the lower establishments either of Europeans or natives of the country, and by occasionally appointing officers of the army, or other gentlemen in this country, who may possess such qualifications as may make it desirable to secure their services for the department. Of the specially trained probationers, a few will from time to time be posted to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay as necessity may arise.

Further experience will show whether the number to be sent out annually should hereafter be increased or diminished.

5. If arrangements can be made early enough we would request that candidates be at once invited this year in time to commence their course of instruction in March 1869, and to be sent out to India in the autumn of 1871.

As a year has elapsed since the first selection was made, we would suggest that a larger number, not however exceeding eight, be selected this time.

If arrangements can conveniently be made, it appears to us desirable that about one half of the candidates be sent to Germany, and the other half to France for their instruction. In the notification inviting candidates we think that great stress should be laid on active habits and a strong hardy constitution, and the medical examination should be strict, so as to exclude all those not likely to stand fatigue and exposure in the climate of India.

6. We further think that candidates should be selected by a competitive examination in the following branches of knowledge :—

1. English writing from dictation and English composition.
2. Arithmetic in all its branches.
3. Algebra, elementary principles, simple and quadratic equations, ratios and proportion, logarithms, arithmetical and geometrical progression.
4. Geometry (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th books of Euclid) and plane trigonometry.
5. Free hand and plan drawing.
6. A good colloquial knowledge of either French or German, with the facility to read and translate the works of some classical writer in the language.

These six subjects should be compulsory, and proficiency up to a certain standard should be indispensable for admission, We consider that it will be better to select a smaller number of candidates than to be satisfied with an insufficient preparation, which would prevent their deriving the full benefit from the professional training at the continental forest schools.

It might be useful to add the following branches of knowledge as optional, and to say that proficiency in these subjects would entitle candidates to preference :—

1. Surveying and land measuring.
2. The elements of any of the following natural sciences :—
   - Mechanical and natural philosophy.
   - Chemistry.
   - Botany.
   - Geology.

7. You will observe that we do not at present advocate the adoption of the plan sketched by Dr. Brandis in his letter to the Under Secretary of State for India of the 13th of February 1867, received with your Despatch, No. 8, of the 28th of February 1867. This plan is doubtless more complete, but it appears to us preferable for the present to maintain the arrangements made for the training of the probationers of 1867, which, if we may judge from the reports received from you regarding the studies of these young men, appear to give us every promise of proving successful. Hereafter, when the capabilities of the young men to be sent out by you for forest service in this country will have been tested, we shall be better able to appreciate and to remedy any defects which the present arrangements may possess.

8. We would, therefore, suggest that for the present the candidates whose qualifications have been tested in the manner indicated above be sent to some of the forest schools on the continent for their professional training during a period of two years and a half. In addition to this, if it should be found practicable to send the young men to an approved forester in Scotland for a few months before coming out to India, we should consider such an additional preparation as an advantage.

Examination for the India Forest Department.

ENCLOSURE 3.

FOREST DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

PARTICULARS respecting the SELECTION of CANDIDATES for NOMINATION to JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council having resolved to send out eight young men, properly trained and well educated, from this country for service in the forests of India, with a view to their being ultimately promoted to the superior posts in that Department, the following are the conditions required of persons seeking to be nominated to one of those appointments, and the advantages held out to them :—

Applicants must be British subjects, and must be above 17 and under 25 years of age. They must send to the Revenue Department of the India Office, on or before the 8th of January 1869,—

1. Their names and parentage, a certificate, or other satisfactory evidence of their birth, and, if under age, a statement of consent from parents or guardians.

2. A statement of the places of education at which they may have been since they were nine years old, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct during the last two years, and proof of their having attained a certain standard of proficiency in the following branches of knowledge :—

I. English writing from dictation, and English composition.
II. Arithmetic in all its branches.
III. Algebra, elementary principles, simple and quadratic equations, ratios and proportions, logarithms, arithmetical and geometrical progression.
IV. Geometry (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th books of Euclid) and plane trigonometry.
V. Freehand and plan drawing.
VI. A good colloquial knowledge of either German or French, with the facility of translating from one of these languages.

A preference will be given to those candidates who, in addition to the above, obtain a certain proficiency in—

I. Surveying and land measuring.
II. The elements of any of the following natural sciences :—
Mechanical and natural philosophy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Geology.

They must appear personally at the India Office on the 25th or 26th of January next, between the hours of 11 and 4.

As active habits and a strong constitution are most important, such applicants as are admitted to be candidates will then be directed to appear for medical examination before the Indian Medical Board.

Those who are passed by the Board will be examined on the 28th and following days in the various branches of knowledge mentioned above, by the Civil Service Commissioners.

It is intended to select annually in future a certain number of candidates (probably four) for this service. The regulations above stated are liable to alteration in future years; but no candidate, in this year, or hereafter, will be chosen who does not come up to the requisite standard of proficiency in each subject.

The candidates accepted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, must then agree to undergo a regular course of training of two years and a half in the management of forests and the science of forestry, in surveying, road making, and the natural sciences. For this purpose those candidates who possess a sufficient knowledge of German will be directed to proceed to Germany; and for those who are acquainted with the French language the course of training will be arranged in France.

The course of training will commence on the 1st of March 1869, and be concluded on 1st September 1871. The arrangements made for this purpose are detailed in a memorandum appended to this paper; but Her Majesty's Secretary of State reserves to himself the right from time to time to make such alterations in the course of studies and training as may appear expedient.

During the course of training the candidates will be expected to conduct themselves throughout in a proper and gentlemanlike manner, to obey the injunctions of the officers and professors appointed to instruct them, to use due diligence in the practical work and in their studies, and zealously to improve every opportunity for learning that may be offered them. Candidates who do not conduct themselves in a proper and gentlemanlike manner, or do not show satisfactory progress in their studies, will be removed from the list of candidates on the report of the officer intrusted with the general direction of their studies.

After completing the course prescribed, an examination will be held by the officers and professors intrusted with the instruction of the candidates. Those who give proof of a satisfactory progress in the subjects in which they had been instructed will be nominated junior assistants in the Forest Departments in India. Examination for the India Forest Department.

According to the estimates framed, the cost of this training, whether in Germany or in France, will not exceed 500*l.* This sum will, it is believed, cover the cost of board, lodging, and instruction for the whole term of two years and a half.

To those candidates whose conduct and progress are satisfactory, Her Majesty's Secretary of State engages to pay a stipend at the rate of 50*l.* for each half year. This stipend will be paid half-yearly, on the recommendation of the officer entrusted with the general direction of the studies and training of the candidates.

In the interval between the conclusion of the course of instruction on the continent and the departure for India, the candidates will probably be required to pass some time with an approved forester in Scotland.

Within a month of his nomination as junior assistant, each nominee must sign a covenant, in the form appended hereto, describing the terms and conditions of his appointment, and must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, who will provide for the expenses of his passage. Any nominee not embarking when required will forfeit his appointment. Otherwise he will be allowed pay at the rate of 250 rupees (which is about the equivalent of 25*l.* in English money) a month, from the date of his signing the covenant.

On arrival in India the nominee will be required to report himself to the Government of India (or to the Government of Bombay or Madras, in case he should be sent to one of these Presidencies), and he will then be posted to such part of the forests as the service may require.

The salaries of the appointments in the three Presidencies range between 300*l.* and 1,900*l.* a year. Promotion to them will depend upon efficiency, and the occurrence of vacancies.

On reaching the place to which he may be appointed, the nominee will become entitled to all the rights and privileges, in respect of pay and promotion, accorded to officers of the Forest Department by the rules and regulations for the time being, and to leave of absence and retiring pensions under the leave and pension rules of the Uncovenanted Service for the time being. No rise of pay or promotion will, however, take place previous to his passing an examination in such one of the native languages as may be prescribed by the Government under which he is serving.

Appendix.

A.—Memorandum on the Course of Instruction proposed.

Those candidates who possess a sufficient knowledge of German will proceed to Hanover, and report themselves to Mr. Burckhardt, the Director of Forests in the former kingdom of Hanover, who will undertake the general direction of their studies and practical training.

During the first year the candidates will be placed with an executive forest officer in charge of a forest district (Oberförster), where they will serve their apprenticeship in the practical work of a forester, and, at the same time, receive instruction in the science of forestry. They will be provided with board and lodging in the family of the "Oberförster." The Director will from time to time see them, and they will occasionally accompany him on his tours of inspection.

During the remaining three half years the candidates will live at Hanover, where they will receive practical instruction in surveying, land measuring, and road making, and be taught those branches of the natural sciences, and the science of forestry which are requisite for a forest officer in India. Certain portions of pure and applied mathematics will also be studied.

They will live either with the Director or with another of the principal forest officers at Hanover; they will occasionally accompany these officers on their journeys, and will from time to time be sent to different forest districts, to become acquainted with the different kinds of forests, and the various methods adopted for their management. Should such hereafter appear expedient, part of the time assigned to Hanover may be spent at a forest school or at an university, as may be arranged by the Director.

At the end of the course of training the candidates will be required to pass an examination in the subjects of their studies.

The cost of board, lodging, journeys, and instruction has been estimated as follows:—for the first year, 1,000 thalers; for the second year, 1,500 thalers; for the last half year, 750 thalers; total, 3,250 thalers, or 487*l.* 10*s.*

Examination for the India Forest Department.

Those candidates who are not acquainted with German, but possess a sufficient knowledge of French, will proceed to Paris and report themselves to one of the principal officers at the "*Direction Générale des Forêts.*" They will first spend eight months in a forest district for practical training. By the 1st November 1869, they will proceed to Nancy, where they will be received as students at the Imperial Forest School. The course is biennial, and closes on 1st September 1871. Before leaving they will be required to pass an examination in the subjects in which they have been instructed.

B.—Form of Covenant.

Articles of Agreement made the in the year of our Lord 18 , between of the one part, and the Secretary of State for India in Council of the other part. Whereas the Secretary of State in Council has retained and engaged the said to serve Her Majesty, as an officer in the Forest Department, in any part of Her Majesty's dominions in India:

1. Now these presents witness that, for and in consideration of a first-class passage to being provided for him, and all necessaries for his accommodation at sea, including the expenses of transit through Egypt of himself and his personal baggage, and also in consideration of the salary agreed to be paid to him, as hereinafter mentioned, he, the said , for himself, his executors and administrators, doth hereby promise and agree to and with the said Secretary of State in Council in manner following, that is to say:—

2. That he, the said , shall and will, at such time and in such manner as he shall be directed by the Secretary of State in Council, proceed to , for which purpose the Secretary of State in Council shall provide for the said a first-class passage and accommodation at sea, and defray the expenses of the transit through Egypt of himself and his personal baggage, but not of hotel accommodation, or any other expenses which may be incurred on land in the course of his transit to India.

3. As soon as the said shall arrive at , he shall report his arrival to the Secretary of the Government of in the Department, and submit himself to the orders of the said Government, or of the officer or officers under whom he shall from time to time be placed by the authority of the said Government.

4. The said shall continue in the service of the Government, at any place or places to which he may be sent by the officer placed over him as herein-after mentioned, subject to the provisions herein-after contained.

5. He, the said , during the time of his service, shall employ himself wholly, efficiently, and diligently under the orders and instructions of the said Government, or of the officer or officers who may be placed over him, in the improvement, care, and general management of the forests, and in the formation of nurseries and plantations; and for that purpose shall, to the best of his skill and knowledge, superintend all operations and work connected with the said forests, and take the charge and management of the forests, as he may be directed by the said Government, or by such officer or officers, and shall do all other acts, matters, and things, and discharge all duties which may be required of him by the said Government, or by such officer or officers, to be done in his capacity as an officer of the Forest Department, and shall, in addition thereto, make himself in other respects generally useful in his calling, as may be required by the Government, or by such officer or officers aforesaid, and also shall, to the utmost of his skill, instruct and train the natives and others who may be placed under him, and as he may be required by the Government, or such officer or officers, in forestry, and all duties connected with the management of the forests.

6. During his said service, the said shall not on any pretence absent himself therefrom, without having first obtained the permission of the officer or officers under whom he shall be placed, or, in case of sickness or inevitable accident, without obtaining, whenever possible, a sufficient medical certificate that he is unable to perform the duties of his office, and he shall not, during the said service, on his own account or otherwise, either directly or indirectly, carry on, or be concerned in, any trade, traffic, or business whatsoever, but shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties for which he is engaged.

7. It is further agreed that the said shall at all times during the said service well, truly, and faithfully account for and pay over or deliver to the proper agent or agents of the Government authorized to receive the same, all monies, goods, wares, merchandises, materials, and effects, documents, and reports, which shall at any time come to his hands, or be under his charge on account of the said Government. He shall also, during his continuance in the service, well and truly

conform to all the rules and regulations of the Department of the service to which he shall belong, and also conform to and obey all such orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive from Government, or such officer or officers as aforesaid, at the place where he shall from time to time be stationed. Examination for the India Forest Department.

8. And it is hereby further agreed that, in case the said shall be guilty of any insubordination, drunkenness, or other intemperance, misconduct, or disobedience of orders, or shall be guilty of any breach or non-observance or non-performance of any of the matters herein-contained, then, and in any of the said cases, it shall be lawful for the said Government, or any of their officers having authority from the said Government for that purpose, to discharge him from the said service, and he shall and will thereupon, forthwith, upon being so discharged peaceably and quietly, in an orderly manner, leave the service.

9. And the Secretary of State in Council agrees that, upon condition that the said shall keep the several matters herein contained on his part, and shall be able to perform, and shall actually perform, the service herein-before mentioned, but not otherwise, there shall be paid to him by Government, during the time of his service in India, a salary at and after the rate of 250 rupees per month, to be paid monthly in India, commencing from the day of his signature of this agreement, provided he embarks for India within the time specified by the Secretary of State in Council for his so doing. And it is further agreed, that the said shall, on joining the station to which he may first be posted in India, become entitled to all the rights and privileges in respect of pay and promotion accorded to officers of the Forest Department by the rules and regulations for the time being, and to leave of absence and retiring pension or gratuity under the leave and pension rules of the Uncovenanted Service for the time being, and that the time of his service shall be computed from the day of his joining the said station.

10. And it is further agreed, that the said shall and will, on arrival in India, deligently study those native languages which may be prescribed by the Government under which he is serving, and that no rise of his pay or promotion will take place previous to his passing an examination in one of these languages, as may be prescribed by Government.

11. In case the said shall be discharged from the said service on account of insubordination, or drunkenness or other intemperance, or misconduct, or by reason of any breach or non-observance of any of the matters herein contained, he shall repay to the said Secretary of State in Council any sum which he may have received by way of passage money or outfit; and in case he shall absent himself from his said service without obtaining permission as aforesaid, or, in case of sickness, without forwarding the requisite medical certificate of the fact to the officer or officers under whom he shall be placed, he shall pay to or for the use of the said Secretary of State in Council the sum of one day's pay which would then have accrued due had he performed his duty for every day he shall be so absent.

12. All such sums as may be due from the said , as aforesaid, to Government shall be paid as and by way of liquidated damages, and the said shall and will, upon demand, forthwith pay such liquidated damages to any person to whom he may be directed by the said Government to pay the same, or it shall be lawful for the said Government to deduct the same out of any money which may be due to him from them, either under these presents or on any account whatever.

13. And it is also agreed by and between the parties to these presents, that the proceedings, letters, and reports of the Governor General of India in Council, or any of the Governors in Council, or other Governor or Government in India, or any of them, or any of their agents or officers, or any copies or extracts thereof, which shall be sent to the Secretary of State in Council, or officially to any of the officers or servants on the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council in England, or to any officers in the Indian Service of Her Majesty in the East Indies or elsewhere, in any way relating to the sums of money paid or to be paid to the said under these presents, or relating to the conduct of the said in the East Indies, or to any matter in any way relating to the premises, shall be received as conclusive evidence of any matter therein contained or referred to in any action or suit at law or in equity, or in any legal proceedings by or between the parties to these presents, or in any way relating thereto.

In witness whereof, the said , and and , being two members of the Council of India, have hereunto set their hands, the day and year first above written.

Signed by the above named
in the presence of

Signed by the above named,
being two Members of the Council of India, in the presence of

Examination for the India Forest Department.

C.—EXTRACTS from the RULES* for the GRANT of LEAVE of ABSENCE and PENSIONS to UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS IN INDIA.

LEAVE of ABSENCE to UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

The following are the kinds of leave allowed :—

I. Leave on medical certificate.
II. Leave on private affairs and furlough.
III. Privilege leave.
IV. Preparatory or additonal leave.

9. Leave on private affairs and furlough will be granted by Government, or by authorized officers, on sufficient cause being shown, and when the concession of the indulgence may in no way interfere with the interest of the public service.

10. When an officer on leave in England is permitted by the Home Government to return to duty by a particular vessel, this permission, if necessary, will be held equivalent to an extension of leave until the arrival in India of the vessel on which the officer is permitted to return.

11. Leave on medical certificate, with allowances, must in no case exceed three years in all, and not more than two years may be taken at one time. Subject to these restrictions, leave within Indian limits may be granted, with allowances on medical certificate, as often as sufficient cause is shown ; but, beyond Indian limits, such leave cannot be granted more than twice during the whole period of service. Should any further leave be applied for on medical certificate, it may be granted, but without any allowance. Preparatory leave counting as service towards pension can only be admitted in regard to two periods of leave.

12. Leave on private affairs and furlough, with retention of office, may be granted as follows :—

1st. *Leave on private affairs.*—For six months, in one period, which leave may be repeated after intervals of six years.

2d. *Or a furlough.*—For one year, after ten years' service, and a second furlough, also for one year, after 18 years service in India,—such absence being limited to two years during the whole period of service.

13. On taking leave under the preceding rule, for the first time, an officer must decide whether he will apply for leave on private affairs or for furlough, and having once exercised his option and obtained leave accordingly, he will not, during the remainder of his service, be eligible to the other description of leave.

14. Furlough, and leave on private affairs, taken in India, will reckon from the date of leaving office to the date of return thereto. Furlough, and leave on private affairs, taken beyond India, will reckon from the sailing of the vessel on which the officer embarks to the date of his return to India.

15. Furlough or leave on private affairs cannot be taken in continuation of privilege leave.

16. Privilege leave, when it can be granted without injury to the public service, and without additional expense to the State, may be allowed for not more than one month in each calendar year, to be taken either in one period or in not more than two instalments. This leave is not allowed to accumulate, and will, therefore, lapse if not taken within the year.

17. Privilege leave for one month in each calendar year may be allowed to officers who have not been absent on leave for eleven months immediately preceding ; unless they took their last privilege leave in two instalments, in which case the indulgence will not be available until eleven months after the expiration of the first instalment, and six months after the expiration of the second instalment of the previous year's privilege leave.

18. Preparatory or additional leave is allowed to officers proceeding to or from a sanatarium or medical certificate, or to or from the port of embarkation from India to Europe on private affairs, furlough, or medical certificate, and is limited to such period as the authority granting leave may think sufficient. Officers proceeding from presidency towns, on sick leave beyond sea, will be allowed 14 days for preparation.

19. Officers retiring from the service on pension will be allowed 14 days' leave on half-pay, provided the indulgence can be given without detriment or extra expense to the public service.

Absentee Pay.

20. Absentee pay, if at half salary, shall in no case exceed Rs. 6,000, or 600*l.* per annum ; or, if at one-fourth salary, shall not exceed 300*l.* per annum. Within these limitations, absentee pay will be given as follows :—

* N.B.—These are subject to alteration from time to time by the Government of India, under the sanction of the Secretary of State.

I. To an officer absent on sick leave in or out of India, half salary for the first 15 months of each period of absence (or, if the leave be taken in short periods in India, for the first 30 months taken from time to time, provided that half salary be not drawn for more than 15 months at any one time), and one-fourth salary during the remainder of his absence on allowances. Examination for the India Forest Department.

II. To an officer on leave on private affairs, one-half of his salary for a period not exceeding six months of continuous absence, and for any further period of preparatory leave which may be granted to him. But, if an officer absent on private affairs obtained an extension of leave on medical certificate, he will be subject for the whole period of his absence to the rules for sick leave.

III. To an officer proceeding on furlough, whose salary does not exceed Rs. 200 per month, one-half of his salary, provided, however, that it shall not exceed Rs. 800, or 80*l.* per annum. If the absentee's salary shall be—

Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	£
Above 200		400 per month		1,300	130
„ 400	and not exceeding	700 „	he may be granted an annual allowance of	2,000	200
„ 700		1,200 „		3,000	300
„ 1,200				4,000	400

IV. To an officer on preparatory leave, one-half salary before commencement of other leave, and on return from leave, one-half salary, one-fourth salary, or furlough pay, according to the rate of allowance he may be then drawing.

V. To an officer on privilege leave, full pay.

21. An officer who overstays privilege leave by not more than one month will forfeit pay for the period in excess, but, if he exceed his leave by more than one month, his office will become vacant. An officer on privilege leave who may resign the service, or who may obtain sick leave without first rejoining, will, in the former case, forfeit his salary for the period of privilege leave, and, in the latter case, be subject to the rules for sick leave for the whole period of his absence.

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions to Uncovenanted Servants.

Allowances on Retirement.

6. On production by an applicant of such medical certificates as shall satisfy the Government under which he may be serving of his incapacity to serve longer in India, he may be allowed—

I. Under 15 years' service, a gratuity not exceeding 12 months' salary.

II. After 15 years' service, one-third of his average salary (and of his personal allowance, if any), during the previous five years, provided that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding the sum of Rs. 3,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor of Rs. 2.000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

III. After 25 years' service, one-half of his average salary (and of his personal allowance, if any), during the previous five years, provided, however, that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor exceeding Rs. 4,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

7. After 30 years' service or upwards, a pension may be granted, without production of medical certificate, of the same amount and subject to the same limitation as that sanctioned for 25 years' service on medical certificate. This pension, as the reward of faithful, efficient discharge of duty for 30 years, is termed a good service pension.

8. Pensions of the full amount authorized in paragraphs 6 and 7 are to be granted only as the reward of approved service. In any case in which an uncovenanted servant, without having incurred the penalty of removal from Government employ, shall, nevertheless, in the opinion of the Government under which he has been serving, not be entitled to the full amount of pension, the local Government will make such a reduction in the amount of pension as it shall consider just.

9. The foregoing rates of pension and gratuity are applicable also, without the production of a medical certificate of unfitness for service, to officers discharged on reduction of establishment.

Service towards Pension.

10. Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit of past service.

11. Service as a substitute does not count towards pension.

12. Periods of service before the age of 22, or of absence on other than privilege leave and preparatory leave, shall not count towards pension. Nor shall preparatory leave be allowed to count as service, if it is granted in addition to leave on medical certificate to an officer who has enjoyed leave of the latter description on two previous occasions.

Examination for the India Forest Department.

13. The whole of the service in virtue of which pension is claimed must have been passed in an eligible grade and on a permanent establishment; but claims barred by this rule will be specially considered if the promotion from an ineligible grade was bestowed as a reward for meritorious service or for good conduct.

14. The period of service must be continuous, but, in case of the abolition of the office held by an officer, and his being subsequently employed by Government, his first period of service is to be taken into account.

Gratuities.

15. When an officer is discharged with a gratuity under these rules on reduction of establishment, the gratuity will not be given to him in one sum, but in monthly instalments of a month's pay until the full amount is paid. Should he be re-employed before or after the period for which gratuity is allowed, he will have the option of refunding the gratuity and recovering his former service, or of forfeiting that service by retaining the gratuity. In the latter case, any balance of gratuity remaining undrawn at the date of his re-employment may be paid to him.

Payment of Pensions.

16. Payment of pensions will commence from the date on which the applicant ceases to be borne on the establishment, or from that of his application, whichever may be the later date.

17. No pension shall be payable in arrear, for a period exceeding six months, without the express sanction of Government, obtained through the civil paymaster,—unless the cause of the suspension of payment shall have been the neglect, order, or act of some public officer, and beyond the control of the pensioner, when the civil paymaster, on a reference being made to him, shall exercise his discretion in passing arrears for payment, or submit a representation of the case for the information and orders of Government, as he shall consider proper.

18. An officer shall, on retirement, have the option of drawing his pension either in India or from the Home Treasury. After exercising his option on retirement, he may, at a subsequent period, change the place of payment from England to India, or *vice versâ*. This change can, however, be allowed but once. The payments in England will be made at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR, 23rd December 1868.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant with enclosures, relative to the selection of young men to be trained for appointments in the Forest Service of India.

And in reply I am to state that the Commissioners gladly accede to the request that they would assist in making this selection by examining competitively the candidates who may be sent to them; and that they will make arrangements for holding such examination on the 28th of January and following days.

The Commissioners will also have pleasure in submitting to the Secretary of State any suggestions which it may occur to them to make respecting these examinations; before doing so, however, they would be glad, if the Secretary of State sees no objection, to be favoured with a copy of the report by the Inspector-General of Forests, referred to in one of the enclosures to your letter.

I have, &c.

James Melvill, Esq., to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Examination for the India Forest Department.

SIR, India Office, S.W., 1st July 1869.

I AM directed by his Grace the Secretary of State for India to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commission, that your letterof the 16th of February last, and its enclosure from Lieut.-Col. Fisher, suggesting that in any future examination of applicants for the Forest Service of India, plan drawing should not be insisted on as one of the compulsory subjects, were communicated to the Governor-General of India in Council, and that the reply, of which a copy is forwarded herewith, has just been received from his Excellency in Council.

In transmitting this opinion from the Government of India I am to take the opportunity of conveying the thanks of the Secretary of State in Council for the assistance rendered by the Civil Service Commission on the last occasion of the examination of applicants for the Forest Service of India.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

REVENUE, FORESTS.—Letter from India dated 17th May 1869, No. 3.

WE have the honour to acknowledge your Grace's Despatch, No. 2, dated 4th March last, informing us that eight young men have been nominated to be sent to France and Germany for training for the Forest Service in India.

2. In paragraph 5 of that Despatch our opinion is asked on the suggestion that plan drawing should not be made a compulsory subject in the examination previous to the nomination of candidates. We agree with your Grace in thinking that it is not necessary to insist on great proficiency in that respect at the time of their nomination, although it will be very desirable that they should have acquired a facility in it before they arrive in India. Plan drawing may, therefore, be removed from the list of compulsory subjects, and entered as optional. Freehand drawing should, however, we think remain compulsory as at present.

MAYO,
&c. &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, India Office.

SIR, 7th July 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, with enclosure stating the wish of the Governor-General of India in Council that in future examinations of applicants for the Forest Service of India, plan drawing should be made an optional subject, and at the same time conveying to the Commissioners the thanks of the Secretary of State in Council for the assistance rendered by them on the last occasion.

Assuming it to be the wish of the Secretary of State in Council that they should continue to render such assistance, which they will gladly do, the Commissioners desire me to request that they may receive as early intimation as can conveniently be given to them of the date at which the next examination is intended to be held, the number of vacancies to be offered for competition, and any further particulars of the arrangements that may be proposed.

I have, &c.

Regulations for 1870.

The Registrar, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, India Office.

SIR, 19th April 1869.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit, to be laid before his Grace the Secretary of State for India in Council, a draft of regulations relative to the open competition for the Civil Service of India to be held in 1870, and I am to request that you will move the Duke of Argyll to cause them to be informed whether they meet his approval.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

REGULATIONS for the OPEN COMPETITION of 1870.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On Tuesday, April 5th, 1870, and following days, an Examination of Candidates will be held in London. At this examination not fewer than Candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.*—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st of February 1870, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W.† :—

(*a*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st March 1870 will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years;

(*b*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of India‡;

(*c*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character‡;

(*d*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a Candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge :§—

	Marks.
English Composition	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " " Rome	750
" " " France	375
" " " Germany	375
" " " Italy	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,250

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* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

† The proper form of application may be obtained from the office of the Civil Service Commissioners.

‡ Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January 1870.

§ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name, at their pleasure, any or all of these branches of knowledge, and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

	Marks.	Regulations for 1870.
Natural Science; that is, (1) Chemistry, including Heat, (2) Electricity and Magnetism, (3) Geology and Mineralogy, (4) Zoology, (5) Botany -	1,000	
*** The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.		
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy - - - - -	500	
Sanskrit Language and Literature - - -	500	
Arabic Language and Literature - - -	500	

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they are in other respects duly qualified; and shall be permitted to choose,† according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects :‡

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages :	
Sanskrit - - - - -	500
Vernacular§ Languages of India (each) -	400
2. The History and Geography of India -	350
3. Law - - - - -	1,250
4. Political Economy - - - -	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical Examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

12. The selected candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged

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* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge "of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to "be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854.

† This right must be exercised immediately after the result of the examination is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

‡ Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

§ Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

Regulations for 1870.

to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their Certificate of Qualification.

13. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W.

1*st May* 1869.

NOTE—(1.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of* 50*l. after each of the three first half years of probation, and* 150*l. after the last half year to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(2.) *All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical Examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age a surety will be required.*

(3.) *After passing the Final Examination each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for* 1,000*l., jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on these documents amount to* 3*l.* 10*s.*

(4.) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of* 1872 *will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

The Under Secretary of State for India, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 30th April 1869.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Mann's letter of the 19th instant, transmitting a draft of regulations relative to the open competition for the Civil Service of India to be held in 1870, and in reply I am to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the proposed regulations have the approval of the Duke of Argyll.

I am, &c.

2.—INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO CANDIDATES.

2 (A). Special Instructions* to the Candidates selected in 1867, with regard to their Final Examination.

I.—Languages.

Special instructions. Final examination. Candidates of 1867.

Candidates will be expected to show a thorough knowledge of the grammar of the languages which they take up, facility in translating from and into each language, the examination not being confined to the prescribed text-books; familiarity with the written character; and some proficiency in speaking the language.

Text-Books.

Hindustani.—Forbes's Totá Kahání.
Ikhwán-us-Safá, p. 5–end.
Khirad Afroz, pp. 1–127.

Hindi.—Sinhásan Battísí.
Prem Ságar (omitting poetry).

Bengali.—Forbes's Selections, pp. 10–43.
Naba Árí, pp. 1–231.
Bángálár Itihás, p. 97–end.
Selections from the Som Prakásh.

Gujarati.—Bál-mitra, pp. 1–12., and 35–63.
Fifth Reading Book, pp. 1–80, and 110–end (omitting poetry).
Seventh Reading Book, pp. 1–80.

Marathi.—Æsop's Fables. Fables 1–60.
Fifth Reading Book, pp. 28–77, 84–103, 134–231, and 263–265.
Vachan Málá, Nos. I., II., XLVIII. to LI., LIV., LV., LXIX., LXX.

Tamil.—Pope's Tamil Reader, pp. 1–145.
Panchatantram. Book I.
Pope's Handbook, pp. 174–196.
Robertson's Tamil Papers; the Arzis, p. 173 to end.
Wright's Official Documents, first 10 Arzis.

Telugu.—Brown's Grammar, especially Books V. to X., and the Appendix.
Telugu Selections. Stories 1–70, Official Papers, Dialogues (especially at pp. 55–64), and Vikramárka Tales, p. 1–25.
Brown's Reader, p. 131–150.
Lane's Official Documents, Nos. 1 to 25, 91, 92.

* The "General Instructions" issued to these candidates were printed in the Commissioners 13th Report, Appendix iii., p. 288.

Special instructions. Final Examination. Candidates of 1867.

Sanskrit.—The Grammar.
Johnson's Mahábhárata Selections, pp. 1–24, 35–60.
The first two Books of the Hitopadesa.
The poetry of the fourth Book of the Hitopadesa (omitting the account of the 16 Sandhis near the end).
Raghuvansa, Books 1, 2, 5, 6. (Stenzler's Edition.)

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—Candidates will be expected to show that they have mastered the general contents of the prescribed text-books, the principles to be extracted from them, and their bearings on one another.

Text Books.

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's edition), from § ii. of the Introduction to Book I. cap. xviii.; or the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries:—§ ii.–iv. of the Introduction. Books I. and III. and Book IV. Part 1; Part 2, cap. i.; and Part 3, cap. i.

Austin's Lectures, I., V., and VI.

Maine's Ancient Law.

Lord Mackenzie's Studies in Roman Law. (A knowledge of the comparative views of the laws of France and Scotland will not be required).*

Bentham's Theory of Legislation by Dumont.—Principles of Legislation, cap. vii. to end; Principles of Civil Code (omitting cap. v. of Part III.).

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.*—Each candidate will be required to furnish five reports, drawn up as described in the "General Instructions," with particular attention to clearness of language, and method in the analytical summaries. The subjects of these reports are to be as follows:—

1. The investigation before a London police magistrate of a grave criminal charge, ending in committal for trial by jury. The attendance for this report may commence on the first remand; but in such case, the purport of the evidence taken before the first remand must be clearly and fully given in the report.
2. The whole business, of whatever kind, transacted in a London police court in any one day. (No separate summary required.)
3–4. Two important civil causes tried by a special jury in London or Westminster, or at Kingston.
5. A case heard in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on appeal from India. If this cannot be obtained, the cases argued and decided in any one day in the Court for the consideration of appeals in Criminal cases, or a case heard in one of the Courts in Banco, at Westminster, in the Exchequer Chamber, or in the House of Lords, will be received as equivalent.

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* The whole of this work may be read with advantage by candidates for the Prize in Law; as also Bentham's Principles of the Penal Code.

Besides continuing the general study of the leading rules of evidence and procedure, candidates will be required to read attentively the chapters in Pitt Taylor's Law of Evidence, treating of— Special instructions. Final examination. Candidates of 1867.

Grounds of Belief.
Presumptive Evidence.
Best Evidence.
Secondary Evidence.
Hearsay, and the cases in which the rule as to hearsay is relaxed.
Admissions and Confessions.
Private Writings.

3. *Indian Law:*

All candidates must be thoroughly acquainted with the following works :—

The Indian Penal Code.
The Code of Civil Procedure.
The Code of Criminal Procedure.
Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu and Mahommedan Law.
The Intestate and Testamentary Succession Act.
The Letters Patent for the High Courts of Judicature.

III.—History and Geography of India.*

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of Elphinstone's History of India, and to be well acquainted with the Geography of India. Under the head of History they will be examined more particularly in the following works :—

Mill's British India, Vols. III. and VI.
Wilson's continuation of Mill, chapter 1.
Marshman's History of India, chapters 8–38.

IV.—Political Economy.†

Candidates will be examined more particularly in Mill's Political Economy; but they must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to Adam Smith and McCulloch's Notes.

N.B.—*Candidates are reminded that at this examination it will be decided whether they are qualified for the Civil Service of India, and that no Candidate can be regarded as qualified who is not found to have a competent knowledge of the several subjects above specified.*

As the duties of civilians in India are such as often require the performance of journeys on horseback, candidates will be expected to produce before the time fixed for the final examination satisfactory evidence of their ability in this respect.

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* Candidates for the prize will be expected to have read not only the general histories of India, but also such special works as the histories of Orme and Duff, and Kaye's Afghan War, and Life of Metcalfe.

† Candidates for the prize will be expected to have included in their reading the first 21 chapters, at least, of Ricardo's Political Economy, Northcote's History of Twenty Years of Financial Policy, and Göschen's Theory of Foreign Exchanges.

Special instructions. Final examination. Candidates of 1867.

PRIZES.

Prizes of the value set forth below will be offered for competition in the several subjects, and will be awarded according to the combined results of the general examination, and of a separate prize examination. The Civil Service Commissioners are only authorized to award these prizes on condition that a high standard of proficiency is attained.

	£
Law, one prize of - - -	100
Sanskrit „ - - -	75
Hindustani „ - - -	50
Hindi „ - - -	50
Bengali „ - - -	50
Tamil „ - - -	50
Telugu „ - - -	50
Gujarati „ - - -	50
Marathi „ - - -	50
Arabic „ - - -	50
Persian „ - - -	50
History and Geography of India -	50
Political Economy - - -	50

Special instructions. Second periodical examination. Candidates of 1868.

2 (B). SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS* TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1868, WITH REGARD TO THEIR SECOND PERIODICAL EXAMINATION.

N.B.—*In each subject candidates must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to the books prescribed for the first Examination.*

I.—LANGUAGES.

Candidates will be examined in the grammar of the vernacular languages which they respectively take up, and in the under-mentioned text-books. Passages will be set from the text-books for translation into English, and for re-translation into the original, as well as a simple narrative passage from some English book for translation. An extract will also be given from some easy native book other than the text-book.

Special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the vernacular languages. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books. Marks will also be given for correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

Hindustani.—Totá Kahání, p. 71–end.
Ikhwán-us-Safá, p. 5–31.

Hindi.—Sinhásan Battísí, Stories 15–32.
Prem Ságar, p. 1–25 (omitting poetry).

Bengali.—Naba Árí, p. 30–121.

* The "General Instructions" issued to these candidates were printed in the Commissioners 18th Report, Appendix iii., p. 298.

Special instructions. Second periodical examination. Candidates of 1868.

Gujarati.—Young's Exercises, pp. 1–22, 57, and 406–468.
Fifth Reading Book, p. 1–80 (omitting poetry)

Marathi.—Fifth Reading Book, p. 28–77.

Tamil.—Pope's Handbook, pp. 7–15, 23–125, 174–196, and 202–206.
Pope's Reader, p. 45–94.
Rhenius' Grammar, 3rd ed., p. 76–186.

Telugu.—Brown's Grammar; especially Books 2 to 7.
Telugu Selections: Stories 51–70, Official Papers, Dialogues, and Vikramárka Tales, pp. 1–8.

Sanskrit.—The Grammar.
Johnson's Mahábhárata Selections, pp. 61–86.
Hitopadeśa, Book i., (omitting introduction) to the commencement of Hiranyaka's Story of his own Life.

Arabic.—Alif Laila. Vol. 2 of Calcutta Edition, p. 53–103.
Ikhwán-us-Safá, pp. 16–41.

Persian.—Gulistan, Books ii. and iii.
Anwári Suhailí. Hertford Edition, 4th Story, pp. 67–82.

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are:—

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's edition), Book I., cap. ix.–xviii.; or, if Kerr's edition cannot be procured, the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries:—Book III., Book IV., Part 1. cap. ii., and cap. viii. to end; Part 2, cap. i.; and Part 3, cap. i.

Justinian's Institutes (Sandars's edition), Book I., and Book II. to Tit. ix., section 6, with the Editor's Introduction.

Maine's Ancient Law, chapters i.–v.

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.*—Not fewer than ten reports must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the "General Instructions," and consisting exclusively of cases decided in the Courts of Assize, in the Central Criminal Court, or in the Superior Courts of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Five of these reports must relate to civil actions, and five to criminal trials. No case should be taken in which the defendant or prisoner is unrepresented by counsel.

The Law of Evidence is to be studied more especially under the heads mentioned in the "General Instructions." The book recommended is Pitt Taylor's "Law of Evidence."

3. *Indian Law:*—
The Penal Code.
The Code of Criminal Procedure.
The Code of Civil Procedure.
Acts of the Government of India, No. 23 of 1861, and No. 9 of 1863.

III.—History and Geography of India.

Elphinstone, from Book VI. to end.

The Map of India, with special reference to the prescribed portion of History.

Geography of India, by Duncan.

Special instructions. Second periodical examination. Candidates of 1867.

IV.—Political Economy.

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, 1863, Books III., IV., and V., with the Supplemental Notes and Dissertations as far as they relate to these books.

After the examination prizes will be given as follows:—

	£
For the greatest proficiency in Law (Jurisprudence) - -	10
Ditto ditto Law (Notes of Cases, &c.) -	10
Ditto ditto Law (Indian) - - -	10
Ditto ditto Hindustani - - -	10
Ditto ditto Hindi - - - -	10
Ditto ditto Bengali - - -	10
Ditto ditto Tamil - - -	10
Ditto ditto Telugu - - -	10
Ditto ditto Marathi - - -	10
Ditto ditto Gujarati - - -	10
Ditto ditto History and Geography of India - - -	10
Ditto ditto Political Economy -	10
Ditto ditto Sanskrit - - -	10
Ditto ditto Arabic - -	10
Ditto ditto Persian - - -	10

No prize will be awarded except for a respectable degree of proficiency; no candidate will receive a prize who does not exhibit satisfactory proficiency in each of the prescribed subjects; and no candidate will receive a prize in respect of any subject for which a prize was awarded to him at the last examination.

N.B.—No candidate who, in any of the prescribed subjects, shall fail to show satisfactory proficiency, will receive marks in respect of any additional language.

Special instructions. Third periodical examination. Candidates of 1868.

2 (C). Special Instructions to the Candidates selected in 1868, with regard to their Third Periodical Examination.

N.B.—*In each subject candidates must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to the books prescribed for the previous Examinations.*

I.—Languages.

Passages will be set from the text-books for translation into English, and for re-translation into the original, as well as a passage from some English book for translation. An extract will also be given from some native book other than the text-book, and questions will be asked on the Grammar.

Special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the vernacular languages. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible retranslating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books. Marks will also be given for correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

N.B.—No candidate who, in any of the prescribed subjects, shall fail to show satisfactory proficiency, will receive marks in respect of any additional language.

Special instructions. Third periodical examination. Candidates of 1868.

Text Books.

Hindustani.—Ikhwán-us-Safá, p. 31—end.

Hindi.—Prem Ságar, pp. 26–124 (omitting poetry).

Bengali.—Naba Árí, pp. 122–159, 228–231, 255–320.

Gujarati.—Fifth Reading Book, p. 110—end (omitting poetry).

Marathi.—Fifth Reading Book, pp. 84–103, 134–158.
Lipidhárá, pp. 1–40.

Tamil.—Pope's Reader, pp. 94–145.
Panchatantram, 1st Book.
Rhenius' Grammar, pp. 43–75, 187–220.

Telugu.—Brown's Grammar, especially Books 6–10, with the Appendix.
Telugu Selections: Official Papers, Dialogues, and Vikramárka Tales, pp. 8–25.
Brown's Reader, ch. ii., pp. 131–150.

Sanskrit.—Hitopadesa, from the beginning of Hiranyaka's History to the end of Book II.

Arabic.—Nufhut-al-Yumun, pp. 36–56.
Alif Laila (Macnaghten's Ed.), vol. i., pp. 223–258.

Persian.—Gulistan, Books 4, 5, and 6.
Anwari Suhaili, Stories 8–14, pp. 87–109.

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are:—

Justinian's Institutes (Sandars's edition), from Tit. x. of Book II. to the end of Book IV.

Maine's Ancient Law, chapters vi—x.

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.*—Not fewer than eight reports must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the General Instructions, and referring exclusively to cases of importance tried before juries in the Courts of Assize, in the Central Criminal Court, or in the Superior Courts of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Four of these reports must relate to civil actions, and four to criminal trials. The Civil cases must consist entirely of actions tried before special juries. The criminal cases must be selected for some special quality, such as the gravity of the offence charged (*e.g.*, varieties of homicide, perjury, forgery, aggravated assaults, &c.), the nature of the evidence produced, the number of prisoners, &c.

No case should be taken in which either party is unrepresented by counsel.

Particular attention should be paid to clearness of language and method in the analytical summaries.

The Law of Evidence is to be studied more especially under the heads mentioned in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law:*—

The Indian Penal Code.

The Intestate and Testamentary Succession Act.

Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu and Mahommedan Law, edited by Wilson.

Special instructions. Third periodical examination. Candidates of 1868.

III.—History and Geography of India.

Mill's History of British India, edited by Wilson, vol. iii.
Marshman's History of India, chap. viii—xviii.
The Map of India, and Thornton's Gazetteer (in one volume) with special reference to the prescribed portion of History.

IV.—Political Economy.

Principles of Political Economy, by J. S. Mill, Books I., II., and first 15 chapters of Book III.

After the examination prizes will be awarded as follows:—

			£
For the greatest proficiency in		Law (Jurisprudence) - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Notes of Cases, &c.) -	10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Indian) - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Hindustani - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Hindi - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Bengali - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Tamil - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Telugu - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Marathi - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Gujarati - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	History and Geography of India - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Political Economy - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Sanskrit - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Arabic - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Persian - - -	10

No prize will be given except for a respectable degree of proficiency; no candidate will receive a prize who does not exhibit satisfactory proficiency in each of the prescribed subjects; and no candidate will receive a prize in respect of any subject for which a prize was awarded to him at a previous examination.

General instructions. Candidates of 1869.

2 (D). General Instructions respecting the Periodical Examinations of the Candidates selected in 1869.

It is necessary that the selected candidates should at once commence their special preparation. They will remember that they have been selected on the ground of superior proficiency in subjects which (with, perhaps, the exception of Arabic and Sanskrit) are included within the ordinary range of English education. The Civil Service Commissioners believe that no better presumptive evidence of fitness can be obtained; but it must rest with the candidates themselves to give more conclusive evidence, by showing aptitude in acquiring the special knowledge necessary for them in the positions which they hope to gain. They will be expected and required to devote their whole time to the pursuit of this special knowledge. They must bear in mind that at the several examinations which they have to pass, the requirements of universities or colleges will not be regarded as affording any excuse for imperfect preparation; and further, that any one who should accept the position

of a selected candidate without the intention of using all diligence to qualify himself for the service, would be acting unfairly alike to the Government of India and to the candidate who might have been selected in his place. Each candidate, in choosing his place of residence, should carefully consider what facilities will be afforded him for the prosecution of his studies; and in this respect it should be remembered that London offers advantages for the study of law, and also, perhaps, of some of the vernacular languages, which can be obtained in no other part of the United Kingdom. General instructions. Candidates of 1869.

The regulations relating to the periodical examinations to be undergone during the period of probation have already been communicated to every candidate. That there may be no misapprehension on the subject, a second copy of those regulations is herewith enclosed. After each examination, the half-yearly allowance* will be paid to those candidates who shall have passed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. Deductions may be made from this allowance in the case of candidates whose examination is unsatisfactory, in proportion to the degree of their deficiency. After each examination prizes will be awarded.

The following instructions will suffice to indicate generally the course of study to be pursued in the several subjects, but special instructions with reference to the preparation required for each of the periodical examinations will be given at the proper time.

I.—Languages.

Every candidate will be required to pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in the languages prescribed for his presidency or division of presidency, viz., for,—

N. W. Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab	Hindi. Hindustani.
Bengal (Lower Provinces)	Bengali. Hindustani.
Madras	Tamil. Telugu.
Bombay	Hindustani. Marathi.

The final test of qualification in each of these languages will be as nearly as possible that which was formerly imposed on civil servants in India before they were appointed to active duties: it will include a sound knowledge of the grammar, facility in translating from and into the language, familiarity with the written character, and some proficiency in speaking the language.†

In addition to the two prescribed languages, candidates may take up any two of the following, viz.,—Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, and (if they are intended for the Presidency of Bombay) Gujarati. Languages other than these can only be taken up by special permission of the Commissioners. Proficiency in additional languages will not be accepted as compensating for deficiency in those which are prescribed; and no candidate, who in any of the prescribed subjects shall fail to show satisfactory proficiency, will receive marks in respect of an additional language.

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* *i.e.*, 50*l.* after the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, and 150*l.* after the final examination.

† Extract from 13th Report of the Civil Service Commissioners as to the necessity of acquiring a competent knowledge of the vernacular languages:—"We consider "that at the 'Final Examinations' no amount of proficiency in other subjects "should be accepted as compensating for deficiency in this essential qualification."

General instructions. Candidates of 1869.

II.—LAW.

Examinations will be held under the following heads :—

1. General Jurisprudence.
2. Proceedings in English Courts of Justice, and English Law of Evidence.
3. Laws of India.

1. Under the head of "*General Jurisprudence*" candidates will be expected to have mastered the contents of the following books, or such portions of them as may be indicated by special instructions :—

Blackstone's Commentaries, edited by R. M. Kerr, LL.D., Vol. I. (containing the "Introduction" and the "Rights of Persons").

Austin's Jurisprudence, Vol. I.

The Institutes of Justinian, edited by Sandars.

Maine's "Ancient Law."

Studies in Roman Law, with comparative views of the Laws of France, England, and Scotland. By Lord Mackenzie.

Bentham's Theory of Legislation. By Dumont.

2. Under the second head every candidate is required to send in, at least six weeks before each half-yearly examination, reports of a specified number of cases heard by himself in courts of justice, in accordance with the regulations set forth below. Should, however, the set of reports sent in by a candidate in any half year fall below a reasonable standard, either in the choice of subject-matter or in the manner of treating it, or should the *vivâ voce* examination show that no sufficient knowledge of the meaning and conduct of the proceedings reported has been gained, the candidate may be required to attend and report a further number of cases from such courts as the Civil Service Commissioners may prescribe.

The object aimed at in this course of reporting is, that the candidate should acquire clear ideas as to the conduct of a judicial inquiry into such facts as form the ordinary staple of business in the civil and criminal courts of this country, and some familiarity with the principles on which the rules of evidence and procedure enforced in those courts are founded. Candidates will, therefore, do well to avoid rather than to select (for the first year at least) cases involving abstruse legal questions or difficult technicalities.

The following points are to be attended to in the preparation, &c. of the reports :—

(*a.*) Each report should contain the title of the court, the names of the judge and the parties, the time and place of trial, and the matter of the charge, cause of action, &c. The reports should state, fully and methodically, the substance of the evidence given (reporting it in the first person, and marking whether it was elicited in chief, cross, or re-examination)—the objections made to evidence, whether oral or documentary—the points, if any, on which a conflict of evidence has arisen—the arguments of counsel—the view taken by the judge—and the ultimate result; besides noting the course of procedure, and any other details which may appear worthy of observation.

(*b.*) The candidate is to underline, in the body of his report, such portions of the evidence as appear to him specially cogent and

material, and to state in the margin opposite, in the shortest possible note, the reason why. General instructions. Candidates of 1869.

(*c.*) In addition to the more extended report, a very short analytical statement of each case is to be given, showing, in criminal cases, the facts necessary to constitute the offence charged, and in civil cases, the exact points in issue, with the bearing of the evidence upon them. In working out this summary, clearness and precision should be steadily kept in view.

(*d.*) Each candidate is to append to his reports a declaration that they have been obtained by his personal attendance in court, and are *bonâ fide* his own composition, without revision or help given by another person or derived from another report.

(*e.*) Foolscap paper is to be used (on one side only) with a margin; and attention must be paid to handwriting, which should be clear and large.

Before commencing their attendance in court, candidates are advised to read either in Blackstone's Commentaries, or in some other elementary work, an account of the proceedings in a civil action and a criminal trial. Mr. Pitt Taylor's Treatise on the *Law of Evidence* is the book recommended for reading and reference in connexion with the entire course of reporting. At each periodical examination a paper will be set, and *vivâ voce* questions asked, to test the practical knowledge acquired by the candidates through thus following the proceedings of the courts of justice, and the familiarity they have gained with the main principles and rules of the Law of Evidence, as laid down in Pitt Taylor's work.

3. The examination in the *Laws of India* will include papers and *vivâ voce* examination in the following branches :—

(*a.*) The Letters Patent issued under the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 104., for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India.

(*b.*) The Code of Civil Procedure.

(*c.*) The Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) The Code of Criminal Procedure.

(*e.*) The Intestate and Testamentary Succession (British India) Act, 1865.

(*f.*) Hindu Law.

(*g.*) Mahommedan Law.

III.—History and Geography of India.

The following books may be studied with advantage :—

Elphinstone's History of India.

Mill's History of British India, edited and continued by Professor Wilson.

Marshman's History of India.

Kaye's Afghan War.

Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe.

Orme's History of India.

Duncan's Geography of India.

Thornton's Gazetteer.

General instructions. Candidates of 1869.

IV.—Political Economy.

The works recommended are :—

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, last edition (1863).

J. S. Mill's Principles of Political Economy.

Ricardo's Political Economy.

Northcote's Twenty Years of Financial Policy.

Göschen on Foreign Exchanges.

Special instructions. First periodical examination. Candidates of 1869.

2 (E). Special Instructions to the Candidates selected in 1869, with regard to their First Periodical Examination.

I.—Languages.

Candidates will be expected to have studied the grammar of the vernacular languages in which they are to be examined, to be able to translate portions of some simple text-book in each language, and to translate into it a few simple sentences of English. Passages translated from the text-books will also be set for re-translation.

Care should be taken to acquire from the first, as far as possible, a correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

In all Examinations in the Vernacular Languages special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the language. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books.

In the prescribed languages the books on which candidates will be examined are :—

Hindustani.—Williams' Grammar.
Forbes' Totá Kahání (first 82 pages).

Hindi.—Ballantyne's Grammar.
Sinhásan Battísí (first 16 stories).

Bengali.—Wengers' edition of Yates' Grammar.
Charitábalí (pp. 7–79).

Marathi.—Stevenson's Grammar (omitting all the small print from p. 41 to p. 75).
Bellairs' Grammar, p. 5–31.
Æsop's Fables (first 65 fables in Candy's edition).

Tamil.—Elements of the Grammar as given in Pope's Tamil Handbook (pages 7 to 15, 23 to 76, 163 to 173, 207 to 211).
Pope's Tamil Prose Reading Book (first 45 Stories of Book I).

Telugu.—Brown's Grammar.
Telugu Selections (first 55 stories).

Special instructions. First periodical examination. Candidates of 1869.

Candidates who take up Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian should read the following works :—

Sanskrit.—The Grammar ; more especially the rules of Sandhi, the regular declensions of the nouns, the pronouns, and the common verbs, as far as the four conjugational tenses, the reduplicated perfect, and the two futures, in the Parasmaipada and Átmanepada.

Johnson's Mahábhárata Selections, the three first extracts (pp. 1–34.)

Arabic.—The Grammar. (Wright, Forbes, or Stewart).

Selections. (Forbes or Schalch).

Alif Laila, from the 101st to the 121st Night.

Persian.—The Grammar. (Lee's Edition of Sir W. Jones, Forbes, or Mizra Ibrahim).

Selections. (Gladwin or Forbes.)

Gulistan, cap. i.

II. Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are :—

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's Edition), from the beginning of section ii. of the Introduction to the end of chapter viii., Book I. ; or, if Kerr's edition cannot be procured, the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries :—Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Introduction, Book I., and the first seven chapters of the First Part of Book IV.

Austin's Lectures, I., V., and VI.

2. *Notes of Cases, and Law of Evidence.* Not fewer than twelve reports must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the "General Instructions," and consisting exclusively of cases decided by a single judge or magistrate without the aid of a jury. Four of these reports must relate to civil cases decided by the judge of a county court (or, in Scotland, of a sheriff's court) where both parties are represented by counsel or attorney. Seven must relate to proceedings in the police courts of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, presided over by stipendiary magistrates, embracing—

(*a.*) Cases in which the magistrate exercises final jurisdiction.

(*b.*) Cases in which the magistrate commits for trial by a jury. One must consist of a separate report of the whole of the business, of whatever kind, transacted in a police court during any one day.

The *Law of Evidence* is to be studied in the manner indicated in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law :—*

The Penal Code.

The Code of Criminal Procedure.

III.—History and Geography of India.

Elphinstone, to the end of Book V.

The Map of India.

Geography of India, by Duncan.

Special instructions. First periodical examination. Candidates of 1869.

IV.—Political Economy.

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, 1863. Introductory Discourse, and Books I. and II. (with the Supplemental Notes and Dissertations as far as they relate to those books), omitting the Digression concerning variations in the value of Silver, Book I., cap. xi., pt. 3, and the account of the Scotch Banking System in the latter portion of cap. ii., Book II.

After the examination prizes will be awarded as follows :—

			£
For the greatest proficiency in		Law (Jurisprudence) - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Notes of Cases, &c.) -	10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Indian) - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Hindustani - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Hindi - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Bengali - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Tamil - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Telugu - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Marathi - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	History and Geography of India - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Political Economy -	10
Ditto	ditto	Sanskrit - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Arabic - - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Persian - - -	10

No prize will be given except for a respectable degree of proficiency ; and no candidate will receive a prize who does not exhibit satisfactory proficiency in each of the prescribed subjects.

3.—EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Open Competition, 1869.

Set at the Open Competitive Examination, March and April 1869 ; together with the Regulations applying to that Examination.

Regulations.

1. On Tuesday, March 16th, 1869, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. At this examination not fewer than 50 candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, 29 will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [24 for the Upper Provinces, and 8 for the Lower Provinces,] 2 for that of Madras, and 16 for that of Bombay.—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.
2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st of February 1869, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W. :—

   (*a.*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st March 1869 will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years ;

(*b.*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;

(*c.*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

(*d.*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.*

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge†:—

	Marks.
English Composition	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " Rome	750
" " France	375
" " Germany	375
" " Italy	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,250
Natural Science; that is (1.) Chemistry, including Heat; (2.) Electricity and Magnetism; (3.) Geology and Mineralogy; (4.) Zoology; (5.) Botany	1,000
*** The total (1,000 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of knowledge included under this head.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.‡

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added

* Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January 1869.

† It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name, at their pleasure, any or all of these branches of knowledge, and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

‡ "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*" —Report of Committee of 1854.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1869.

up, and the names of the 50 candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they are in other respects duly qualified; and shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and, in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF 1869.

NOTICES TO CANDIDATES.

1. This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the examination.
2. It is requested that the candidate will acknowledge the receipt of these instructions by writing his name on the outside of the enclosed envelope, and returning it through the post.
3. It is requested that any candidate intending to withdraw will give early notice of such intention, and return this paper.
4. Candidates are requested to communicate in writing to the Secretary their addresses during the examination, and *to inform him of any changes of address.*
5. The result of the examination will probably be communicated by letter to each candidate about the middle of May. The successful candidates will be required to attend in London, *immediately after this announcement*, for the purpose of being medically examined, of exercising their choice of presidency, and of receiving instructions as to the special studies to be pursued during their two years of probation.

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6. Should a candidate have either books or papers with him on arrival at the examination room, he must leave them, together with his overcoat, hat, umbrella, &c. at the door, on tables provided for the purpose.
7. The examination will in each case begin at the time named in the following list, but the door of the Examination Room will be kept open for half an hour afterwards, in order that candidates may not suffer from accidental delays. Candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
8. It is requested that the number placed in the margin hereof (and *not* the name of the candidate) be placed outside each book sent in to the Examiners.
9. No candidate who has left the Examination Room during the hours assigned to paper-work will be permitted to return to the paper which he has quitted.
10. Candidates wishing for explanation of the meaning of any of the questions before them may apply to the Examiners. With this exception perfect silence is to be preserved in the Examination Room, and any candidate guilty of disorderly or improper conduct in or about the room will be liable to be excluded from the examination.
11. Any candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the

papers of any other candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.

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EXAMINATION ON PAPER.

		From	To	
At the New Building of the University of London, Burlington Gardens, New Bond Street.	*Tuesday, 16th March.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	English Composition.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	English History.
	Wednesday, 17th Mar.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	English Composition.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	English Language and Literature.
	Thursday, 18th Mar.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Translation from Latin.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	Translation into Latin.
	Friday, 19th March.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Roman History, &c.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	Translation from Greek.
	Saturday, 20th Mar.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Translation into Greek.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	Greek History, &c.
	Monday, 22nd March.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Pure Mathematics.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
	Tuesday, 23rd March.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Mixed Mathematics.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
	Wednesday, 24th Mar.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	French language, &c.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
	Thursday, 25th Mar.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Moral Science.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
	Monday, 29th March.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Natural Science.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
	Tuesday, 30th March.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	German language, &c.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
At the Office of the Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, Westminster.	*Wednesday, 31st Mar.*	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Italian and Arabic.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	
	Thursday, 1st April.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Sanskrit.
		3 P.M.	6 P.M.	

There will be a *vivâ voce* examination in each subject.

EXAMINERS.

English Language, Literature, History, and Composition:	G. W. DASENT, Esq. J. G. FITCH, Esq. Rev. Canon ROBINSON.
Greek and Latin Languages, &c.	Rev. OSBORNE GORDON. Rev. Dr. KENNEDY. Rev. C. MERIVALE. F. A. PALEY, Esq.
French Language, &c.	Rev. P. H. E. BRETTE. M. DUPONT.

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German Language, &c. -	- Professor BUCHHEIM.
Italian Language, &c. -	- Signor PISTRUCCI.
Mathematics - -	- Professor H. J. S. SMITH. I. TODHUNTER, Esq.
Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism.	Professor LIVEING.
Geology and Mineralogy	- Professor RAMSAY.
Zoology and Botany -	- Dr. CARPENTER.
Moral Science - -	- Rev. MARK PATTISON.
Sanskrit Language, &c. -	- E. B. COWELL, Esq.
Arabic Language, &c. -	- Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION. (1.)

G. W. DASENT, Esq., D.C.L.

Tuesday, March 16th. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

[N.B.—*Two questions only are to be attempted.*]

1. Why have the English, though a Teutonic race, no national epic like the Niebelungen?
2. Describe the requisites of a good dictionary.
3. "The belief of one age is the superstition of the next." Prove this from English superstitions.
4. What is a proverb? Give some examples of English proverbs, and compare them with similar proverbs in other languages.
5. Define accurately the following expressions:—taste, style, allegory, simile, metaphor, irony, sarcasm, wit and humour. Give instances of English authors who have been distinguished for their taste, style, irony, sarcasm, wit, and humour.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

J. G. FITCH, Esq.

Tuesday, March 16th. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

[N.B.—*No candidate is permitted to answer more than* Six *questions.*]

1. "The Commons had now been engaged," during the reign of James I., "for more than twenty years in a struggle to restore "and to fortify their own and their fellow subjects' liberties. "They had obtained in this period but one legislative measure "of importance [ ]. But they had rescued "from disuse their ancient right of [ ]. "They had placed on record a protestation of their claim to "[ ]. They had remonstrated against "the usurped prerogatives of [ ], and "of [ ]. They had secured beyond con- "troversy their own exclusive privilege of [ ]. "They had maintained and carried out indeed to an unwarrant- "able extent their power of [ ]."

HALLAM.

Complete these elliptical sentences in your own words.

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2. Describe the powers and functions of the House of Peers, and the various grounds on which a seat in that House has been, or may be, claimed. Account historically for the presence of the bishops in the House.
3. What facts are known respecting the condition of the Christian church in these islands before the time of Augustine's mission? Describe that mission, and its immediate results.
4. Take *one* of the succeeding passages, and verify or criticize it in detail:—

(*a*) "Many links in the feudal chain might intervene "between the king as lord *paramount*, and the actual "occupant of the soil as tenant *paravail*." MACKINTOSH.

(*b*) "The noon-day of papal dominion extends from the "pontificate of Innocent III. inclusively to that of Boniface "VIII." HALLAM.

(*c*) "If we look only at the characters of the rulers, and "at their foreign policy, we must pronounce the reign of "Charles II. to be the worst that has ever been seen in "England. If, on the other hand, we confine our observa- "tions to the laws which were passed, and to the principles "which were established, we shall be obliged to confess "that this same reign forms one of the brightest epochs "in our national annals." BUCKLE.

5. Describe the condition of the labouring classes in the time of Henry VIII. Name any statutes or usages which affected their interests; and say how the doctrines respecting wages and capital prevalent in that age differed from those which are now generally accepted.
6. Give some particulars respecting maritime enterprise and foreign conquest or discovery in the time of Elizabeth.
7. Describe the circumstances attendant on the calling of the first House of Commons. Show what changes in the mode of administering the national affairs were produced by that event.
8. What laws have been passed in England for securing or restraining the liberty of the press?
9. Recount the story of the pilgrimage of Grace.
10. What is the law of treason, and when was it enacted or amended? Give three notable examples of trials for high treason, and some particulars respecting each.
11. Write brief biographical sketches of any *two* persons from the following list:—

Anselm, Cecil. Sir J. Eliot. Halifax. Clive. Peel.

12. Give some particulars respecting the non-jurors, and name the most eminent of them. Reproduce in substance Macaulay's summary of the arguments for and against the course which they adopted.
13. What English statesmen have contributed by their own writings to the stores of our history? Describe any one book of this class with which you are best acquainted.
14. What was the peace of Ryswick? How and by whom was it brought about; and what was its consequences?
15. Recount in order, and with as much detail as you can, the principal campaigns of the Duke of Wellington.
16. What were the Corn laws? When and why were they enacted, and how were they repealed?

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ENGLISH COMPOSITION (2).

Rev. H. G. ROBINSON.

Wednesday, March 17th. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The duty and policy of Imperial Governments in their relations with dependent Nationalties and Races.
2. The good and evil of the Norman Conquest.
3. The comparative advantages enjoyed by the Orator and the Poet, as regards the influence they exercise, and the fame they acquire.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

G. W. DASENT, ESQ., D.C.L.

Wednesday, March 17th. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

N.B.—*No candidate is at liberty to answer more than* Six *questions. It is desirable that one at least should be taken from each of the four sections into which the Paper is divided.*

SECTION I.

1. To what great family of language, and to what subdivision of that family, does the Anglo-Saxon belong? Mention some of the characteristics which distinguish the family and the subdivision from other families of language.
2. Mention the chief Poetical and Prose remains of Anglo-Saxon literature which have come down to us. Give an analysis of Beowulf, and a short account of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.
3. How do you account for the infusion of foreign elements into the Anglo-Saxon language even before the Norman Conquest?
4. Mention the chief changes which are observable in the Anglo-Saxon language in the early part of the twelfth century.
5. Give some account of Layamon's Brut, and of the Ormulum.

SECTION II.

6. Estimate the effect of the loss of the Norman possessions of England in the reign of King John on the language and literature of England. Give some account of "Havelock the Dane" and "William the Werewulf."
7. Compare the language of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales with that of the Vision and the Crede of Piers Plowman. In what sense was it true that Chaucer introduced "*integra verborum plaustra*" into English?
8. Give some account of the Wycliffite versions of the Bible.
9. Give some particulars of Caxton's life, and a list of the works printed by him. Estimate the effect of his labours on the English language and literature.
10. When did Gower, Hawes, Skelton, Dunbar, and Sir David Lindsay flourish? Give some account of their writings.

SECTION III.

11. Who were Ascham and Lily? What do you understand by Euphuism? In which of Walter Scott's novels and in what way is Euphuism ridiculed? Was that ridicule deserved?

12. At what period of English literature, apart from the present, did translations most abound? Show the effect of these translations on the language and literature of England.
13. Give a list of foreign words naturalized in English during the seventeenth century, and give in each case any particulars which may occur to you in explanation of their introduction.
14. Prove the superiority of Shakespeare over other dramatists as shown in the selection and treatment of the plots of his plays.
15. When does "its" as the genitive of "it" first occur in English? Give a grammatical account of the word, and state how its place was supplied in earlier times. What famous literary forgeries might have been detected by the occurrence of "its" in them?
16. Give some account of Milton's prose writings, and write a character of Charles the First in imitation of his style.

SECTION IV.

17. Compare the novels of Fielding with those of Richardson.
18. Compare Pope and Dryden (*a*) as satirists, and (*b*) as translators. Illustrate your comparison by quotations.
19. Mention some statesmen during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries who have been eminent in literature. Give some account of their writings.
20. In what particulars does the English of the nineteenth century differ as a language from the semi-Saxon of the twelfth century?
21. Give an analysis of the "Idylls of the King."

TRANSLATION FROM LATIN.

Rev. C. MERIVALE, D.C.L.

Thursday, March 18th. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate:—

His constitutis rebus, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, tertia fere vigilia solvit, equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi et naves conscendere et se sequi jussit: a quibus quum id paullo tardius esset administratum, ipse hora diei circiter quarta cum primis navibus Britanniam adtigit atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositas hostium copias armatas conspexit. Cujus loci hæc erat natura; adeo montibus angustis mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici posset. Hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum, dum reliquæ naves eo convenirent, ad horam nonam in ancoris exspectavit. Interim legatis tribunisque militum convocatis, et quæ ex Voluseno cognosset, et quæ fieri vellet, ostendit monuitque, ut rei militaris ratio, maxime ut maritimæ res postularent, (ut quæ celerem atque instabilem motum haberent) ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab iis administrarentur. His dimissis, et ventum et æstum uno tempore nactus secundum, dato signo et sublatis ancoris, circiter millia passuum VII ab eo loco progressus, aperto ac plano litore naves constituit.

Cæsar.

At hoc Galli negant:—at ratio rerum et vis argumentorum coarguit. —Potest igitur testibus judex non credere?—Cupidis, et iratis, et conjuratis et ab religione remotis non solum potest, sed etiam debet. Etenim si, quia Galli dicunt, idcirco M. Fonteius nocens existimandus

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est: quid mihi opus est sapiente judice? quid æquo quæsitore? quid oratore non stulto? Dicunt enim Galli. Negare non possumus. Hic si ingeniosi et periti et æqui judicis has partes esse existimatis, ut, quoniam quidem testes dicunt, sine ulla dubitatione credendum sit: Salus ipsa virorum fortium innocentiam tueri non potest; sin autem in rebus judicandis non minimam partem ad unamquamque rem existimandam momentoque suo ponderandem sapientia judicis tenet: næ multo vestræ majores gravioresque partes sunt ad cogitandum, quam ad dicendum meæ. Mihi enim semper unaquaque de re testis non solum semel, verum etiam breviter interrogandus, et sæpe etiam non interrogandus; ne aut irato facultas ad dicendum data aut cupido auctoritas attributa esse videatur. Vos et sæpius eamdem rem animis agitare et diutius uno de teste cogitare potestis: et, si quem nos interrogare noluimus, quæ causa nobis tacendi fuerit, existimare debetis. Quamobrem, si hoc judici præscriptum lege aut officio putatis, testibus credere: nihil est, cur alius alio judice melior aut sapientior existimetur. Unum est enim et simplex aurium judicium, et promiscue et communiter stultis ac sapientibus ab natura datum.

Cicero.

Sin ad bella magis studium turmasque feroces,
Aut Alphea rotis prælabi flumina Pisæ,
Et Jovis in luco currus agitare volantes;
Primus equi labor est animos atque arma videre
Bellantum, lituosque pati, tractuque gementem
Ferre rotam, et stabulo frenos audire sonantes;
Tum magis atque magis blandis gaudere magistri
Laudibus, et plausæ sonitum cervicis amare.
Atque hæc jam primo depulsus ab ubere matris
Audeat, inque vicem det mollibus ora capistris
Invalidus, etiamque tremens, etiam inscius ævi.
At tribus exactis, ubi quarta accesserit æstas,
Carpere mox gyrum incipiat, gradibusque sonare
Compositis, sinuetque alterna volumina crurum,
Sitque laboranti similis; tum cursibus auras,
Tum vocet, ac per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis,
Æquora, vix summa vestigia ponat arena.

Virgil.

Roseis ut huic labellis palans sonitus abit,
geminas deorum ad aures nova nuntia referens,
ibi juncta juga resolvens Cybele leonibus,
lævumque pecoris hostem stimulans, ita loquitur:
"Agedum, inquit, age ferox, i, face ut hinc furoribus,
face ut hinc furoris ictu reditum in nemora ferat,
mea libere nimis qui fugere imperia cupit.
Age, cæde terga cauda, tua verbera patere.
Face cuncta mugienti fremitu loca retonent.
Rutilam ferox torosa cervice quate jubam."
Ait hæc minax Cybelle, religatque juga manu.
Ferus ipse sese adhortans rapidum incitat animum:
vadit, fremit, refringit virgulta pede vago.
At ubi humida albicantis loca litoris adiit,
tenerumque vidit Atyn prope marmora pelagi;
facit impetum. Ille demens fugit in nemora fera:
ibi semper omne vitæ spatium famula fuit.

Dea, magna dea, Cybelle, Didymi dea domina,
procul a mea tuus sit furor omnis, hera, domo.
Alios age incitatos, alios age rabidos.

Catullus.

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TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

Rev. O. GORDON.

Thursday, March 18th. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into Latin Prose:—

But these bright gleams of joy and hope were soon to be overcast. The Greeks had been victorious in the first stage of the race, but that which was to decide the contest still remained, and it was destined to be a series of reverses. Antipater's fortune had sunk to the lowest point; it was now to be gradually gaining the ascendant. The first disaster which befel the Greek cause was the death of Leosthenes. Antipater had directed a sally against the besiegers, who were employed in the work of circumvallation. A sharp combat took place, and Leosthenes hastening up to the support of his men was struck on the head by a stone from an engine, fell senseless, and was carried back to the camp, where he died the third day after. He was buried with heroic honours, but it does not appear that in this respect he was distinguished from the other citizens who had fallen in the war, and were afterwards interred with the usual pomp in the same ground which contained the sepulchres of the ancient heroes. The funeral oration was delivered by Hyperides. Diodorus thinks it incredible that this task should have been assigned to him except in the absence of Demosthenes. But Demosthenes had discharged it on a former occasion; the honour might seem more properly due to Hyperides, both as a principal mover of the war, and on account of his close intimacy with Leosthenes.

Translate into Latin Hexameters:—

Ethereal minstrel! pilgrim of the sky,
Dost thou despise the earth where cares abound!
Or while the wings aspire, are heart and eye
Both with thy nest upon the dewy ground?
Thy nest, which thou canst drop into at will,
Those quivering wings composed, that music still?

To the last point of vision, and beyond,
Mount, daring warbler! that love-prompted strain—
'Twixt thee and thine, a never-failing bond—
Thrills not the less the bosom of the plain;
Yet mightst thou seem, proud privilege! to sing
All independent of the leafy spring.

Leave to the nightingale her shady wood;
A privacy of glorious light is thine,
Whence thou dost pour upon the world a flood
Of harmony, with instinct more divine—
Type of the wise who soar but never roam,
True to the kindred points of Heaven and Home.

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LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF ROME.

F. A. PALEY, Esq.

Friday, March 19th. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Translate into English, Tacit. Germ., § 26., "Fenus agitare et in "usuras extendere ignotum. Agri pro numero cultorum ab "universis in vicos occupantur, quos mox inter se secundum "dignationem partiuntur. Arva per annos mutant; et superest "ager. Nec enim cum ubertate et amplitudine soli labore con- "tendunt, ut pomaria conserant et prata separent et hortos rigent; "sola terræ seges imperatur. Unde annum quoque ipsum non in "totidem digerunt species: hiems et ver et æstas intellectum ac "vocabula habent; autumni perinde nomen ac bona ignorantur."
2. Distinguish accurately the words *arva, ager, prater, campus.* Give the etymologies (or roots) of *fenus, universus, occupo, vicus, arva, ager, annus, consero, separo, hortus, hiems, ver, æstas, autumnus.*
3. Explain the terms "noun," "verb," "nominative," and "accusative" case. Why are inflexions called "cases"? Define "subject," "object," "predicate," "copula," and show their application to the simplest sentence, as "urbem condo."
4. Write down the letters of the Roman alphabet in use in the time of Cicero. What new letters did the Emperor Claudius add, and with what success? Show the relations of F, G, H, and Q to the corresponding letters of the old Greek alphabet.
5. Distinguish the meanings of *homo, vir, juvenis, adulescens, mulier, femina, matrona.* Derive *uxor, conjux, femina, puella, liberi, proles, suboles.* Explain the terms "jus connubii," "conventio "in manum," "filius familias."
6. Distinguish the *Etrusci* of ancient Italy from the *Tyrrheni.* Give the geographical position of each, and discuss briefly their ethnological affinities. What signification attaches to the etymology of the latter word; also to the names *Umbri, Sabini, Latini, Quirites, Albani, Osci* or *Opici, Italy,* and *Greece?*
7. Varro (L. L. v., § 89), "*Milites,* quod trium milium primo legio "fiebat, ac singulæ tribus Titiensium, Ramnium, Lucerum, "milia singula militum mittebant." Specify the component parts of a Roman legion, and distinguish "aquila," "signum," "vexillum." State (briefly) what you know of the origin and meaning of the three "tribes" mentioned in the above extract.
8. Express the following sums in English currency: "HS. quadrin- "genties tricies quinquies;" "centies quinquagies sestertium;" "HS. CIↃIↃC." Explain the symbol HS, and give the value of "sestertius," "denarius." What is generally meant by "numus?" Translate "condiditque lustrum, quo censa sunt civium LVIIII, LXXXIIII, LXXII." (Tac. Ann. xi. 25.)
9. Give the date of the birth and the birthplace of the poet Plautus. Does the text we possess harmonise with contemporary inscriptions? From what sources were his comedies derived? Define "fabula togata," "palliata," "prætextata." Mention the kinds of Roman poetry which have a claim to be truly Italian, or indigenous. Was "satire" one of these? Give the etymology of the word.
10. What were the duties of the *Augurs?* What etymologies have been given of the name? At what period in the history of Rome had they the greatest influence? Explain and derive the augural terms: *lituus, regio* (cæli), *cæremonia, tabernaculum capere, tripudium solistimum, desidero* and *considero, contemplor, ostenta, religio, superstitio.*

OPEN COMPETITION, 1869.

11. Translate (Cic. de Legg., iii., § 9), "Ast quando duellum gravius, "discordiæ civium escunt, œnus ne amplius sex menses, si "senatus creverit, idem juris quod duo consules teneto, isque "ave sinistra dictus populi magister esto: equitatumque qui "regat, habeto pari jure cum eo, quicumque erit juris discepta-"tor." Specify the magistrates here alluded to. What other names of the "Equites" were in vogue in the early republic; and what were their duties originally?

12. Translate (Tacit. Ann., vi. 51), "Proscriptum patrem exul secutus "[Tiberius], ubi domum Augusti privignus introiit, multis "æmulis conflictatus est, dum Marcellus et Agrippa, mox Gaius "Luciusque Cæsares viguere. Etiam frater ejus Drusus pros-"periore civium amore erat. Sed maxime in lubrico egit "accepta in matrimonium Julia." Explain the relationships here mentioned by drawing a pedigree; and show also how the families of Augustus and Tiberius were united (by marriage) in Germanicus.

TRANSLATION FROM GREEK.

REV. B. H. KENNEDY, D.D.

Friday, March 19th. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate:—

Ἣ μὲν ἄρ' ὣς εἰποῦσ' ἀπέβη πρὸς δώματα καλὰ,
Οἱ δ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἅπαντα παρ' ἡμῖν αὖθι μένοντες
Ἐν νηῒ γλαφυρῇ βίοτον πολὺν ἐμπολόωντο.
Ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ κοίλη νηῦς ἤχθετο τοῖσι νέεσθαι,
Καὶ τότ' ἄρ' ἄγγελον ἦκαν, ὃς ἀγγείλειε γυναικί.
Ἦλυθ' ἀνὴρ πολύϊδρις ἐμοῦ πρὸς δώματα πατρὸς
Χρύσεον ὅρμον ἔχων, μετὰ δ' ἠλέκτροισιν ἔερτο.
Τὸν μὲν ἄρ' ἐν μεγάρῳ δμωαὶ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ
Χερσίν τ' ἀμφαφόωντο καὶ ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὁρῶντο,
Ὧνον ἐπισχόμεναι· ὁ δὲ τῇ κατένευσε σιωπῇ.
Ἦτοι ὁ καννεύσας κοίλην ἐπὶ νῆα βεβήκει,
Ἣ δ' ἐμὲ χειρὸς ἑλοῦσα δόμων ἐξῆγε θύραζε.
Εὗρε δ' ἐνὶ προδόμῳ ἡμὲν δέπα ἠδὲ τραπέζας
Ἀνδρῶν δαιτυμόνων, οἳ μευ πατέρ' ἀμφεπένοντο.
Οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἐς θῶκον πρόμολον δήμοιό τε φῆμιν,
Ἣ δ' αἶψα τρὶ ἄλεισα κατακρύψασ' ὑπὸ κόλπῳ
Ἤνεικεν· αὐτὰρ ἐγὼν ἐπόμην ἀεσιφροσύνῃσιν.
Δύσετό τ' ἠέλιος, σκιόωντό τε πᾶσαι ἀγυιαί·
Ἡμεῖς δ' ἐς λιμένα κλυτὸν ἤλθομεν ὦκα κιόντες,
Ἔνθ' ἄρα Φοινίκων ἀνδρῶν ἦν ὠκύαλος νηῦς.
Οἱ μὲν ἔπειτ' ἀναβάντες ἐπέπλεον ὑγρὰ κέλευθα,
Νὼ ἀναβησάμενοι· ἐπὶ δὲ Ζεὺς οὖρον ἴαλλεν.

Homer.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1869.

Χρῆν μὲν τύπτειν τοὺς ῥαβδούχους, εἴ τις κωμῳδοποιητης
αὐτὸν ἐπῄνει πρὸς τὸ θέατρον παραβὰς ἐν τοῖς ἀναπαίστοις.
εἰ δ' οὖν εἰκός τινα τιμῆσαι, θύγατερ Διός, ὅστις ἄριστος
κωμῳδοδιδάσκαλος ἀνθρώπων καὶ κλεινότατος γεγένηται,
ἄξιος εἶναί φησ' εὐλογίας μεγάλης ὁ διδάσκαλος ἡμῶν.
πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ τοὺς ἀντιπάλους μόνος ἀνθρώπων κατέπαυσεν
ἐς τα ῥάκια σκώπτοντας ἀεί, καὶ τοῖς φθειρσὶν πολεμοῦντας·
τούς θ' Ἡρακλέας τοὺς μάττοντας, καὶ τοὺς πεινῶντας ἐκείνους,
τοὺς φεύγοντας, κἀξαπατῶντας, καὶ τυπτομένους ἐπίτηδες,
ἐξήλασ' ἀτιμώσας πρῶτος· καὶ τοὺς δούλους κατέλυσεν,
οὓς ἐξῆγον κλάοντας ἀεί, καὶ τούτους οὕνεκα τουδί,
ἵν' ὁ σύνδουλος σκώψας αὐτοῦ τὰς πληγὰς εἶτ' ἀνέροιτο·
Ὦ κακόδαιμον, τί τὸ δέρμ' ἔπαθες; μῶν ὑστριχὶς εἰσέβαλέν σοι
εἰς τὰς πλευρὰς πολλῇ στρατιᾷ, κἀδενδροτόμησε τὰ νῶτα;—
τοιαῦτ' ἀφελὼν κακὰ καὶ φόρτον, καὶ βωμολοχεύματ' ἀγεννῆ,
ἐποίησε τέχνην μεγάλην ἡμῖν, κἀπύργωσ' οἰκοδομήσας
ἔπεσιν μεγάλοις, καὶ διανοίαις, καὶ σκώμμασιν οὐκ ἀγοραίοις,
οὐκ ἰδιώτας ἀνθρωπίσκους κωμῳδῶν, οὐδὲ γυναῖκας·
ἀλλ' Ἡρακλέους ὀργήν τιν' ἔχων, τοῖσι μεγίστοις ἐπιχειρεῖ,
διαβὰς βυρσῶν ὀσμὰς δεινάς, κἀπειλὰς βορβοροθύμους.

Aristophanes.

Ταύτης ὦν οἱ Σκύθαι τῆς καννάβιος τὸ σπέρμα ἐπεὰν λάβωσι, ὑποδύνουσι ὑπὸ τοὺς πίλους, καὶ ἔπειτα ἐπιβάλλουσι τὸ σπέρμα ἐπὶ τοὺς διαφανέας λίθους τῷ πυρί· τὸ δὲ θυμιᾶται ἐπιβαλλόμενον, καὶ ἀτμίδα παρέχεται τοσαύτην ὥστε Ἑλληνικὴ οὐδεμία ἂν μιν πυρίη ἀποκρατήσειε. οἱ δὲ Σκύθαι ἀγάμενοι τῇ πυρίῃ ὠρύονται· τοῦτό σφι ἀντὶ λουτροῦ ἐστι· οὐ γὰρ δὴ λοῦνται ὕδατι τὸ παράπαν τὸ σῶμα· αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες αὐτῶν ὕδωρ παραχέουσαι κατασώχουσι περὶ λίθον τρηχὺν τῆς κυπαρίσσου καὶ κέδρου καὶ λιβάνου ξύλου, καὶ ἔπειτα τὸ κατασωχόμενον τοῦτο παχὺ ἐὸν καταπλάσσονται πᾶν τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὸ πρόσωπον· καὶ ἅμα μὲν εὐωδίη σφέας ἀπὸ τούτου ἴσχει, ἅμα δὲ ἀπαιρέουσαι τῇ δευτέρῃ ἡμέρῃ τὴν καταπλαστὺν γίνονται καθαραὶ καὶ λαμπραί.

Herodotus.

OPEN COMPETITION 1869.

Ἡμᾶς δ' ἂν οἱ ἐκεῖ Ἕλληνες μάλιστα μὲν ἐκπεπληγμένοι εἶεν, εἰ μὴ ἀφικοίμεθα, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ εἰ δείξαντες τὴν δύναμιν δι' ὀλίγου ἀπέλθοιμεν· εἰ δὲ σφαλείημέν τι, τάχιστ' ἂν ὑπεριδόντες μετὰ τῶν ἐνθάδε ἐπιθεῖντο. τὰ γὰρ διὰ πλείστου πάντες ἴσμεν θαυμαζόμενα, καὶ τα πεῖραν ἥκιστα τῆς δόξης δόντα. ὅπερ νῦν ὑμεῖς, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους πεπόνθατε· διὰ τὸ παρὰ γνώμην αὐτῶν, πρὸς ἃ ἐφοβεῖσθε τὸ πρῶτον, περιγεγενῆσθαι, καταφρονησαντες ἤδη καὶ Σικελίας ἐφιεσθε. χρὴ δὲ μὴ πρὸς τὰς τύχας τῶν ἐναντίων ἐπαίρεσθαι, ἀλλὰ τὰς διανοίας κρατήσαντας θαρρεῖν· μηδὲ Λακεδαιμονίους ἄλλο τι ἡγήσασθαι ἢ διὰ τὸ αἰσχρὸν σκοπεῖν, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἔτι καὶ νῦν, ἢν δύνωνται, σφήλαντες ἡμᾶς τὸ σφέτερον ἀπρεπὲς εὖ θήσονται, ὅσῳ καὶ περὶ πλείστου καὶ διὰ πλείστου δόξαν ἀρετῆς μελετῶσιν.

Thucydides.

Ταύτην γὰρ δὴ ἔφη τὴν θέαν ἀξίαν εἶναι ἰδεῖν, ὡς ἕκασται αἱ ψυχαὶ ᾑροῦντο τοὺς βίους· ἐλεεινήν τε γὰρ ἰδεῖν εἶναι καὶ γελοίαν καὶ θαυμασίαν· κατὰ συνήθειαν γὰρ τοῦ προτέρου βίου τὰ πολλὰ αἱρεῖσθαι. ἰδεῖν μὲν γὰρ ψυχὴν ἔφη τήν ποτε Ὀρφέως γενομένην κύκνου βίον αἱρουμένην, μίσει τοῦ γυναικείου γένους διὰ τὸν ὑπ' ἐκείνων θάνατον οὐκ ἐθέλουσαν ἐν γυναικὶ γεννηθεῖσαν γενέσθαι· ἰδεῖν δὲ τὴν Θαμύρου ἀηδόνος ἑλομένην· ἰδεῖν δὲ καὶ κύκνον μεταβάλλοντα εἰς ἀνθρωπίνου βίου αἵρεσιν, καὶ ἄλλα ζῶα μουσικὰ ὡσαύτως, εἰκοστὴν δὲ λαχοῦσαν ψυχὴν ἑλέσθαι λέοντος βίον· εἶναι δὲ τὴν Αἴαντος τοῦ Τελαμωνίου, φεύγουσαν ἄνθρωπον γενέσθαι, μεμνημένην τῆς τῶν ὅπλων κρίσεως· τὴν δ' ἐπὶ τούτῳ Ἀγαμέμνονος· ἔχθρᾳ δὲ καὶ ταύτην τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου γένους διὰ τὰ πάθη ἀετοῦ διαλλάξαι βίον. ἐν μέσοις δὲ λαχοῦσαν τὴν Ἀταλάντης ψυχήν, κατιδοῦσαν μεγάλας τιμὰς ἀθλητοῦ ἀνδρός, οὐ δύνασθαι παρελθεῖν, ἀλλὰ λαβεῖν. μετὰ δὲ ταύτην ἰδεῖν τὴν Ἐπειοῦ τοῦ Πανοπέως εἰς τεχνικῆς γυναικὸς ἰοῦσαν φύσιν· πόρρω δ' ἐν ὑστάτοις ἰδεῖν τὴν τοῦ γελωτοποιοῦ Θερσίτου πίθηκον ἐνδυομένην· κατὰ τύχην δὲ τὴν Ὀδυσσέως, λαχοῦσαν πασῶν ὑστάτην, αἱρησομένην ἰέναι· μνήμῃ δὲ τῶν προτέρων πόνων φιλοτιμίας λελωφηκυῖαν ζητεῖν περιιοῦσαν χρόνον πολὺν βίον ἀνδρὸς ἰδιώτου ἀπράγμονος, καὶ μόγις εὑρεῖν κείμενόν που καὶ παρημελημένον ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων, καὶ εἰπεῖν ἰδοῦσαν, ὅτι τὰ αὐτὰ ἂν ἔπραξε καὶ πρώτη λαχοῦσα, καὶ ἀσμένην ἑλέσθαι.

Plato.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1869.

TRANSLATION INTO GREEK.

Rev. C. MERIVALE, D.C.L.

Saturday, March 20th. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

For translation into Greek prose:

This would I desire most earnestly to deliver and commend to the thoughts of our young men, that it will be well with the pursuit of Poetry so long only as her lovers shall remember that she is a gift vouchsafed to man, to minister as a specially honourable handmaid to true piety; so that they shall serve her, not in word, but in deed and in truth, with all reverence, constancy, chasteness of spirit. On these, indeed, will depend entirely the hope, which at length we dare conceive for the future, that that grander and loftier voice of Poetry, which now for several years hath been heard among us, shall have good end and issue, through the happy increase of those studies which are properly and peculiarly called Divine.

KEBLE'S PRÆLECTIONES (*translation*).

For translation into Greek tragic iambics:—

Angelo: Know I am the same;
And still the servant to your piety.
Your zealous prayers and pious deeds first won me
(But 'twas by His command to whom you sent them)
To guide your steps. I tried your charity,
When in a beggar's shape you took me up,
And clothed my naked limbs, and after fed,
As you believed, my famished mouth. Learn all,
By your example, to look on the poor
With gentle eyes! for in such habits, often,
Angels desire an alms. I never left you,
Nor will I now; for I am sent to carry
Your pure and innocent soul to joys eternal,
Your martyrdom once suffered; and before it,
Ask anything from me, and rest assured
You shall obtain it.

MASSINGER'S VIRGIN MARTYR.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF GREECE.

Rev. B. H. KENNEDY, D.D.

Saturday, March 20th. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Explain the etymological relations of the following words:—

1. δίς, bis, twice.	5. θύρα, fores, door.
2. πέντε, quinque, five.	6. βίοτος, vita, quick.
3. ἐγών, ego, I, ich.	7. εἴην, sim.
4. ἕτερος, alter, other, andere.	8. χειμών, hiemps.

2. Write down the Present Infinitive, with the Future and Perfect Indicative, of the Greek verbs which represent the roots—

(1) ἐδ- (2) ἑδ- (3) ἐσ- (4) ἐχ-

Explain the relation between ἰέναι and ἰέναι. What Latin words correspond to them? Account for such forms as νέω, νεύσομαι. OPEN COMPETITION, 1869.

Analyse ἐπιειμένος, γέντο, as used by Homer.

To what dialects are ἀμβᾶτε, ποττάν, ποκά, ἐγκατέαται, σιώ, ἐτέρωτα, τυρίσδης, ἀλιῆς, μάσσων referable severally, and what are their usual forms?

3. Translate into Greek, with accents:—
   1. I will come if I can.
   2. She said she would come if she could.
   3. They said they would have come if they could.
   4. There are many things which I should wish to remind you of.
   5. Make haste and come, but not till you have seen your father.
   6. Be assured I will see him before I come.
   7. He wounded many of the enemy before he was at length slain.
   8. She spoke as if, forsooth, she knew not the facts.
   9. Cleon answered and said that not himself but he (Nicias) was general.
   10. I knew I had not myself erred, but you who denied you were present.
4. Describe the constitution, locality, function, and proceedings of the ἐκκλησία at Athens.
5. Explain δίκη and γραφή. What was the procedure of a δίκη at Athens? Distinguish ἀναχρίνειν and ἀναχρίνεσθαι (middle), καταδιαιτᾶν and καταδιαιτᾶσθαι (middle). Explain the words εἰσαγγελία, ἔνδειξις, φασις, and the phrases ἐρήμην ὀφλεῖν, ἀντιλαχεῖν τὴν μὴ οὖσαν.
6. What was the national and political character of Thebes? What part did the Thebans take in the Persian and Peloponnesian wars, and again after the peace of Antalcidas? Explain the following allusion of Milton:—
   The great Emathian conqueror bid spare
   The house of Pindarus, when temple and tower
   Went to the ground.
7. Sketch the life and character of any *one* of the following persons:—
   Alcibiades. Timoleon. Demetrius Poliorcetes.
8. Taking as boundaries the Tigris, the Indus, the sea, and the northern latitude of the Caspian, place Arbela, Ecbatana, Persepolis, Susa, Maracanda, Taxila, Patala, Zariaspe, the ranges of Paropamisus, Imaus, and Emodus: trace the route of Alexander from Babylon to Patala. What occurred in Drangiana? What at Maracanda? What was the great result of Alexander's conquests?
9. Date the foundation of Alexandria in Egypt; and describe its original form. Under what governments did it pass during the first ten centuries of its existence? What were its services to literature, science, and religion? What is understood by the terms Pleias Alexandrina, Canon Alexandrinus, Codex Alexandrinus?

OPEN-COMPETITION, 1869.

10. Compare the philosophic doctrines of Heraclitus and Zeno of Elea. In what dialogues are they severally combated by Plato? Explain the Platonic doctrine of ideas. What influence did it exercise in the middle ages?

PURE MATHEMATICS.

I. TODHUNTER, ESQ.

Monday, March 22nd. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal.

   ABC is a triangle; parallel straight lines are drawn through A and B, and BC and AC are produced to meet these parallels at E and D: show that the triangle ECD is equal to the triangle ABC.

2. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

   Two triangles on the same base, and on the same side of it, have equal areas and equal vertical angles: show that the triangles are equal in all respects.

3. If from the vertical angle of a triangle a straight line be drawn perpendicular to the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the perpendicular and the diameter of the circle described about the triangle.

   ABC is a triangle; from a point P perpendiculars PL, PM, PN are drawn on BC, CA, AB respectively: find the locus of P if $PA.PL = PB.PM = PC.PN$.

4. If a solid angle is contained by three plane angles, any two of them are together greater than the third.

5. Simplify the following expressions:—

   (1) $(x+y+z)^3-(x+y-z)^3-(x-y+z)^3-(y+z-x)^3$

   (2) $\dfrac{a(b+c)}{(a-b)(a-c)}+\dfrac{b(c+a)}{(b-c)(b-a)}+\dfrac{c(a+b)}{(c-a)(c-b)}$

6. Solve the following equations:—

   (1) $\dfrac{x-4}{15}-\dfrac{2x-5}{18}+\dfrac{7x}{24}=1.$

   (2) $\dfrac{1}{x+a}+\dfrac{1}{x+b}=\dfrac{1}{c+a}+\dfrac{1}{c+b}.$

7. Explain what is meant by Mathematical Induction. Apply it to show that the sum of n terms of the series

   $$1^2-2^2+3^2-4^2+\ldots\ldots$$

   is $\frac{1}{2}(-1)^{n+1}(n^2+n)$.

   Find the greatest term in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ by the Binomial Theorem, when n is negative.

   For example, suppose $n=-\frac{7}{2}$, and $x=\frac{2}{3}$.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1869.

9. Investigate the series for $\log(1+x)$ in powers of x.

Find the limit of $\left(\frac{x-a}{x}\right)^{bx}$ when x increases indefinitely.

10. Show that any convergent to a continued fraction is nearer to the continued fraction than any other fraction which has a smaller denominator than the convergent has.

11. Investigate the formula,—

$$\text{Sin}(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B.$$

Deduce the formula for $\cos(A+B)$.

Solve the equation $3\tan 3x - \tan 2x = \tan x$.

12. Assuming the expression for the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides, find the expression for the tangent of half an angle.

If the tangents of the half angles of a triangle are in Harmonical Progression, show that the sides of the triangle are in Arithmetical Progression.

13. Show how to solve a triangle, having given two sides and the included angle.

If $a = 210$, $b = 110$, $C = 34° 42' 30''$, find the other angles, having given Log 2 = ·3010300, L cot $17° 21' 15'' = 10·5051500$.

14. Investigate expressions for the radii of the inscribed and the circumscribed circles of a triangle.

Show that the former radius cannot be greater than half the latter.

15. Find an expression for the area of a spherical triangle in terms of the angles. Investigate a formula by which the area can be determined when the sides of the triangle are known.

If $a = 144°$, $b = 120°$, $c = 90°$, show that the area is three-eighths of the surface of the sphere.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR H. J. S. SMITH.

Monday, March 22nd, 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Solve the equations—

(1.) $x^3 - 15x - 20 = 0$

(2.) $x^4 + 14x^3 - 70x^2 + 14x + 1 = 0$

(3.) $x^4 - 5x^3 - \frac{71}{4}x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$

of which the last has two rational roots.

2. If $f(x) = x^n + p_1 x^{n-1} + p_2 x^{n-2} + \ldots + p_{n-1}x + p_n$, and $f'(x)$ is the first derived function of $f(x)$, prove that a real root of the equation $f'(x) = 0$ lies between every two adjacent roots of the equation $f(x) = 0$.

3. Obtain an expression for the tangent of the angle contained by the straight lines

$$Ax + By + C = 0,$$
$$A'x + B'y + C' = 0,$$

the axes of co-ordinates being rectangular.

Show that the angle between the straight lines

$$(p+q)x + (1-pq)y + a = 0,$$
$$(p-q)x + (1+pq)y + b = 0,$$

is the same whatever be the value of p.

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4. The equation of an ellipse referred to its principal axes being $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$, deduce its equation referred to any pair of conjugate diameters.

5. Prove, either geometrically or analytically, that the two tangents drawn to a parabola from any external point subtend equal angles at the focus.

6. An ellipse and hyperbola have the same foci; their focal axes are $2a$ and $2a'$ respectively, and the distance between the foci is $2c$. If $aa'=c^2$, show that the two curves have the same latus rectum, and that the asymptotes of the hyperbola are parallel to the focal radii vectores of the extremities of the minor axis of the ellipse.

7. Investigate the conditions that the equation

$$ax^2+2hxy+by^2+2gx+2fy+c=0$$

should represent, (α) two straight lines, (β), two parallel straight lines, (γ) two coincident straight lines.

8. Differentiate from first principles

$$u=\sin x,$$
$$u=\epsilon^x,$$

and find the 4th differential coefficient of $x^3\log x$, and the nth differential coefficient of $\epsilon^{mx}\cos nx$.

9. If $\varphi(x)$ and $\varphi'(x)$ be finite and continuous between $x=a$ and $x=a+b$, prove that

$$\varphi(a+b)=\varphi(a)+b\varphi'(c),$$

where c is some quantity intermediate between a and $a+b$.

10. Investigate a method for determining the maxima and minima values of a function of one variable.

AX and BY are two parallel lines given in position; A and B two given points upon them, O a given point lying between them. If a straight line XOY be drawn cutting AX in X and BY in Y, determine its position when the rectangle AX . BY, taken with its proper sign, is a maximum.

11. Obtain the equation to the normal at any point of a plane curve.

Determine the co-ordinates of the point of intersection of two consecutive normals to a parabola.

12. A curve being referred to polar co-ordinates, find an expression for the chord of the circle of curvature which passes through the pole.

In a rectangular hyperbola the chord of curvature passing through the centre of the curve is double of the radius vector.

13. Trace the curve

$$(y-1)^2=\frac{x(x-2)^2}{x-1},$$

giving the equations of its asymptotes, and of the tangents at its double point.

14. Integrate

$$\frac{dx}{x\sqrt{a^2+x^2}},\quad \frac{dx}{a+b\cos x},\quad \sin^4x\cos^5x\,dx,$$

and find a formula of reduction for

$$\int\frac{x^n\,dx}{\sqrt{(a^2+x^2)}}.$$

15. Determine the volume generated by the revolution of the curve

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$$y^2 = \frac{x^3}{2a - x}$$

round the line $x = 2a$.

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for any of those that have preceded.

A. Define a geometrical involution of points; and, given two pairs of points in an involution, show how to find the double points, and the point conjugate to any given point.

B. The equations of the sides of a triangle being $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 0$, $\gamma = 0$, find the equation of the circle passing through the middle points of the sides.

C. Find an expression for the radius of absolute curvature of a curve in space.

D. Prove that every central surface of the second order has three conjugate diameters at right angles to one another.

E. Integrate the equations—

(1) $(ax + by)\,dx + (ex + fy)\,dy = 0.$

(2) $2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 5\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = \epsilon^{2x}.$

(3) $(y + z)\left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right) + (x + z)\left(\frac{dz}{dy}\right) = x + y.$

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR H. J. S. SMITH.

Tuesday, March 23rd. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. ABCDEF is a regular hexagon, and a particle at A is acted on by forces represented in magnitude and direction by AB, AC, AD, AE, AF. Determine the magnitude and direction of the resultant force.
2. Find the resultant of two parallel forces applied to the extremities of a rigid bar without weight.

   Deduce the conditions of equilibrium of the lever.
3. Define the centre of gravity of a body; and determine the centre of gravity, (α) of two particles of given masses, (β) of any number of particles of given masses.

   Show that the centre of gravity of a homogeneous tetrahedron coincides with the centre of gravity of four equal particles placed at its four vertices.
4. A uniform beam of length $2a$ rests in a horizontal position on two props. The equilibrium is just on the point of being disturbed, (1) if a weight P is suspended from either end of the beam, (2) if a weight W is suspended from the middle point of the beam, and a weight Q from either end. Determine the weight of the beam, and the distances of the props from its extremities.
5. The extremities of a cord are fastened to two points, not in the same vertical line, and weights are suspended from different points of the cord. Show that the horizontal component of the tension is the same at every point of the cord.

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The extremities AE of the cord being in the same horizontal line, and three weights being attached to the cord at points B, C, D such that AB = BC = CD = DE, the cord is found to assume the form of a portion of a regular octagon. Determine the ratios of the weights.

6. Find the resultant of two couples in different planes.

7. Prove that the space described by a body falling from rest in the nth second is $2n - 1$ times the space described in the first second.

If, in Atwood's machine, the descending weight descend one foot in the first second, what is the ratio of the two weights to one another?

8. Two imperfectly elastic spheres impinge directly upon one another: determine their motions after impact.

Two imperfectly elastic particles, which attract one another directly as the distance, are placed at a given distance from one another and are allowed to impinge upon one another; to what distance will they separate after the nth impact?

9. If a heavy particle fall from rest down a smooth curve, show that its velocity at any point will depend only on the height through which it has fallen.

10. A particle acted on by a central force, and by no other force, describes a curve. Prove that the radius vector of the particle describes equal areas in equal times.

11. A particle, not acted on by gravity, is projected with a given velocity in a medium in which the resistance varies as the square of the velocity. Determine the velocity and position of the particle at any time.

12. Given two fluids of specific gravities a and b, in what proportions by weight, and in what proportions by volume, must they be mixed, in order to obtain a mixture of a given specific gravity c intermediate between a and b?

13. Prove that the pressure of a fluid on any plane area immersed in it is equal to the weight of a column of the fluid, of which the base is the plane area, and the altitude the depth of the centre of gravity of the area below the surface of the fluid.

A cubical vessel is filled with water; compare the total pressure upon its faces, when one of the faces is horizontal, and when one of the diagonals is vertical.

14. Prove that a body floating in a fluid displaces a weight of the fluid equal to its own weight.

15. Determine the deviation of a ray of light incident nearly perpendicularly upon a refracting prism of small angle, in a plane perpendicular to the edge of the prism.

16. Find the relative position of conjugate foci with regard to a doubly concave lens.

17. Under what circumstances do partial, annular, and total eclipses of the sun take place?

18. How is the mass of the earth approximately known? and how is the mass of a planet having a satellite compared with that of the earth?

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MIXED MATHEMATICS.

I. TODHUNTER, ESQ.

Tuesday, March 23rd. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Find the conditions for the equilibrium of a system of forces acting on a rigid body in one plane.

   Four equal rods without weight are fastened together so as to form a rigid rhombus; forces P, Q, R, S act at the middle points of the sides, at right angles to the sides: find the conditions of equilibrium.

   Will these conditions be sufficient to ensure equilibrium if the rhombus is jointed at the angles?

2. Find the position of the centre of gravity of the solid bounded by the plane $z=0$, the plane $z=mx+c$, and the cylinder $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$.

3. A heavy string is stretched over a rough plane curve: find the tension at any point.

   A heavy string of length l is hung round the circumference of a rough vertical circle of radius r. If μ, the coefficient of friction, be very small, show that the difference of lengths of the portions hanging down in the limiting position of equilibrium is

$$\left\{\frac{\pi}{2}(l-\pi r)+4r\right\}\mu.$$

4. Show that, with the ordinary law of attraction, the attraction of a uniform spherical shell on an internal particle is zero; and that the attraction on an external particle varies inversely as the square of the distance from the centre of the shell.

5. Enunciate the principle of Virtual Velocities; and apply it to solve the following problem:

   Two strings are attached to a weight W; the strings pass over two pulleys in the same horizontal line, and a weight P is attached to the other end of each string: find the position of equilibrium.

6. Investigate the equations for the motion of a particle in one plane,—

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}=\mathrm{X}, \qquad \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}=\mathrm{Y}.$$

   If $\mathrm{X}=\mu x$, and $\mathrm{Y}=4\mu y$, and the particle starts from rest, show that the path is a parabola, whether μ be positive or negative.

7. A particle is attracted to a fixed centre by a force which varies inversely as the square of the distance: show that the path is a conic section, and find the condition that it may be an ellipse.

8. A particle acted on by gravity moves in an arc of a vertical circle: determine the motion.

9. Show that the forces acting on a particle in motion are always equivalent to $m\frac{dv}{dt}$ in the direction of the tangent, and $\frac{mv^2}{\rho}$ in the direction of the principal normal.

   A particle describes a circle under the action of a force which is always inclined to the normal at a constant angle α: show that the time of describing the nth revolution varies as $e^{-2n\pi\tan\alpha}$.

10. Find the pressure at any point in a mass of fluid at rest acted on by any forces.

    Show that for equilibrium to be possible there must be a certain relation holding among the forces.

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11. Find the time in which a given quantity of fluid will flow through a small orifice.

A right circular cone is filled with fluid, and placed with its lowest generating line horizontal: find the time of emptying the vessel through a small hole in this generating line.

12. Determine the motion of a rigid body moveable round a fixed axis, and acted on by given forces.

Find the time of a small oscillation of a cube moveable about an edge which is fixed at a given inclination to the horizon.

13. Show that the motion of the centre of gravity of a rigid body is the same as if all the mass were collected at this point, and were acted on by all the forces applied at this point parallel to their original directions.

14. A sphere is turned with uniform angular velocity round a fixed horizontal diameter; a heavy sphere rolls on this, starting from the highest point: determine the motion.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

REV. E. BRETTE and M. DUPONT.

Wednesday, March 24th. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

N.B.—*The translations* from *French should be written on* Blue *paper.*

1. La jalousie et l'émulation s'exercent sur le même objet, qui est le bien ou le mérite des autres, avec cette différence que celle-ci est un sentiment volontaire, courageux, sincère, qui rend l'âme féconde, qui la fait profiter des grands exemples, et la porte souvent au-dessus de ce qu'elle admire; et que celle-là au contraire, est un mouvement violent, et comme un aveu contraint du mérite qui est hors d'elle: qu'elle va même jusqu'à nier la vertu dans les sujets où elle existe, ou qui, forcée de la reconnaître, lui refuse les éloges, ou lui envie les récompenses; une passion stérile qui laisse l'homme dans l'état où elle le trouve, qui le remplit de lui-même, de l'idée de sa réputation; qui le rend froid et sec sur les actions et sur les ouvrages d'autrui, qui fait qu'il s'étonne de voir dans le monde d'autres talents que les siens, ou d'autres hommes avec les talents dont il se pique: vice honteux, et qui par son excès, rentre toujours dans la vanité et dans la présomption, et ne persuade pas tant à celui qui en est blessé, qu'il a plus d'esprit et de mérite que les autres, qu'il lui fait croire qu'il a lui seul de l'esprit et du mérite.

LA BRUYÈRE.

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2. L'invention de l'imprimerie est le plus grand événement de l'histoire. C'est la révolution-mère. C'est le mode d'expression de l'humanité qui se renouvelle totalement. Sous la forme imprimerie, la pensée est plus impérissable que jamais; elle est volatile, insaisissable, indestructible. Elle se mêle à l'air. Du temps de l'architecture elle se faisait montagne, et s'emparait puissamment d'un siècle et d'un lieu. Maintenant elle se fait troupe d'oiseaux, s'éparpille aux quatre vents, et occupe à la fois tous les points de l'air et de l'espace. Nous le répétons qui ne voit que de cette façon elle est bien plus indélébile? de solide qu'elle était, elle devient vivace. Elle passe de la durée à l'immortalité. On peut démolir une masse, comment extirper l'ubiquité? Vienne un déluge, la montagne aura disparu depuis longtemps sous les flots, que les oiseaux voleront encore; et qu'une seule arche flotte à la surface du cataclysme, ils s'y poseront

surnageront avec elle, assisteront avec elle à la décrue des eaux, et le nouveau monde qui sortira de ce chaos verra en s'éveillant, planer au-dessus de lui, ailée et vivante, la pensée du monde englouti.

VICTOR HUGO.

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3. Oh! le vent déchaîné sème en vain les tempêtes!
Heureux du monde! il passe et respecte vos fêtes!
L'ivresse du plaisir embellit vos instants,
Et, malgré les hivers vous respirez encore,
Dans les tardives fleurs que vos soins font éclore
Un dernier souffle de printemps.

. . . . . .

Donnez, ce plaisir pur, ineffable, céleste
Est le plus beau de tous, le seul dont il nous reste
Un charme consolant que rien ne doit flétrir;
L'âme trouve en lui seul la paix et l'espérance.
Donnez: il est si doux de rêver en silence
Aux larmes qu'on a pu tarir.

TURQUÉTY.

Translate into French:—

N.B.—*The translations* into *French should be written on* White *paper.*

1. Having received an information that one of his nobles had conceived a design against his life, the king enjoined the strictest silence to the informer and took no notice of it himself, till the person accused of this execrable treason came to his court, in order to execute his intention. The next morning he went to hunt with all the train of his courtiers, and when they were got into the deepest woods of the forest, drew that nobleman away from the rest of the company and spoke to him thus: "Behold! we are here alone, armed and mounted alike. Nobody sees or hears us, or can give either of us aid against the other. If then you are a brave man, if you have courage and spirit, perform your purpose; accomplish the promise you have made to mine enemies. If you think I ought to be killed by you, when can you do it better? when more opportunely? when more manfully?—Have you prepared poison for me? that is a womanish treason.—Or would you murder me in my bed? an adulteress could do that.—Or have you hid a dagger to stab me secretly? that is the deed of a ruffian.—Rather act like a soldier: act like a man; and fight with me hand to hand: that your treason may at least be free from baseness." At these words, the traitor, as if he had been struck with a thunderbolt, fell at his feet and implored his pardon. "Fear nothing: you shall not suffer any evil from me," replied the king; and kept his word.

LYTTELTON.

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2. Ariosto tells a pretty story of a fairy, who by some mysterious law of her nature was condemned to appear at certain seasons in the form of a foul and poisonous snake. Those who injured her during the period of her disguise were for ever excluded from participation in the blessings which she bestowed. But to those who, in spite of her loathsome aspect, pitied her and protected her, she afterwards revealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form which was natural to her, accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their houses with wealth, made them happy in love and victorious in war. Such a spirit is Liberty. At

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times she takes the form of a hateful reptile; she grovels, she hisses, she stings. But woe to those who in disgust shall venture to crush her! and happy are those who, having dared to receive her in her degraded and frightful shape, shall at length be rewarded by her in the time of her beauty and her glory.

MACAULAY.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

M. DUPONT.

Wednesday, March 24th. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

N.B.—*The Questions are to be answered in English.*

Grammar.

1. Give the first person plural "*imparfait,*" and the first person singular and plural of the "*prétérit défini,*" of the following verbs: *acquérir, fleurir, venir, mouvoir, pourvoir, conclure, croître, mettre.*
2. *Est-ce que vous n'avez pas de livres? Est-ce que vous n'avez pas des livres?* Show the different meaning of the preceding sentences, account for the use of the article in the latter.
3. What is the meaning of the following neuter verbs according as they are conjugated with the auxiliary *être* or *avoir? Echouer, disparaître, grandir, demeurer.* Give examples.
4. *L'espérance lui avait appris à connaître et à se servir des hommes.* Correct the above sentence, and give the rule of the "*régime substantif.*"
5. Account for the invariability of the participle *cru* in the following sentence: *Cette maison est plus grande que je ne l'avais cru.*
6. Give a few examples to show that, according to the different point of view, the subjunctive or indicative mood may be used in subordinate sentences, even when the principal is interrogative.

History.

1. Sketch the origin and character of the French "Parlement," and trace the influence of the "*Légistes,*" and of the Roman law, on the constitution of the French monarchy.
2. Give the leading clauses of the following treaties:—1659, "Traité des Pyrénées,"—1714, "Traité d'Utrecht,"—1763, "Traité de Paris."
3. Who were the leading members of the "constituante"? Who were the authors of the "*constitution civile du clergé,*" and what were its results?
4. Give a short account of the Italian wars from the election of Napoléon Bonaparte to the generalship, down to the treaty of Campo-formio.
5. Show the character of the reaction which took place in 1815 and 1816. Who were the leading statesmen of that period?
6. Mention the most important facts connected with the following persons:—Tallien, Fouché, Hoche, Bernadotte, de Villèle, Marmont, La Fayette.

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Literature.

1. Name the chief members of the "*Pléïade.*" Say what you know of their works, and of the character of their talent.
2. Who were the leading men of Port-Royal? Under what circumstances were "*Les lettres provinciales*" published?
3. Contrast the lyric poetry of the eighteenth century with that of the nineteenth. Name the authors of the following pieces: *Ode au Cte du Luc. Ode sur la mort de J. B. Rousseau. Les Préludes. Les Fantômes.*
4. Who pronounced the "*Oraison funèbre de Louis XIV.*? Draw a parallel between the author of the "*Petit-carême*" and the author of the "*Discours sur l'histoire universelle.*"
5. Who are the leading historians of the nineteenth century? Why are M. Mignet and M. Thiers pointed out by the author of the "Etudes historiques" as the heads of the "*Ecole politique fataliste?*"
6. Name the chief works of the following illustrious women: de Sévigné, de Lafayette, Deshoulières, Roland, de Staël, G. Sand.

Composition.

Write an essay in French on one of the following subjects.

1. Montrez les différences caractéristiques de l'influence exercée sur la civilisation moderne, par la civilisation grecque, et par la civilisation romaine.
2. De l'importance relative des beaux arts, considérés comme agents de la civilisation.

Passage read for Dictation.

LA TOURAINE.

Connaissez-vous cette contrée que l'on a surnommée le jardin de la France, ce pays où l'on respire un air si pur dans les plaines verdoyantes arrosées par un grand fleuve? Si vous avez traversé dans les mois d'été la belle Touraine vous aurez longtemps suivi la Loire paisible avec enchantement, vous aurez regretté de ne pouvoir déterminer, entre les deux rives, celle où vous choisirez votre demeure, pour y oublier les hommes auprès d'un être aimé. Lorsque l'on accompagne le flot jaune et lent du beau fleuve on ne cesse de perdre ses regards dans les riants détails de la rive droite. Des vallons peuplés de jolies maisons blanches, des coteaux jaunis par les vignes ou blanchis par les fleurs du cerisier, des jardins de roses d'où sort tout à coup une tour élancée, tout rappelle la fécondité de la terre ou l'ancienneté de ses monuments, et tout intéresse dans les œuvres de ses habitants industrieux. Rien ne leur a été inutile: il semble que, dans leur amour d'une aussi belle patrie, seule province de France que n'occupa jamais l'étranger, ils n'aient pas voulu perdre le moindre espace de son terrain, le plus léger grain de son sable.

ALFRED DE VIGNY (*Cinq-Mars*).

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MORAL SCIENCE.

Rev. MARK PATTISON.

Thursday, March 25th. 10 A.M, to 1 P.M.

1. Explain and illustrate Conflict of motive.
2. Show that a disinterested action is possible.
3. "Partial ill is universal good." (Pope.) What theory is here referred to?
4. What are the limits of the analogy between the Moral and Æsthetic perceptions?
5. Why is a man to adapt his acts to the promotion of the collective interests of the community?
6. State the various theories which have been proposed of the origin of civil society.
7. Give a short account of the English writers on Morals since 1700.

MORAL SCIENCE.

LOGIC.

Rev. MARK PATTISON.

Thursday, March 25th. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. What are the uses of Logic?
2. Distinguish—*Judgment, Notion, Conception, Apprehension, Imagination, Intuition.*
3. What is the doctrine of Predicables, and what is its use in Logic?
4. "Generalisation is the addition of a universal to a heap of singulars." Explain this theory.
5. Show that deductive differs from inductive reasoning in form only, not in substance.
6. Can rules for discovery be laid down?
7. "The history of science is one of progress; the history of philosophy is one of revolution." Examine this statement.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

W. B. CARPENTER, M.D., V.P.R.S.

Monday, March 29th. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

1. In what characters do *Vertebrata* fundamentally differ from the other great Divisions of the Animal Kingdom? Mention any animals included in the Vertebrate series, in which some of these characters are wanting; and state why they are nevertheless retained in it.

2. Describe the chief peculiarities by which the *Ornithorhynchus* is distinguished from other Mammals; and state in what particulars it is allied to the Oviparous Vertebrates.

3. Compare a *Snail* with a *Periwinkle*, and both with a *Doris*; and show what are the points of agreement in which they all serve as representatives of their class, and what are the points of dissimilarity in virtue of which they are assigned to different Orders. Give a general account of the early development of *Doris*.

4. In what groups of Animals is the *Radiate* plan of structure most characteristically seen? Describe the types in which it is most conspicuous; and notice the principal modifications it undergoes in their aberrant forms.

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BOTANY.

1. Describe the principal *Elementary Tissues* of Plants; and state in what parts of the fabric they respectively occur.
2. What are *Bracts*? Describe the most important of the modifications which the ordinary types of these organs undergo; and show what is the relative value of the characters they furnish in Classification.
3. Describe the phenomena of *Germination* as seen in (1) a Dicotyledon with fleshy cotyledons, (2) a Dicotyledon with leafy cotyledons and a separate albumen, (3) a Monocotyledon; and state what chemical changes occur during the process. In what does Malt differ from Barley; and how is the conversion brought about?
4. What are the distinctive characters of the Order *Cruciferæ*; and what are the chief modifications they present? Give a general account of the Geographical Distribution of the Order, of its utility to Man, and of the effect of Cultivation in augmenting this.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY.

Monday, March 29th. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GEOLOGY.

1. What are the chief objects of investigation of Geological science?
2. State some of the proofs that stratified rocks are of different ages.
3. Explain by drawings the terms *dip*, *horizontal* and *contorted strata*, and *unconformable stratification*.
4. Explain the action of the *carbonic acid* of the atmosphere in promoting the waste of *limestone rocks*.
5. What common proofs have been given to show the existence of the central heat of the Earth?
6. What is meant by the *succession of life in Time*?

MINERALOGY.

1. What kind of knowledge is included in the word Mineralogy?
2. By what process does a crystal (of Quartz or Calcite for example) gradually increase in size?
3. Define the word *cleavage* as applied to *minerals*.
4. What physical characters are used in the determination of minerals?
5. Are crystals formed in any other way than from solutions; and if so, how?
6. What is meant by the *fundamental or primary* and the *secondary* forms of minerals?

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NATURAL SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY.

Monday, March 29th. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

GEOLOGY.

7. Name any five genera of fossil shells very common in both the *Lias* and *Oolitic formations.*

8. Name some of the genera of *fossil shells* by which you would easily distinguish between *marine* and *fresh water* formations.

9. Is metamorphism of strata confined to formations of any particular age? Give reasons for your belief.

10. Explain the theory of Artesian wells.

11. Explain the mode of occurrence of the beds of Coal in the strata of the Coal-measures, and how they were formed there.

12. State the distribution in time, that is to say, the formations in which the following kinds of fossils occur:—Trilobites, Lingula, Ammonites, Belemnites, Oysters, Elephants, Orthoceras.

MINERALOGY.

7. What is a *pseudomorph,* and how are pseudomorphous forms produced.

8. Name the systems of crystallization generally used.

9. What is the fundamental crystalline form of Rock-salt, and how has Rock-salt been formed?

10. Name any three of the common mineral varieties included under Hornblende.

11. How do Zeolites usually occur in rocks, and what are the *essential constituents* of this family of minerals?

12. How would you distinguish Copper pyrites from Iron pyrites, and both from Gold?

13. Name some of the varieties of Quartz.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

W. B. CARPENTER, M.D., V.P.R.S.

Monday, March 29th. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Describe the Circulatory and Respiratory apparatus, and the Mechanism of Respiration, in a bird of rapid flight; and show how far these are modified in the *Ostrich* and the *Penguin.*

2. Give a general account of the Class *Polyzoa* (or *Bryozoa*), describing their composite fabrics, with the structure of any particular type known to you; and state why the Polyzoa have been detached from the *Zoophytes* with which they were formerly associated, and are now ranked in the *Molluscan* series.

3. Describe the plan of structure of a *Beetle,* as an example of the *Articulate* Sub-kingdom; and show how this plan is specially modified in that Insect, with particular reference to its Tegumentary Skeleton, its Members, its Digestive, Circulatory, and Respiratory Organs, its Nervous System, and its Organs of Sense. Give a concise account of its Metamorphoses.

4. What clearly distinguishable types have been included under the general term *Animalcules?* Describe a characteristic example of each, and assign it to its proper place in the Animal or Vegetable series. OPEN COMPETITION, 1869.

BOTANY.

1. Describe the principal modes in which *Leaves* are arranged on the Axis; and show how all these may be referred to a common fundamental type. Apply the same doctrine to explain the arrangement of the parts of a regular and complete *Flower.*
2. Explain the difference between terminal and indefinite *Inflorescence.* Define the following types, and give an example of each:—Capitulum; Cone; Corymb; Cyme; Panicle; Raceme; Spike; Umbel.
3. Explain the true character of each of the following modes of *Vegetable Reproduction,* showing which are, and which are *not,* homologous:—Production of Zoospores in the lower *Algæ;* 2. Formation of Sporangia by conjugation, as in *Conjugateæ* and *Diatomaceæ;* 3. Production of Spores in the higher Algæ, as *Fucaceæ;* 4. Production of Spores in *Mosses* and *Ferns;* 5. Production of Seeds in *Phanerogams.*
4. To what Order do the greater part of the Forest Trees of temperate climates belong; and what are its distinctive characters? Show how these are modified in the *Hazel* and the *Oak;* and trace the development of the Hazel-nut and Acorn, specifying the parts of the flower which are represented in each.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY (including HEAT), ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Professor LIVEING.

Monday, March 29th. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY (including HEAT).

1. Explain how the tension of aqueous vapour at temperatures above and below the boiling point has been accurately determined, stating distinctly the general principles on which the method depends. Show whether the dew point will be either raised or lowered by a fall in the barometric pressure of the atmosphere, other circumstances being unaltered.
2. Describe, and explain, the preparation of nitric oxide. State the characters of that compound. Also give its volumetric composition and the mode of determining it, and point out what is peculiar about that composition and the bearing it has on the formula which ought to be assigned to it.
3. Give an account of the manufacture of steel by cementation and by Bessemer's process, and explain the chemistry of these processes. Give any reasons which occur to you for regarding steel as a chemical compound, or as resembling an alloy, or the reverse, indicating distinctly the principles or analogies on which your reasoning is based.
4. With what elements is gold most frequently associated in nature? Explain how to find the proportion of gold in an alloy of gold with any of the other metals usually associated with it.

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5. A gaseous organic compound containing no nitrogen is introduced into a eudiometer and fills 12·6 divisions; oxygen is then added until the mixed gases fill 112·6 divisions, and the mixture exploded. The residual gas, after being in contact with some calcium chloride, measures 68·5 divisions, of which 50·4 divisions are absorbed by potash, and the rest is oxygen. Calculate a formula for the compound; the density of it being 29 times that of hydrogen.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

1. What relation exists between the charge on an insulated conductor and the induced charges on neighbouring conductors? Explain how this is proved. Show how it helps to explain what is called "the power of points," and the apparent excess of charge on one coating of a charged Leyden jar above that on the other.
2. Describe the construction, and explain the action, and the nature of the measurements given by Peltier's electrometer.
3. State the facts observed concerning the residual charge of a Leyden jar, and explain them by reference to recognized general principles.
4. Explain how the total intensity of the earth's magnetism at any time and place is determined experimentally, defining accurately the unit of measurement employed, and explaining how the instrumental measures are reduced to measures in the standard unit. What is the general nature of the variation of intensity at different parts of the earth's surface?
5. State the law connecting the loss of electricity from an insulated conductor with the time and the charge. Show that a telegraph cable of given materials, (*e.g.* copper and gutta-percha), at a given temperature and completely insulated, will fall from charge to half-charge in the same time whether the cable be long or short, the wire and insulator thick or thin, and the battery power used to charge it great or small. Show how to find the time of falling from charge to half-charge, and explain the use made of this determination in submarine telegraphy.
6. Show how to measure the resistance of a submarine cable. Prove the following formula for finding the distance of a fault in a cable, where R is the resistance of the cable before it was faulty, and S after it was faulty, when the cable is connected with the earth at the further end; and T is the resistance of the faulty cable when insulated at the further end:—

$$\text{Distance of fault} = \frac{S - \sqrt{(T-S)(R-S)}}{R} \times \text{length of cable.}$$

NATURAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY (including HEAT), ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Professor LIVEING.

Monday, March 29th. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

CHEMISTRY (including HEAT).

6. Explain how to find the coefficient of expansion by heat of a gas by the method of constant volume. If carbonic oxide mixed with just sufficient oxygen to effect its complete combustion be introduced at the atmospheric pressure into a vessel and exploded:

calculate the pressure (in atmospheres) on the sides of the vessel at the instant of explosion, taking the heat evolved by burning a unit weight of carbonic oxide to be 2,500 calores (or units of heat), and the specific heat of carbon di-oxide to be ·2.

7. Illustrate by examples the statement that in all the different modes of generating heat work, or its equivalent, is expended. Explain how the amount of work expended in generating a unit of heat has been measured.
8. Explain the action of hydrofluoric acid upon glass, and of the resulting compound upon water. State how the formula assigned to hydrofluoric acid is arrived at, distinguishing what is experimental from what is based on other reasons.
9. State the laws relating to the rates of diffusion of liquids and gases. Describe the process of *dialysis*, and explain the principle of it, with examples.
10. Define an *amide*. Explain how to prepare acetamide, ethyl iodide, and ethyl cyanide. Show how the last may be used to prepare synthetically an alcohol containing a radicle higher in the series than ethyl.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

7. Describe an astatic galvanometer, and explain the principle of it. Investigate the effect produced upon its indications by a change in the magnetisation of one or both needles.
8. State the law connecting the amount of chemical action in the battery with that in a voltameter forming part of the circuit. Show how to calculate the effect on the current produced by the voltameter, and how this effect will be altered if the electrodes be copper instead of platinum.
9. Describe the construction of a thermo-electric pile. State what is essential to the production of thermo-electricity; and explain what the electro-motive force of a thermo-electric pile depends upon, and also how that electro-motive force can be measured, and what the unit of measurement is.
10. Define a *magnetic field*, *lines of magnetic force*, and *potential* as applied to magnetism. Investigate the characters of the magnetic field about a straight electric current of indefinite length, and the direction and magnitude of the force exerted by it on a magnetic pole of given strength at a given distance from the current.
11. Explain the construction of an induction coil in its simple form. Show why it is necessary to have a thicker insulator between the primary and secondary than between the coils of the secondary. Explain also the effect of having a long wire for the secondary, and of increasing the distance of the armature of the rheotome from the core, stating the reasons as well as the facts.
12. A telegraph is carried upon posts which are $\frac{1}{10}$th of a mile apart, and the resistance of each post and its insulator is 100,000 times that of the portion of wire between two posts: find an expression for the ratio of the current which is sent from one end and that which passes to earth at the farther end, supposing any given number of miles to intervene.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1869.

GERMAN LANGUAGE, &c.

PROFESSOR BUCHHEIM.

Tuesday, March 30th. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:

I.

In Ostia hatte er (Marius) ein Fahrzeug bestiegen um nach Africa sich einzuschiffen; allein widrige Winde und Mangel an Vorräthen zwangen ihn am circeischen Vorgebirg zu landen, und auf gut Glück in die Irre zu gehen. Von Wenigen begleitet und keinem Dach sich anvertrauend gelangte der greise Consular zu Fuß, oft vom Hunger gepeinigt, in die Nähe der römischen Colonie Minturnae an der Mündung des Garigliano. Hier zeigten sich in der Ferne die verfolgenden Reiter; mit genauer Noth ward das Ufer erreicht, und ein dortliegendes Handelsschiff entzog ihn seinen Verfolgern; allein die ängstlichen Schiffer legten bald wieder an und suchten das Weite, während Marius am Strande schlief. In dem Strandsumpf von Minturnae, bis zum Gürtel im Schlamm versunken und das Haupt unter einem Schilfhaufen verborgen, fanden ihn seine Verfolger und lieferten ihn ab an die Stadtbehörde von Minturnae. Er ward ins Gefängniß gelegt und ein kimbrischer Sklave gesandt ihn hinzurichten; allein der Deutsche erschrak vor den blitzenden Augen seines alten Besiegers und das Beil entsank ihm, als der General mit seiner gewaltigen Stimme ihn anherrschte, ob er der Mann sei den Gaius Marius zu tödten. Als man dies vernahm, ergriff die Beamten von Minturnae die Scham, daß der Retter Rom's größere Ehrfurcht finde bei den Sklaven, denen er die Knechtschaft, als bei den Mitbürgern, denen er die Freiheit gebracht hatte; sie lösten seine Fesseln, gaben ihm Schiff und Reisegeld und sandten ihn nach Aenaria.

Theodor Mommsen.

II.

Die Hauptmasse des Stoffs in der englischen Nationalität ist Deutsch, so wenig sich bedeutende Einflüsse von keltischer, skandinavischer und romanischer Seite in Abrede stellen lassen. Auch ist es nicht ganz richtig, immer nur die niederdeutsche Herkunft des Engländers zu betonen, indem gerade derjenige Stamm, der ihm den Namen gegeben, der der Angeln, in alten Tagen eine mittel- oder gar oberdeutsche Heimath gehabt haben mag. Wenigstens machen unsere besten Sprachforscher auf überraschende Zeugnisse naher Verwandtschaft aus hochdeutschen Mundarten, wie zum Beispiel der baierischen aufmerksam.

Reinhold Pauli.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1869.

III.

Der Morgen kam; es ſcheuchten ſeine Tritte
Den leiſen Schlaf, der mich gelind umfing,
Daß ich, erwacht, aus meiner ſtillen Hütte
Den Berg hinauf mit friſcher Seele ging;
Ich freute mich bei einem jeden Schritte
Der neuen Blume, die voll Tropfen hing;
Der junge Tag erhob ſich mit Entzücken,
Und alles ward erquickt, mich zu erquicken.

Und wie ich ſtieg zog von dem Fluß der Wieſen
Ein Nebel ſich in Streifen ſacht hervor.
Er wich und wechſelte mich zu umfließen,
Und wuchs geflügelt mir ums Haupt empor:
Des ſchönen Blicks ſollt' ich nicht mehr genießen,
Die Gegend deckte mir ein trüber Flor;
Bald ſah ich mich von Wolken wie umgoſſen,
Und mit mir ſelbſt in Dämmrung eingeſchloſſen.

Auf einmal ſchien die Sonne durchzudringen,
Im Nebel ließ ſich eine Klarheit ſehn.
Hier ſank er leiſe ſich hinabzuſchwingen;
Hier theilt' er ſteigend ſich um Wald und Höh'n.
Wie hofft' ich ihr den erſten Gruß zu bringen!
Sie hofft' ich nach der Trübe doppelt ſchön.
Der luft'ge Kampf war lange nicht vollendet,
Ein Glanz umgab mich und ich ſtand geblendet.

Goethe.

Translate into German:—

(*German characters should be used.*)

a. I am infinitely delighted by a circumstance communicated to me by one who had visited Gleim, the German poet, who seems to have been a creature made up altogether of sensibility. His many and illustrious friends he had never forgotten, and to the last hour of a life prolonged beyond his eightieth year he possessed those interior feelings which can make even an old man an enthusiast. There seemed for Gleim to be no extinction in friendship when the friend was no more; and he had invented a singular mode of gratifying his feelings of literary friendships. The visitor found the old man in a room of which the wainscot was panelled, as we still see among us in ancient houses. In every panel Gleim had inserted the portrait of a friend, and the apartment was crowded. "You see," said the grey-haired poet, "that I never have lost a friend, and am sitting always among them."

I. Disraeli.

b. Proper words in proper places make the true definition of a style. * * * When a man's thoughts are clear, the properest words will generally offer themselves first, and his own judgment will direct him

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in what order to place them, so as they may best be understood; where men err against this method, it is usually on purpose, and to show their knowledge of the world. In short, that simplicity, without which no human performance can arrive to any great perfection, is nowhere more eminently useful than in this.

J. Swift.

GERMAN LANGUAGE, &c.

PROFESSOR BUCHHEIM.

Tuesday, March 30th. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Give the second and third persons singular of the present indicative and the second person singular of the imperative mood of gehen, ausſprechen, aufheben, anfangen, fechten, ſchlagen and verſchaffen.
2. Which substantives form their plural by means of the terminations e, er or en, and which do not take any additional termination at all in the plural? Are there any substantives which have a double plural?
3. When do we use the relative pronouns wer and was, and when welcher, welche, welches, or der, die, das; and in which case must the requisite forms of der, die, das be employed, instead of those of welcher, welche, welches? Illustrate your answer by examples.
4. Which of the following conjunctions: ſeit, woher, auch, wenn, zudem and dann are co-ordinative and which subordinative? Do any of these conjunctions affect the construction of sentences? Give examples.
5. Give the meaning of the auxiliary verbs of mood können, dürfen, mögen; müſſen, ſollen and wollen, and state what other notions they can express besides their fundamental significations.
6. In what cases is *of* not expressed by the genitive, but rendered by the preposition von, and in what cases is it entirely omitted in German? Give examples.

LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. Describe the origin and nature of the Thierſage and mention the principal poem belonging to that class of poetry.
2. Sketch the origin and development of the drama in Germany.
3. In which century did Sebastian Brant live? Give a brief description and critical analysis of his great work.
4. During which period did the Sprachgeſellſchaften flourish in Germany? What were their merits and failings, and which of them was the most meritorious?
5. Which are the principal epigrammatic poets of Germany, and which epigrammatic productions form an important epoch in German literary history?
6. Mention and characterize the principal critical works of Lessing.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. At what period did Rome and the Western Empire fall under the dominion of the Germans? How long did their possession last, and what was the fate of their successive leaders?
2. Why may the reign of Heinrich der Vogelſteller be called one of the most important in the history of Germany?
3. What policy did the German emperors observe towards the Protestants during the period from the death of Charles V. to the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War?

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4. Under the reign of which emperor was the progress of the Turks in the empire finally checked, and what military leaders chiefly distinguished themselves in the final struggle?
5. In what relation did the princes and free cities of Germany stand to the German emperors; and why did the latter, in general, contribute so little to the welfare of the empire?
6. Give a description of the *Völkerschlacht* at Leipzig. Who were the principal combatants and what was the result of the great battle?

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects, using the German character:

1. Einfluß der Völkerwanderung auf die Neugestaltung Europa's.
2. Ueber die Gastfreundschaft in alter und neuer Zeit.
3. Ueber den Aberglauben.

DICTATION.

Friedrich der Zweite wurde am 24. Januar 1712 zu Berlin geboren. Schon als Knabe machten ihn sein Anstand, seine glückliche Gesichtsbildung, seine lebhafte Wißbegierde und seine Geistesgegenwart sehr anziehend. In seinem Charakter vereinigte er des Vaters festen Sinn und feuriges Temperament mit dem zarten Gefühl seiner Mutter, Sophie Dorothee, einer Schwester König Georg's II. von England. Seine erste Kindheit verlebte er unter den Augen einer ehrwürdigen Frau, die auch schon seines Vaters Erzieherin gewesen war. Im siebenten Jahre kam er unter männliche Leitung. Zwei hohe Militärpersonen führten die besondere Aufsicht über ihn. Der lebhafte Prinz fand an Allem Vergnügen. Zwei Hofprediger unterrichteten ihn in der Religion und ein Organist unterwies ihn im Klavierspiel.

K. F. Becker.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &c.

PROFESSOR PISTRUCCI.

Wednesday, March 31st. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English prose:—

I.

. . . *Filippo.* M'odi.—
Carlo d'ogni mia speme unico oggetto
Molti anni fu; pria che, ritorto il piede
Dal sentier di virtude, ogni alta mia
Speme ei tradisse. Oh! quante volte io poscia
Paterne scuse ai replicati falli
Del mal docile figlio in me cercava!
Ma già il suo ardire temerario insano
Giunge oggi al sommo; e violenti mezzi
Usar pur troppo ora degg'io. Delitto
Cotal si aggiunge ai suoi delitti tanti;
Tale, appo cui tutt'altro è nulla; tale,
Ch'ogni mio dir vien manco. Oltraggio ei fammi,
Che par non ha; tal, che da un figlio il padre
Mai non l'attende; tal, che agli occhi miei

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Già non più figlio il fa . . . . . Ma che? tu stessa
Pria di saperlo fremi ? . . . . Odilo, e fremi
Ben altramente poi.—Già più d'un lustro,
Dell'oceán là sul sepolto lido
Povero stuolo in paludosa terra
Sai, che far fronte al mio poter si attenta,
A Dio non men, che al proprio re, rubelli
Fan dell'una perfidia all'altra schermo.
Sai quant'oro e sudore e sangue indarno
A questo impero omai tal guerra costi ;
Quindi, perder dovessi e trono e vita,
Non baldanzosa, nè impunita ir mai
Io lascerò del suo delitto atroce
Quella vil gente. Al ciel vittima giuro
Immolar l'empia schiatta ; e a lor ben forza
Sarà il morir, poichè obbedir non sanno.—
Or chi a me il credería ? che a sì feroci
Nemici felli il proprio figlio, il solo
Mio figlio, ahi lasso ! aggiunger deggia . . . . ,

Isabella. Il prence ? . . .

Filippo. Il prence, sì : molti intercetti fogli,
E segreti messaggi, e aperte, altere,
Sedizïose voci sue pur troppo
Certo men fanno. Ah per te stessa il pensa,
Di re tradito, e d'infelice padre,
Qual sia lo stato ; e a sì colpevol figlio
Qual sorte a giusto dritto omai si aspetti,
Per me tu il di'.

ALFIERI, *Il Filippo.*

II.

A Messer Giorgio Vasari Dipintore, a Firenze.

Il mio desiderio d'avere un'opera notabile di vostra mano, è così per vostra laude, come per mio contento; perchè vorrei poterla mettere innanzi a certi che vi conoscono più per ispeditivo nella pittura, che per eccellente. Io ne parlai col Botto in questo proposito ; con animo di non darvene fastidio, se non quando vi foste sbrigato dall'imprese grandi. Ma, poi che voi medesimo vi offerite di farla adesso, pensate quanto mi sia più caro ! Del presto e dell'adagio, mi rimetto a voi, perchè giudico che si possa fare anco presto, e bene, dove corre il furore, come nella pittura ; la quale in questa parte, come in tutte le altre, è similissima alla poesìa. È ben vero che 'l mondo crede che facendo voi manco presto, fareste meglio. Ma questo è più probabile che necessario ; che si potrebbe ancor dire che l'opere stentate, non risolute, e non tirate con quel fervore che si cominciano, riescono peggiori. Ed anco non vorrei che pensaste ch'io desiderassi tanto temperatamente una vostra cosa ch'io non l'aspettassi con impazienza. E però voglio che sappiate che io dico, Adagio, cioè pensatamente, e con diligenza; nè anco con troppa diligenza, come si dice di quell'altro vostro, che non sapeva levar la mano della tavola. Ma in questo caso io mi conforto che 'l più tardo moto che voi facciate, giunge prima che 'l più veloce degli altri. E son sicuro che mi servirete in tutti i modi: perchè, oltre che voi siete voi, conosco che volete bene a me: e veggo con quanto animo vi mettete particolarmente a questa impresa . . . . .

CARO, *Lettere.*

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III.

Tranlate into Italian:—

I now sit down to make good the threatening denounced in the conclusion of a letter which I had the honour to write to your Grace about ten days ago. The request I am going to make I should preface with many apologies if I did not know that the person to whom I address myself is too well acquainted with all the good emotions of the human heart to blame the warmth of a school-boy attachment, and too generous to think the worse of me for wishing to assist an unfortunate friend.

Three weeks ago, as I was scribbling in my garret, a man entered whom at first I did not know, but on his desiring me to look him in the face I soon recollected an old friend whom I had not seen and scarcely heard of these twenty years. He and I lodged in the same house when we attended the school of Laurencekirk, in the year 1747. I was then about ten years old, and he about fifteen. As he took a great liking to me he had many opportunities of obliging me, having much more knowledge of the world as well as more bodily strength than I. He was, besides, an ingenious mechanic, and made for me many little things, and it must not be forgotten that he first put a violin in my hands and gave me the only lessons in music I ever received. Four years after this period I went to college, and he engaged in farming.

DR. BEATTIE'S LETTERS.

IV.

Translate freely into Italian prose:—

Humanity delighting to behold
A fond reflexion of her own decay,
Hath painted Winter like a shrunken, old,
And close-wrapt traveller, through the weary day,
Propped on a staff, and limping o'er the plain,
As though his weakness were disturbed by pain;
Or, if a juster fancy should allow
An undisputed symbol of command,
The chosen sceptre is a withered bough,
Infirmly grasp'd within a palsied hand.
These emblems suit the helpless and forlorn;
But mighty Winter the device shall scorn.

WORDSWORTH.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &c.

PROFESSOR PISTRUCCI.

Wednesday, March 31. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

[N.B.—*The Questions are to be answered in English.*]

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Show and exemplify the rules for knowing the gender of Italian nouns, and add the different exceptions to those rules.
2. Give the *Possessive*, *Demonstrative*, and *Relative* pronouns in both genders and numbers, and show which of those pronouns require the definite article, and which do not admit of it. Explain also in what instances the article, before such as otherwise require it, should yet be omitted.
3. What are the various significations of the conjunctive pronouns, *mi*, *ci*, *vi*, *gli*, *ne*, *le*, *glielo*?

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4. Give the whole of the present and future tenses of the indicative and the participle past of *dovere, scegliere, rimanere, salire.* When the verb has more forms than one, let the other forms also be given.

LITERARY QUESTIONS.

(*Dates to be given in all cases.*)

1. Sketch the more prominent incidents in the life of Dante. What other works besides the Divina Commedia did he write?
2. What was observed to happen with regard to the culture of Italian literature during the age which succeeded the times of Boccaccio? In what position is he entitled to rank as an author?
3. What poem did Tassoni write? What was the occasion, and what were the character and spirit of his work?
4. State the merits and defects generally observed in the poetry of Metastasio. Refer to passages in illustration of your answer.
5. Name the authors who at the latter end of the last and the beginning of this century imparted new life and vigour to Italian poetry.
6. Which have been the leading writers in Italian prose and poetry in the last seventy years? Give the titles of their works.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

(*Dates to be given in all cases.*)

1. Describe briefly the wars of Charlemagne against the Lombardian kings, and the downfall of the latter. At whose instigation and for what causes did he undertake those wars?
2. When and why was Alessandria built, after whom was it so named, and why was it called Alessandria della Paglia?
3. State the origin and foundation of the city of Venice.
4. By whose agency and by what means was the complete overthrow of the Republic of Florence effected? Who was the first Duke of Florence?
5. State what you know of Fra Girolamo Savonarola.
6. Give a short description of the political condition and territorial divisions of Italy on the breaking out of the great war in 1793.

DICTATION.

Su, mortali, destatevi. Il dì rinasce: torna la verità in sulla terra, e partonsene le immagini vane. Sorgete; ripigliatevi la soma della vita; riducetevi dal mondo falso nel vero.

Ciascuno in questo tempo raccoglie e ricorre coll' animo tutti i pensieri della sua vita presente; richiama alla memoria i disegni, gli studi e i negozi; si propone i diletti e gli affanni che gli sieno per intervenire nello spazio del giorno nuovo. E ciascuno in questo tempo è più desideroso che mai, di ritrovar pure nella sua mente aspettative gioconde e pensieri dolci. Ma pochi sono soddisfatti di questo desiderio; a tutti il risvegliarsi è danno. Il misero non è prima desto, che egli ritorna nelle mani dell' infelicità sua. Dolcissima cosa è quel sonno, a conciliare il quale concorse o letizia o speranza. L' una e l' altra insino alla vigilia del dì seguente, conservasi intera e salva; ma in questa, o manca o declina.

Se il sonno dei mortali fosse perpetuo, ed una cosa medesima colla vita; se sotto l' astro diurno, languendo per la terra in profondissima

quiete tutti i viventi, non apparisse opera alcuna; non muggito di buoi per li prati, nè strepito di fiere per le foreste, nè canto di uccelli per l' aria, nè susurro d' api o di farfalle scorresse per la campagna; non voce, non moto alcuno, se non delle acque, del vento e delle tempeste, sorgesse in alcuna banda; certo l' universo sarabbe inutile, ma forse che vi si troverebbe o copia minore di felicità, o più di miseria, che oggi non vi si trova? Io dimando a te, o sole, autore del giorno, e preside della vigilia: nello spazio dei secoli da te distinti e consumati fin qui sorgendo e cadendo, vedesti tu alcuna volta un solo infra i viventi essere beato?

G. LEOPARDI.

ARABIC EXAMINATION.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Wednesday, 31st March. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Write out the Arabic alphabet in three columns, distinguishing the initial, medial, and final forms of the letters; write also the following sentence in the Arabic character:—F,lumma wusulua ilay mukauhi turka albab, f,khuruja Khadim sugheer wu futtaha albab, f'dukhula wu dukhulna ma choo.
2. Decline the nouns غلام a slave, عصا a staff, and بنت a daughter.
3. Write down the aorist, preterite, and active and passive participles of the triliteral radical and increased verbs كرم نصر ضرب مقابله ابتماع تقديم.
4. Show by examples how the particles لكن كان أن إن govern the noun and predicate of a proposition.
5. Give a short description of the province of Yumen, its boundaries, natural productions, petty sovereignties, &c.
6. State what you know of the invasion of Yumen by the Abyssinians about the year 521 of the Christian era.
7. What was the religion of the Arabs before the time of Mahommed?
8. According to the Mahommedan ritual, purification or cleansing of the body is enjoined on all Moslims. What is the difference between وضو غسل and تيمم?

Translate into Arabic:—

Among the Bedouins corporal punishments are unknown, pecuniary fines being always awarded of whatever nature the crime may be. An insulting expression, a blow according to its violence, or the part struck, the infliction of a wound, from which even a single drop of blood flows, have each their respective fines ascertained. Calling a man a dog incurs the penalty of a sheep, a wound on the shoulder, three camels. The forfeit for killing a watch-dog is remarkable. The dead animal is

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held up by the tail, so that its nose just touches the ground; its length is then measured, and a stick of equal dimensions is fixed into the earth. Over this the delinquent is obliged to pour as much wheat as will wholly cover it. The wheat is the fine due to the owner of the dog. The evidence of a witness may be given verbally or in writing, and where there are none the accused party is acquitted on solemnly attesting his innocence by an oath.

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Wednesday, 31st March. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into English:

حُكي و اللهُ اعلمُ انه كانَ ملكٌ مِن ملوكِ الفُرسِ و كان يحبّ الفرح و التنزّه و الصيدَ و القنصَ و كان مربّي باز لا يُفارقُهُ ليلاً و لا نهاراً و كان طول الليل شائلهُ علي يده و اذا طلع الي الصيد يأخذهُ معهُ و عامل له طاسةً من الذهب معلقةً في رقبتهِ يسقيهِ منها فبينما الملك جالسٌ و اذا بامير الرُخّ يقول يا ملك الزمان هذا اوانُ الخروج الصيدَ فامر الملك بالخروج و اخذ الباز علي يدهِ و ساروا الي ان وصلوا الي وادٍ و ضربوا حلقة الصيدِ و اذا بغزالةٍ وقعتْ في حلقةِ الصيد فقال الملك كل من نطّت الغزالة فوق دماغهِ قتلتهُ فضيقوا عليها حلقةَ الصيدِ و اذا بالغزالة دخلتْ لبيت الملك و ثبتت علي رجليها و حطّت يديها علي مدرها كانّها تبوسُ الارض للملك فطاطاءَ الملكُ للغزالة ففرّت من فوق دماغهِ وراحت للبرّ فظل الملكُ رأي العسكرَ يتغامزون عليهِ فقال يا وزير ماذا يقول العسكرُ فقال يقولونَ انك قُلتَ كل من نطّت الغزالة فوق راسهِ يقتل ٭

SANSKRIT.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1869.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

Thursday, 1st April. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

ALL Sanskrit words should be written with Devanâgarî letters.
Marks will be given for good handwriting.
The questions should be answered in the same order in which they are printed.
The proper number should be attached to each answer.

1. Apply the rules of Sandhi to

   अस्मिन् + शरीरे,

   हृदये + एतद्,

   वाक् + मय (affix),

   भवान् + लुब्धः,

   मा + क्षिदत्,

   सृज् + तुम् (infin.),

   वप् + तः (past partic. pass.).

2. Give the Locative Singular of राजन् and सखि. At the end what kind of compounds do they become *rája* and *sakha*?

3. Give the Ablative and Locative Singular of गो. What is the difference of meaning between पञ्चगुः and पञ्चगवम्?

4. Give the Nominative and Accusative Plural, Feminine, of दाढ.

5. Give the Nominative Singular of संराज्, खञ्ज्, विश्, and मधुलिह्.

6. Give the Nominative Singular, Feminine, of the adjectives साधु and पाण्डु.

7. Give the Dative Plural of अस्मद्.

8. Give the Genitive Plural, Masculine and Feminine, of अदस्. What is the difference of meaning between इह and अमुत्र?

9. Write out the Plural of the Present Âtmanepada of दिह् (देग्धि), and of the Present Parasmaipada of दा (ददाति).

10. Give the Second Person Singular of the Reduplicated Perfect Parasmaipada of क्री, हृ, हन and सं + हृ.

11. Give the First Person Singular of the Aorist Parasmaipada of बन्ध् and रुह्, and of the Aorist Âtmanepada of रम्.

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12. Give the Third Person Plural of the Present of the Intensive, with य, of भू and वच्, and without य, of दा.
13. In what respects does the conjugational affix of the tenth conjugation differ from those of the others?
14. When does a final स् become त् before case or tense affixes?
15. Give the various ways, with examples, in which the medial *ri* of a root forms the vowel of its reduplicate syllable in the Perfect, the causal Aorist, the Desiderative and the Intensive.
16. Give instances of the weakening effect which a root undergoes before the participial affix त. Explain the cases where no weakening seems to take place.
17. In what tenses does the Passive differ from the Âtmanepada?

Translate into Sanskrit:

a. Where are all the rulers of the earth gone, with their soldiers, armies, and chariots? The world remains, but its former owners are nowhere seen.

b. Everywhere in the Hindu religion we see the power of sacrifices and religious austerities. Through them an ascetic can inflict the severest calamities even on a deity, by his curse; and the most wicked of mankind may acquire such an ascendency over the gods as to render them the helpless instruments of his ambition. Indra, on being cursed by a Brahman, was hurled from his own heaven and compelled to animate the body of a cat. Even Yama, the terrible judge of the dead, was once cursed and obliged to undergo a transmigration into the person of a slave.

SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Thursday, 1st April. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into English:

I.

धनलुब्धो ह्यसंतुष्टो ऽनियतात्माजितेन्द्रियः ।
सर्वा एवापदस्तस्य यस्य तुष्टं न मानसम् ॥
संतोषामृततृप्तानां यत्सुखं शान्तचेतसाम् ।
कुतस्तद्धनलुब्धानामितश्चेतश्च धावताम् ॥
तेनाधीतं श्रुतं तेन तेन सर्वमनुष्ठितम् ।
येनाशाः पृष्ठतः कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलम्बितम् ॥
असेवितेश्वरद्वारमदृष्टविरहव्यथम् ।
अनुत्कण्ठीववचनं धन्यं कस्यापि जीवनम् ॥

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विज्ञैः स्निग्धैरुपकृतमपि द्वेष्यतामेति कैश्चित्
साचाद्न्यैरपकृतमपि प्रीतिमेवोपयाति।
चित्रं चित्रं किमथ चरितं नैकभावाश्रयाणां
सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः॥

Hitopadeśa.

II.

कस्यचिद्ब्राह्मणस्यासीद्दुःखलब्धः सुतो मृतः।
बाल एव विशालाक्षो बालग्रहनिपीडितः॥
दुःखिताः केचिदादाय बालमप्राप्तयौवनम्।
कुलसर्वस्वभूतं वै रुदन्तः शोकविह्वलाः॥
बालं मृतं गृहीत्वाथ श्मशानाभिमुखाः स्थिताः।
अङ्केनैव च संक्राम्य रुरुदुर्भृशदुःखिताः॥
तेषां रुदितशब्देन गृध्रो ऽभ्येत्य वचो ऽब्रवीत्।
एकात्मजमिमं लोके त्यक्त्वा गच्छत मा चिरम्॥
दृह पुंसां सहस्राणि स्त्रीसहस्राणि चैव ह।
समानीतानि कालेन हित्वा वै यान्ति बान्धवाः॥
संपश्यत जगत्सर्वं सुखदुःखैरधिष्ठितम्।
संयोगो विप्रयोगश्च पर्यायेणोपलभ्यते॥
अलं स्थित्वा श्मशाने ऽस्मिन् गृध्रगोमायुसंकुले।
कङ्कालबहुले रौद्रे सर्वप्राणिभयंकरे॥

Mahábhárata.

III.

यो दत्त्वा सर्वभूतेभ्यः प्रव्रजत्यभयं गृहात्।
तस्य तेजोमया लोका भवन्ति ब्रह्मवादिनः॥
यस्मादल्पि भूतानां द्विजान्नोत्पद्यते भयम्।
तस्य देहादिमुक्तस्य भयं नास्ति कुतश्चन॥
आगारादभिनिष्क्रान्तः पवित्रोपचितो मुनिः।
समुपोढेषु कामेषु निरपेक्षः परिव्रजेत्॥

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एक एव चरेन्नित्यं सिद्ध्यर्थमसहायवान्।
सिद्धिमेकस्य संपश्यन्न जहाति न हीयते॥

Manu.

* एक एवेत्यनेन पूर्वपरिचितपुत्रादित्याग उच्यते। असहायवानित्युत्तरत्रापि। एकाकी यदि चरति स किंचिन्न त्यजति न कस्यापि त्यागेन दुःखमनुभवति नापि केनापि त्यज्यते न कोऽप्यनेन त्यागदुःखमनुभाव्यते। *Comm.*

IV.

इतिहासपुराणं प्रत्यक्षमूलमपि संभवति। भवति ह्यस्माकमप्रत्यक्षमपि चिरन्तनानां प्रत्यक्षम्। तथा च व्यासादयो देवादिभिः प्रत्यक्षं व्यवहरन्तीति स्मर्यते। यस्तु ब्रूयादिदानीन्तनानामिव पूर्वेषामपि नास्ति देवादिभिः व्यवहर्तुं सामर्थ्यमिति स जगद्वैचित्र्यं प्रतिषेधेत्। इदानीमिव च नान्यदापि सार्वभौमः क्षत्रियोऽस्तीति ब्रूयात् ततश्च राजसूयादियज्ञचोदना उपरुन्ध्यात्। इदानीमिव च कालान्तरेऽप्यव्यवस्थितप्रायान् वर्णाश्रमधर्मान् प्रतिजानीत ततश्च व्यवस्थाविधायि शास्त्रमनर्थकं कुर्यात्।

Sankárachárya.

Questions on Literature, Philosophy, and Religion.

1. Distinguish between a Sanhitá and a Bráhmaṇa. Write a short account of some Bráhmaṇa.
2. Mention any ṛishis of the Ṛig Veda, who are introduced in the later literature.
3. Compare the *buddhi* and *manas* in the psychology of the Sánkhya philosophy.
4. What are the principal works of Hindu prose fiction?
5. Compare the attributes of Indra in the Veda and the epic poems.

4.—EXAMINATION PAPERS

SET AT THE FINAL EXAMINATION* OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1867.

ARRANGEMENTS.

NOTICES.

1. The whole of the examination (*i.e.* the examination on paper as well as the examination *vivâ voce*) will be conducted at the office of the Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row.
2. This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the examination.
3. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination; and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
4. No candidate who has left the examination room during the hours assigned to paper work will be permitted to return to the paper which he quitted.
5. Any candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.
6. The result of the examination will probably be known by the beginning of August, and will be communicated by letter to each candidate.

Day.	Hour.	Subjects of Examination.
Tuesday, 8*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Law of India.
Wednesday, 9*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Law of India.
Thursday, 10*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Law of Evidence.
Friday, 11*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Jurisprudence.
Saturday, 12*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Law Prize Examination.†
Monday, 14*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Political Economy.

* For the instructions issued with respect to this examination see p. 297.

** There will be a *vivâ voce* examination in each subject.

† Candidates will be admitted to the examination for prizes pending the decision of the Commissioners, as to their eligibility. They must hold themselves in readiness to attend for *vivâ voce* examination, if required.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

Day.	Hour.	Subjects of Examination.
Tuesday, 15*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Political Economy (Prize Examination).* History and Geography of India.
Wednesday, 16*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	History and Geography of India. History and Geography of India (Prize Examination).*
Thursday, 17*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Sanskrit.
Friday, 18*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Sanskrit (Prize Examination).* Hindustani.
Saturday, 19*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Hindustani.
Monday, 21*st June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Hindustani (Prize Examination).* Hindi and Telugu.
Tuesday, 22*nd June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Hindi and Telugu.
Wednesday, 23*rd June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Hindi and Telugu (Prize Examinations).* Gujarati, Tamil, and Oriya.
Thursday, 24*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Gujarati, Tamil, and Oriya. Gujarati and Tamil.
Friday, 25*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Gujarati and Tamil (Prize Examinations).*—Sindhi. Bengali and Sindhi.
Saturday, 26*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Bengali.
Monday, 28*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Bengali (Prize Examination).* Persian.
Tuesday, 29*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Persian. Persian (Prize Examination).*
Wednesday, 30*th June*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Marathi and Malayalim.
Thursday, 1*st July*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Marathi. Marathi (Prize Examination).*
Friday, 2*nd July*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Arabic and Canarese.
Saturday, 3*rd July*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Braj Bhâkhâ.

* Candidates will be admitted to the examination for prizes pending the decision of the Commissioners as to their eligibility. They must hold themselves in readiness to attend for *vivâ voce* examination, if required.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

EXAMINERS.

Jurisprudence	T. C. SANDARS, Esq.
Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence	F. LUSHINGTON, Esq.
Law of India, &c.	Sir H. B. HARINGTON, K.S.I.
History and Geography of India	C. ERSKINE, Esq.
Political Economy	R. H. HUTTON, Esq.
Hindustani	FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq.
Hindi	FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq.
Bengali	Rev. Dr. MULLENS.
Tamil	Rev. S. HOBBS.
Telugu	J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.
Gujarati	Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.
Marathi	Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON.
Sanskrit	E. B. COWELL, Esq.
Arabic	COLONEL OUSELEY.
Persian	COLONEL OUSELEY.
Canarese	Rev. D. SANDERSON.
Malayalim	Rev. J. G. BEUTTLER.
Braj Bhâkhâ	FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq.
Oriya	R. N. SHORE, Esq.
Sindhi	Rev. A. BURN.

LAW OF INDIA.

SIR H. B. HARINGTON, K.S.I.

Tuesday, 8th June 1869. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

1. The Code declares that in every case punishable with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, the Criminal Courts shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine. Describe these provisions. Is the general rule subject to any and what proviso?
2. Is any obligation imposed by the Code upon the public generally to give information to the magistrate or the police of the commission of offences? If such obligation exists, does it extend to all offences, or only to certain and what classes?
3. In the rules laid down for framing the charge on which an accused person is to be tried, does the Code make any and what distinction between cases in which the section of the Indian Penal Code referred to in the charge contains an exception, not being one of the general exceptions described in chapter 4 of the Code, and cases which might come within any of such general exceptions?
4. If a magistrate considers a complaint to be frivolous and vexatious, has he power to punish the complainant, or to award compensation to the party complained against, for loss of time, or any other inconvenience to which he may have been subjected? If the magistrate has this power, what is its extent, and how may it be exercised so as to accomplish both objects? Is the same power possessed by any other courts?

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

5. What are the powers of the Court of Session? Are the rules which regulate the conduct of the Judge of the Court, after the evidence both for the prosecution and for the defence has been completed, the same whether the trial be by jury or be held with the aid of assessors? If they are different, state in what the difference consists.
6. What classes of persons are entitled to be tried by jury, notwithstanding that trial by jury may not be the rule in the district to the courts of which such persons are subject, whether as regards the particular offence with which they are charged or offences generally? How is the jury to be constituted, and what are the rules for summoning and empanelling the jurors? When the right exists, under what circumstances may it be waived?
7. When a magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to perform any act which may probably occasion a breach of the peace, what may he do in order to prevent such breach? Would the answer be the same or different if the person to whom the information related was a European British subject? Does the Code give the same powers to all magistrates, or only to certain classes? In the latter case what magistrates possess it?
8. Does the Code contain any special provision for the prosecution of offences relating to documents? If so, describe them.
9. In the case of a local nuisance, what power has the magistrate, pending the inquiry before a jury, to issue an injunction relating to the matter in question, and in default of compliance with its terms, how may the magistrate proceed? Does any and what responsibility attach to him for his acts?
10. Is it competent to an Appellate Court to reject an appeal, or to reverse the sentence or order from which the appeal is made, without calling for or perusing the proceedings of the lower Court? Has an Appellate Court power to direct further inquiry to be made or additional evidence to be taken? If the Court has this power, must it reverse the sentence or order appealed against and remand the case to the Court or officer who passed the same, or has it any discretion in the matter?

LETTERS PATENT FOR THE HIGH COURTS OF JUDICATURE.

1. What ordinary original civil jurisdiction is vested in the High Courts, and what are the rules which regulate its exercise in the different classes of suits, whether for real property or otherwise, to which it extends?
2. Where a Plaintiff has two or more causes of action against the same Defendant, and both or all of them do not fall within the provisions referred to in the preceding question as giving the High Courts ordinary original civil jurisdiction, may the Plaintiff join the two or all or any of such causes together in one suit, and, if so, on what conditions?
3. In what respects do the ordinary and extraordinary original criminal jurisdictions, vested in the High Courts, differ the one from the other?
4. What criminal jurisdiction is vested in the High Courts other than that which they exercise as Courts of original criminal jurisdiction; and what are the powers of the High Courts in the exercise of such other jurisdiction?

5. To what extent are the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, by which the Courts in India not established by Royal Charter are required to regulate their proceedings, in force in the High Courts?
6. What testamentary, intestate, and matrimonial jurisdiction is vested in the High Courts? Are the provisions on these heads subject to any and what proviso?
7. In cases of appeal to the Privy Council from any judgment, order, sentence, or decree of a High Court, what are the rules for the transmission of the proceedings of the High Court and for the execution of the judgment or order passed by the Privy Council on the appeal?

LAW OF INDIA.

Sir H. B. HARINGTON, K.S.I.

Tuesday, 8th June 1869. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

1. When a person is desirous of instituting a suit *in formâ pauperis*, to what Court should he apply, what must his application contain, what are the rules for its presentation, and what would be the effect upon the claim of the rejection of the application?
2. If land, forming the subject of a suit, is situate within different districts, where may the suit be brought? Is the rule on this head subject to any and what proviso?
3. Are the rules for the examination of witnesses uniform in all cases, or does the Code make any distinction? In the latter case, on what does the distinction depend, and what are the principal points of difference?
4. When a party to a suit desires to enforce the attendance of any other party to the suit with a view to the examination of such other party as a witness, what is required of him, and how is the Court to proceed? Do the same or different rules apply whether the party requiring the attendance of the other and such other party are co-plaintiffs or co-defendants, or are opposed to one another?
5. Are the Courts required to recognize an award of arbitration made without the intervention of a Court of Justice, or otherwise than in a suit. May an award, so made, be enforced by the Courts although no decree may have been passed upon it? If so, what are the rules for its enforcement?
6. Describe the provisions contained in the Code whereby questions may be raised for the decisions of the Civil Courts without the formality of a regular suit?
7. What are the rules for the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of property made in execution of a decree where there are more judgment creditors than one claiming against the same party? Does the Code contain any and what provisions under this head having for their object to defeat collusive decrees.
8. Does the Code contain any provisions for the execution in the territories of a foreign prince or state of a decree passed by any Court within the British territories in India? If so, describe them.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

9. If in an appealed suit the Court of First Instance shall have omitted to raise or try any issue, or to determine any question of fact, which shall appear to the Appellate Court essential to the right determination of the suit upon the merits, what is the proceeding to be followed by the Appellate Court with a view to the correction of the defect?
10. What are the rules for appeals from orders passed in the course of a suit and relating thereto?

HINDU LAW.

1. What are the principal points of difference between the Benares school and the Mithila, Mahárâshtra and Dravada schools? On which of these points, if any, do the three last-named schools agree with the Bengal school?
2. A Hindu died leaving four sons. One of these separated himself: the other three continued to live together as a joint undivided family. The separated brother applied for a division of the ancestral moveable property and received his share. One of the other brothers died and his funeral obsequies were performed by the brothers living with him. Will a third of the share of the ancestral immoveable property inherited by the deceased brother jointly with the others devolve on the brother who separated himself, or will his share go to the other two brothers? Give the reasons for the answer.
3. In default of the enumerated heirs, who in succession have the prior right to inherit the stridhan of a married woman? Upon what does the right to succeed to such property depend, and in what does the difference consist?
4. Under the Hindu law from what does incapacity to inherit and to possess property in general arise?
5. A Hindu, at a time when he and his brothers are living together as a joint undivided family, acquires landed property by means of his own funds, or by means other than of the joint funds. At his death, according to the Benares and Bengal schools, does the property, so acquired, go to his undivided brothers or to his widow? If to his widow has she a right to dispose of the property either by sale or by gift? If she has no such right to whom will the property go on her death, to her heirs or to her husband's heirs?
6. Are the Bengal and Benares schools agreed as to the right of sons to demand partition of ancestral property, whether moveable or immoveable, during the lifetime of their father, and as to the right of a Hindu father to make an unequal division of such property amongst his heirs? If the two schools are not agreed on these points, state in what respects they differ.
7. Into how many classes are the Bundhu or cognate relations divided? How are they designated, and who are the kindred composing each class?
8. What is considered to be the settled opinion as to the right of a son, adopted in the Dattaka form, to inherit collaterally as well as lineally? Quote the authorities referred to by Macnaghten on the point, and state to what he ascribes the differences of opinion existing amongst them.
9. When, by reason of the death of the father, the mother of a minor assumes the guardianship, is she subject to any and what control in the discharge of her duties as guardian, and has she the same

powers in respect to the minor's person as were possessed by the father while living? If not, what acts is she incapable of performing, and by whom may such acts be performed?

10. How many forms of marriage are there? How are they designated? Are they common to all classes? If not, mention to which classes the several forms are peculiar, and their distinguishing features.

LAW OF INDIA.

Sir H. B. HARINGTON, K.S.I.

Wednesday, 9th June 1869. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT.

1. If a person, whose domicile is not in British India, marries in British India a person whose domicile is in British India, does either party acquire by such marriage any rights in respect of the property of the other party? What is the rule on the point?
2. The general rule is that the widow of a man, dying intestate, succeeds to the whole of his property, if he has left no one who is of kindred to him, or to one third or one half of his property, according as he may or may not have left lineal descendants. What would exclude the widow altogether from the provision thus made for her?
3. *A.* dies intestate, leaving his mother, two brothers, and one child of a deceased sister and two children of a deceased brother of the half blood, who was a son of his father, but not of his mother. Would all of the above, as well those of the half as those of the whole blood, succeed to his property, or would any and which of them be excluded? How would the property be distributed amongst those entitled to succeed.
4. In what case may general words, used in a will, be understood in a restricted sense, and in what case may words used in a will be understood in a wider sense than that which they usually bear? Give an illustration under each head.
5. When a fund is bequeathed absolutely to or for the benefit of any person, but the will contains a direction that the money shall be applied or enjoyed in a particular manner, must the direction be strictly complied with or the legatee lose the benefit of the bequest; or may he claim, with or without conditions, to receive and use the money otherwise than as directed?
6. What is the rule to be observed as regards the order of payment when, a portion of a fund having been specifically bequeathed to one legatee, and a legacy charged on the same fund having been bequeathed to another legatee, the testator receives a portion of the fund during his life time, and the remainder is not sufficient to pay both legacies?
7. State whether in either or both of the following cases the legacy takes effect or is adeemed. Give the reason for the answer in each case:

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(*a.*) *A.* bequeaths to *B.* whatever sum may be received from his claim on *C.*; *A.* receives the whole of his claim on *C.*:

(*b.*) *A.* bequeaths to *B.* the sum of Rs. 10,000 in promissory notes of the Government of India, which he has power under his marriage settlement to dispose of by will; subsequently, in *A.*'s lifetime, the fund is converted into consols by virtue of an authority contained in the settlement.

8. Explain the doctrine of election. Within what time may a party affected by the doctrine, be required to make his election, and what would be the consequences to him of his non-compliance with the requisition?

9. In what order are the debts of a deceased person, including his funeral expenses, to be paid by his executor or administrator, and has any creditor a right of priority over any other creditor by reason of his debt being secured by an instrument under seal, or on any other account?

10. Give illustrations of the causes, as explained in the Act, for which the grant of probate or letters of administration may be revoked or annulled.

MOHAMMADAN LAW.

1. What are the rules which regulate the succession of the four classes of distant kindred?

2. In how many cases, under the rules of distribution, may what is called the *increase* take place? What are they, and to what in each case may the number of shares be increased?

3. Describe the ways in which entire exclusion from inheritance may be produced. What is meant by partial exclusion?

4. When an article is sold, and on examination is found to be faulty, what remedy has the purchaser against the seller,—

(*a.*) Where the article has been destroyed in the act of trial.

(*b.*) Where the article has been used by the purchaser before discovering the defect.

(*c.*) Where, after becoming aware of the defect, the purchaser had used the article, or had attempted to remove the defect.

5. Are the Soonee and Imameeya or Schia doctrines agreed as to the right of a divorced wife to inherit whose husband may have divorced her on his death bed? If the two doctrines are not agreed, state in what the difference between them consists?

6. What rule, affecting the extent of the owner's right to alienate his property, is common to gifts and endowments?

7. What are the rules for the distribution of the property of a person who may die leaving his wife pregnant, both when he has sons and when he has no son?

8. What are the necessary forms to be observed in asserting the right of pre-emption? State whether in the following case the claimant has lost his right, and give the reasons for the answer.

A. having the right of pre-emption in respect to certain lands, which the owner wishes to sell, declines to give the price asked, though he offers a smaller sum; afterwards the owner sells the land to a third person on receiving his price.

9. One of the conditions to a contract of marriage is that there should be witnesses to the contract. Are there any and what requisites to the competency of the witnesses to such contract;

and do the same objections apply as in the case of other contracts?

10. What are the civil disqualifications of slaves under the Mohammadan law? Under the same law do slaves possess any and what privileges?

LAW OF INDIA (PENAL CODE).

Sir H. B. HARINGTON, K.S.I.

Wednesday, 9th June 1869. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. The Code declares that nothing which is not intended to cause death is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause to any person for whose benefit it is done in good faith, and who has given a consent to suffer or take the risk of that harm. What constitutes good faith and consent within the meaning of the Code?
2. A person abets the commission of an offence, but the person abetted does the act with a different intention or knowledge from that of the abettor. To what punishment is the abettor liable? Give an illustration.
3. State the different heads under which offences against property are classed in the Code.
4. *A.* and *B.* have a dispute respecting a piece of land in the possession of *B.* *A.*, in the exercise of some supposed right, threatens to plough up the crop on the land, and assembles men forcibly to execute his purpose. *B.* collects men in defence of his property; a fight ensues, in which *A.* is killed by *B.* *B.* defends himself on the ground that he had the right of private defence. What must be established in his favour to constitute this a valid defence?
5. Describe the offences relating to religion which are punishable under the Code.
6. Defamation is defined to be the making or publishing in certain modes any imputation concerning any person with intent to harm, or with the knowledge or belief that the imputation will harm the reputation of such person. What are the modes of making or publishing the imputation mentioned in the Code? Will any amount of harm resulting therefrom suffice to bring the case within the definition? If not, what are the rules for measuring the same? Give illustrations.
7. The Code, in order to the suppression of certain offences against property, contains special provisions which may be enforced notwithstanding that there has been no conviction of a specific act constituting any of such offences. Describe these provisions, and the offences to which they relate.
8. Disobedience to an order promulgated by a public servant, directing a person to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management, may be an offence punishable under the Code. In order to a conviction, what beyond the act of disobedience must be established against the accused? Is it necessary that the accused should intend to produce harm or contemplate his disobedience as likely to produce harm? If not, what would be sufficient, and what would constitute aggravating circumstances rendering the

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accused liable to the longest period of imprisonment that could be awarded for the offence? Give an illustration.

9. *Z.* is sitting in a moored boat on a river. *A.* unfastens the moorings, and thus intentionally causes the boat to drift down the river. In the case as put, has *A.* committed an offence punishable under the Code? If so, what is his offence? If the answer be in the negative, what on *A.*'s part would constitute his act an offence punishable as above, and what would the offence be? Give the reasons for the answer.

10. A person aiding a public servant acting for the advancement of public justice exceeds the power given him by law, and causes the death of another person. The offender being indicted for murder, what must be established in his favour to reduce the offence to culpable homicide not amounting to murder? Would the answer be the same or different if the person acting as above was himself a public servant?

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

F. LUSHINGTON, ESQ.

Thursday, 10th June 1869. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. *A.* claims a right to certain lands as heir of *B.* To prove *B.*'s possession of the several parcels of land *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, &c. *A.* offers among other evidence—

A lease for years granted by *B.* to *V.* of parcel *a*.

A written order by *B.* to his solicitor to prepare a lease of parcel *b*.

A memorandum in *B.*'s private account book of monies received as rent for parcel *c*.

A letter to *B.* from *W.* professing to enclose a cheque for the rent of parcel *d*.

Entries made by *C.* of rents received by him as *B.*'s steward for the parcels *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and of sums received by him in such capacity from *X.*, *Y.*, and *Z.* in a certain year.

Parol evidence that in that year *X.* occupied parcel *e*, and that two years later *Y.* and *Z.* occupied parcels *f* and *g*.

State what facts must be proved in relation to any of the above offered evidence to render it admissible; and say whether any of it is inadmissible. Give your reasons in full for each part of your answer.

2. To prove his own title from *B.*, *A.* offers among other evidence a statement made by the deceased Mrs. *B.* after *B.*'s death, that *B.* had told her "*A.*'s father was his first cousin, and all his "other equally near relations had died without issue."

A statement made by Mrs. *B.* that *B.*'s old servant (now dead) had told her "*A.*'s father was the first son of B.'s eldest uncle "by a second marriage."

A written claim of *A.*'s father to take the head place at *B.*'s funeral as the nearest relation.

A letter written by a deceased spectator of *B.*'s funeral, stating that *A.*'s father did take precedence of the other relations present and act as chief mourner.

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Evidence that *A.*'s father and *A.*'s one elder brother sailed 10 years back from New York for Liverpool, in a vessel which has never been heard of since it left America. Will of *A.*'s father, giving his property to his eldest son who shall survive him.

How much of the above is admissible in evidence to show *A.*'s relation to *B.*, and what other facts would be required to give *A.* a good primâ facie title to represent *B.*?

Give reasons for every part of your answer.

3. *A.*, being sued for debt, pleads infancy. *A.*'s father deposes to the date of *A.*'s birth as only 19 years before the debt was incurred.

B., being sued for debt, pleads infancy, and produces a letter written by his deceased father, stating the time of his birth as only 18 years before the date when the debt was incurred. State and explain the result of the actions against *A.* and *B.*

4. Is there any difference between English and Indian law as to the conditions or the subject-matter of admissible dying declarations? Will a dying declaration by a professed atheist be admissible under either?

5. State the proof required precedent to the admission in evidence of deeds of remote and of recent date; giving the reasons for and against the practice of requiring less stringent proof in the case of ancient documents. Explain what is meant by "proper custody" for a document, giving any illustration to show the need of the rule. What is meant by the "recitals" in a document? and how far are the recitals in an ancient document, not suspected of fraud, conclusive proof of the facts alleged in them?

6. Give and explain the general rule touching the burthen of proof. State and explain the common law exceptions to this general rule, with illustrations of such exceptions in a case of—

pedigree,
tort,
contract.

7. Show how the burthen of proof on the point of malice lies in an action for defamation, and in an action for malicious prosecution, pointing out any presumptions of law which appear to you to bear on the question in either case.

8. Enumerate the methods of proving disputed handwriting, classing them in order of strength as well as of admissibility. State the extent to which it is allowed to carry the comparison of other writings with the writing in dispute.

9. State the conditions precedent to the admission, and the effect when admitted, of declarations made in the course of office or business, and declarations made against interest; pointing out any distinction between the two.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

F. LUSHINGTON, ESQ.

Thursday, 10th June 1869. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. State (and if you use general terms, give specific illustrations of what you mean by them) the cases in which evidence may or may not be given of explanatory declarations concerning the meaning of a document, made by the writer.

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2. State (with illustrations as above) the cases in which evidence may or may not be given of explanatory declarations concerning acts done, made by the actor.

3. Explain the cases in which parol evidence may be given for the purpose of altogether avoiding the legal effect of a writing. Why should not such evidence, when admissible, be given under the plea of the general issue?

4. *A.* signs a contract in his own name. Distinguish the circumstances in which, or the purposes for which, he can or cannot give parol evidence that he signed as agent for *B.*

5. Public right of way.

Explain the methods in which this question can be raised in court between *A.*, who asserts the right of way, and *B.*, the owner of the land over which it is claimed. Will the choice of either method affect the course of proof?

To prove the right of way, *A.* offers among other evidence proof of the oral declaration of an old man now deceased, who had resided in the neighbourhood for many years. *A.* also offers a letter of old date from a deceased stranger to the neighbourhood, stating that on a particular day he had walked without hindrance through the estate of *B.*'s father by the path in question.

To disprove the right, *B.* offers a written statement by an old resident now deceased, that no such right had ever existed in his time: also a verdict for *B.*'s father against *C.*, who had alleged the same right of way.

Dissect this into admissible and inadmissible proof. Is the verdict against *C.* conclusive, or *res inter alios acta?* If you think it admissible, state the manner of proving its effect.

6. Private right of way, claimed by *A.* over the land of *B.* Explain the evidence necessary to support such an allegation, and conclude whether any of the classes of proof specified in the last question would be relevant or not.

7. *A.*, *B.*, *C.*, and *D.* are indicted for a treasonable conspiracy.

Letters are found locked up in *A.*'s private desk, addressed to him, and with their seals broken. They purport to be written by *C.* to *A.* The first letter states that *B.* and *C.* have taken certain steps in furtherance of the design to which *A.*, *B.*, *C.*, and *D.* are privy. The second letter refers to the first, and urges *A.* to take further specific action towards the accomplishment of the said design.

No proof is given that *A.* did any act in consequence of the receipt of this letter.

Another intercepted letter purporting to be from *C.* to *F.* (who is not indicted) gives an account of a meeting of *C.*'s political partisans, mentioning that *A.*, *B.*, *C.*, and *D.* were present, and relating the details of a treasonable plot formed at that meeting. An informer swears that the plot was formed as alleged at the said meeting, and that he saw *A.*, *B.*, and *C.* present throughout. In consequence of this intercepted letter, *B.* is arrested *in flagrante delicto*.

What is required to make any and which of these letters admissible in evidence against any or all of the accused? and when admitted, how much do the facts prove against each?

8. *A.* makes a will, and dies, the witnesses having died before him. An erasure is found in the words specifying the sum left as a

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

legacy to a particular legatee. How will this affect the will? State the general rules for the proof of a will.

A.'s capacity to make the will is disputed. Letters on business topics are found in his desk, written by various parties to *A.* near the date of the will, as to a man capable of understanding business. Their seals have been broken, but no indorsement is made of their receipt, and no proof is given of any act done by *A.* in consequence of receiving them. Are they admissible as evidence to prove his capacity to make a will? Give your reasons for your answer: and explain what is meant by "sound mind" for testamentary purposes.

9. Explain the meaning and process of "taking a verdict subject to "a special case." Give the grounds upon which a Court of Error will grant or refuse a new trial. State the steps to be taken at and after the first trial by the counsel whose client is aggrieved by the alleged error.

JURISPRUDENCE.

T. C. SANDARS, ESQ.

Friday, 11th June 1869. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Give instances to show what Austin would, and what he would not, consider a law.
2. Give an analysis of the title on legacies in the Institutes of Justinian.
3. Give an account of the system of formulæ in the history of Roman law.
4. "All property is founded on adverse possession ripened by prescription." Explain, illustrate, and criticise this statement.
5. Compare the effects of marriage under Roman law with the effects of marriage under English law.
6. What subsidiary doctrines does Bentham lay down in order to apply to the formation of a civil code his cardinal doctrine that the supreme aim of the legislator should be to secure the greatest happiness of the greatest number?
7. What place in legislation does Bentham assign to the satisfaction of expectations?
8. What are the principal rules as to the interpretation of English statute law?
9. What are the chief points in English law with regard to the settlement of the poor?

JURISPRUDENCE.

T. C. SANDARS, ESQ.

Friday, 11th June 1869. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. What is meant by saying that "the image of a vinculum juris "colours and pervades every part of the Roman law of Contract "and Delict"?
2. Shew how the different parts of Austin's Inquiry into the Province of Jurisprudence are connected.

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3. Explain the following epithets and descriptions of Roman actions:—actio arbitraria, confessoria, negativa, in factum concepta, in factum præscriptis verbis, Pauliana, Serviana, de tigno injuncto, tutelæ, de inofficioso testamento, noxalis, Aquiliæ.
4. What are the modern shapes in which the ancient prerogative of the English Crown shews itself?
5. Trace the more important consequences of the Roman doctrine of occupation visible in the history of modern law.
6. How is the liberty of the subject protected in English law?
7. In what ways did the Roman law provide against tutors and curators neglecting their duties?
8. How does Bentham answer the question whether we ought to reckon among the wants of the State to be provided for by forced contributions the care of the indigent, public worship, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

R. H. HUTTON, ESQ.

Monday, 14th June 1869. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I. Distinguish between that which is capital to the community and that which is capital to the individual possessing it. In what case does a man who withdraws his capital from a productive operation to buy into the funds add to, or subtract from, the wealth of the community? If the product of a tax be used to pay off a public debt, how far is this likely to result in any real addition to public wealth?

II. Discuss the assumption that an income tax paid by the middle class really falls ultimately on the working class.

III. Enumerate the chief conditions on which the productiveness of productive agents depends, and compare generally in these respects England and India.

IV. Explain the principle of Mr. Wakefield's plan for colonial settlements. Is it or is it not in any way analogous to the principle on which the statesmen of a new country sometimes justify protective duties put on to encourage the native growth of a manufacturing population?

V. Give some illustrations of the variations in the "effective desire of accumulation" in different countries, and of its chief cause.

VI. Give what you consider to be the final objections to any system of community of property, noting especially the exaggerations of those objections. How did St. Simonism differ from ordinary communism? Has the former ever had a temporary success?

VII. Compare allowances in aid of wages with the allotment system, as remedies for pauperism. What is the best form of the latter?

VIII. Distinguish between wages and the cost of labour. Discuss the relation between the rate of profits and the cost of labour. How far can a rise or fall in the cost of labour affect the *values* of commodities?

IX. Explain carefully the fallacy involved in "general over-production."

X. Explain the objections to a double metallic standard.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

R. H. HUTTON, ESQ.

Monday, 14th June 1869. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. What theoretical conditions would be needful for a permanent measure of cost of production? Would they suffice for a permanent standard of value?
2. In the case of a joint product,—of which the constituent elements cannot be produced separately, but are used for different purposes,—like mutton and wool, or a rotation of crops on the same land,—how are the relative prices of these constituent elements determined?
3. Would a country which is at a disadvantage as compared with *all* other countries in producing *all* conceivable commodities, be able to profit by foreign trade? Give a formula for measuring how much she would lose or gain by any such trade, if forced upon her, or undertaken willingly.
4. After an improvement made in any process of production by an exporting nation, how do the importing nations manage usually to divide the advantage of that improvement with the exporters? Is it possible for them to gain the *whole* of that advantage?
5. Under what conditions does a low cost of *special* or *general* labour respectively in any nation's labour-market promote its success in competing with other nations for foreign trade?
6. What is the use of judicious speculators in any commodity liable to scarcity values to the community? Explain Mr. Mill's statement:—"The operations of speculative dealers are useful to the "public wherever profitable to themselves, and though they are "sometimes injurious to the public by heightening the fluctua- "tions which their more usual office is to alleviate, yet wherever "this happens, the speculators are the greatest losers."
7. Discuss the influence of a sudden improvement in the arts of production on rents, profits, and wages, when capital and population remain stationary.
8. Explain the various probable effects of a tax on agricultural produce, at first, and ultimately.
9. State some of the cases in which the interference of Government in economical arrangements is defensible in spite of the principle that individuals are the best judges of their own interest.
10. Why should the sugar duties be as far as possible in proportion to the amount of saccharine matter in the sugars?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

C. ERSKINE, ESQ.

Tuesday, 15th June 1869. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. What reason is there for believing that, when the Hindus first penetrated into Central and Southern India, they found the country occupied by tribes whose origin differed from their own?
2. What do you know of the languages and literature of India before the advent of the Mussulmans?

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3. Sketch briefly the progress of the Mohammedan power in the provinces to the South of the Nerbadda.
4. Describe the state of the Mogul empire, and the operations of Aurangzib, in the interval between the death of Sivaji and the death of the Emperor.
5. Mention the principal events that throw light on the decay of the Mogul empire, the growth of the Maratta power, and the rival pretensions of the French and English, during the reigns of Ahmed Shah and Alamgir II.
6. Describe fully the state of India in A.D. 1761.
7. Where are the following places, and what do you know of them?—Ambalah, Jansi, Allahabad, Patna, Vellor, Madura, Sattara, Aurangabad, Ahmedabad, Tatta.
8. Mention the names and describe the courses of the rivers that fall into the Bay of Bengal between Cape Comorin and Chittagong.
9. What do you know of the Districts now administered under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

C. ERSKINE, ESQ.

Wednesday, 16th June 1869. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Give a brief sketch of the contest between Hyder Ali and the British.
2. Give a full account of the arrangements made by Lord Cornwallis for the permanent settlement of the public demand on account of land revenue in Bengal. What led to the adoption of those arrangements?
3. Describe the principal events that distinguished the governments of Lord Wellesley and Lord Hastings. And compare the state of British India at the dates of the retirements of those two Governors-General.
4. What do you know of the life and reign of Runjit Sing?
5. What alterations in the position of the East India Company took place during the government of Lord W. Bentinck? And what measures of administrative reform did he introduce?
6. State the considerations that led to the British expedition to Afghanistan; the principal events that marked the course of that expedition; and the most important effects produced by it.
7. What do you know of the recent state of the Sonthals, and their country?
8. Describe (geographically) some of the territories added to the British dominions in India after the cessation of the commercial privileges of the East India Company, and before the assumption of the direct rule in British India by the Crown.
9. In going, as the crow flies, from Agra to Bangalor, over what provinces and near what places and objects of interest would you pass?

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SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

Thursday, 17th June 1869. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Give the Nominative Singular and Plural, and the Accusative and Instrumental Plural of अनडुह्. What is its derivation?

2. Give instances where we find ह् elided.

3. How does the declension of भवत् 'your honour' differ from that of the participle?

4. Give the Second Person Singular of the Reduplicated Perfect Parasmaipada of जि, दृह्, ग्लै, दृ and वद्.

5. Give the Third Person, Singular and Dual, of the Aorist Parasmaipada of क्विद्, वद्, दृ and भञ्ज्.

6. Give the Third Person Singular of the Aorist Parasmaipada of the Causal of तप्, दिह्, त्यज् and प्रच्छ्.

7. Give the Third Person Singular of the Present Intensive, with य, of स्तु and वस्, and, without य, of मुच् and दृश्.

8. Give the Infinitive of क्षिप्, स्पृश्, यज् and क्षे.

9. *Translate into Sanskrit:*

a. The men who abstain from injury to all and who bear all things, and who have become the refuge of everybody, these men go to heaven.

b. A man should meet pleasure when it comes and likewise pain when it comes; pains and pleasures revolve like a wheel.

c. People always respect a man, who is respected by the king; but he who is despised by the king, is despised by all. A thing said suitably by a child is to be received by the wise; when the sun is out of sight, is there not the shining of a lamp?

10. *Translate into English:*

यः समुत्पतितं क्रोधं निगृह्णाति हयं यथा।
स यन्तेत्युच्यते सद्भिर्न यो रश्मिषु लम्बते॥
यो संधारयते मन्युं योऽतिवादांस्तितिक्षते।
यस्य तप्तो न तपति दृढं सोऽर्थस्य भाजनम्॥
यो यजेदपरिश्रान्तो मासि मासि शतं समाः।
न क्रुध्येद्यश्च सर्वस्य तयोरक्रोधनोऽधिकः॥

Mahábhárata.

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SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

Thursday, 17th June 1869. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Translate the following:

I.

तत्कार्मुकं संहननोपपन्नं सज्यं न शेकुर्मनसापि कर्तुम्।
ते विक्रमन्तः स्फुरता दृढेन विचिप्यमाणा धनुषा नरेन्द्राः॥
विचेष्टमाना धरणीतलस्था यथाबलं शैक्ष्यगुणक्रमाच्च।
गतौजसः स्रस्तकिरीटहारा विनिश्वसन्तः शमयांबभूवुः॥
हाहाकृतं तद्धनुषा दृढेन विस्रस्तहाराङ्गदचक्रवालम्।
कृष्णानिमित्तं विनिवृत्तकामं राज्ञां तदा मण्डलमार्तमासीत्॥

Explain *ártam.*

II.

धनानि जीवितं चैव परार्थे प्राज्ञ उत्सृजेत्।
सन्निमित्ते वरं त्यागो विनाशे नियते सति॥
जातिद्रव्यगुणानां च साम्यमेषां मया सह।
मत्प्रभुत्वफलं ब्रूहि कदा किं तद्भविष्यति॥
विना वर्तनमेवैते न त्यजन्ति ममान्तिकम्।
तन्मे प्राणव्ययेनापि जीवयैतान्ममाश्रितान्॥
शरीरस्य गुणानां च दूरमत्यन्तमन्तरम्।
शरीरं क्षणविध्वंसि कल्पान्तस्थायिनो गुणाः॥

III.

यज्जीर्यते क्षणमपि प्रथितं मनुष्यैः
विज्ञानविक्रमयशोभिरभ्यमानम्।
तन्नाम जीवितमिह प्रवदन्ति तज्ज्ञाः
काको ऽपि जीवति चिराय बलिं च भुङ्क्ते॥
न कस्यचित्कश्चिदिह स्वभावात्
भवत्युदारो ऽभिमतः खलो वा।
लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा
स्वचेष्टितान्येव नरं नयन्ति॥

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IV.

अदेशस्थो ऽपि रिपुणा स्वल्पकेनापि हन्यते।
ग्राहो ऽल्पीयानपि जले गजेन्द्रमपि कर्षति॥
बज्रश्चुस्तु संचस्तः श्येनमध्ये कपोतवत्।
येनैव गच्छति पथा तेनैवाशु विपद्यते॥

V.

स पाटलायां गवि तस्थिवांसं
धनुर्धरः केसरिणं ददर्श।
अधित्यकायामिव धातुमय्यां
रोध्रद्रुमं सानुमतः प्रफुल्लम्॥
ततो मृगेन्द्रस्य मृगेन्द्रगामी
वधाय वध्यस्य शरं शरण्यः।
जाताभिषङ्गो नृपतिर्निषङ्गा
दुद्धर्तुमैच्छत्प्रसभोद्धृतारिः॥

VI.

तस्मिन्नभिद्योतितबन्धुपद्मे
प्रतापसंशोषितशत्रुपङ्के।
बबन्ध सा नोत्तमसौकुमार्या
कुमुद्वती भानुमतीव भावम्॥

VII.

सत्यधर्मार्यवृत्तेषु शौचे चैव रमेत्सदा।
शिष्यांश्च शिष्याद्धर्मेण वाग्बाहूदरसंयतः॥
न पाणिपादचपलो न नेत्रचपलो ऽनृजुः।
न स्याद्वाक्चपलश्चैव न परद्रोहकर्मधीः॥
येनास्य पितरो याता येन याताः पितामहाः।
तेन यायात्सतां मार्गं तेन गच्छन्न रिष्यते* ॥

Manu.

* हिंस्यत इत्यर्थः।

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HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Friday, 18th June, 1869. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I.

a. What peculiarities mark the declension of certain Arabic and Persian substantives?

b. Give some Arabic duals used in Urdû.

c. What are the Arabic plurals of

برج امر عقل قوم فوج رکن فلک حب ?

d. What are the diminutival affixes of substantives?

e. In what cases does the preterite of an active verb dispense with نے?

f. Name some idiomatic nominal verbs formed with کھانا.

g. Specify phrases in which prepositions may be omitted.

h. Particularize some of the chief points in which the Urdû idiom differs from the English.

II.

For retranslation into Urdû:

a. When Cain slew his brother, whose name was Abel, the children of Abel desired to retaliate on the children of Cain, and made war on them. Eventually the children of Cain came off conquerors. Defeating them, they seized on all their substance, and, plundering them of all their cattle, oxen, camels, asses, and mules, became very wealthy. They had feasts together: they caused food of various sorts to be cooked.

b. The structure of the white ant is singular and wonderful. Its constitution is extremely cold. Over its entire body crevices and pores constantly remain open. The air which enters its body is, in consequence of the intense coldness, condensed, and becomes water; and this exudes to the surface of its body. And the dust which falls upon its body collects and becomes mud. This it gathers, and constructs, over its body, a house, for protection, in order that it may dwell secure from every mishap. Moreover, it has two exceedingly sharp lips, with which it cuts fruit, leaves, and wood, and mines into brick and stone.

HINDÛSTÂNI.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Saturday, 19th June 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

For translation into English:

a. بعد اُسکي تہڑي ہوکر يہ جُطبہ پڑہا * حمد ہَي واسطي اُس معبُود کي جِس نے اپني قدرتِ کامِلہ سے تمام مخلُوقات کو

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ظاهر کرکي عرصۂ کائنات مين انواع و اقسام کي خلقت پيدا کي اور تمام مصنوعات کو جس مين کسي مخلوق کي عقل کو رسائي نہين هي موجود کرکي هر ايک اهلِ بصيرت کي نظر مين تجلّي اپني صنعت کي نور کي دکهلائي * عرصه‌گاهِ دنيا کو چهه طرفون سي محدود کرکي خلق کي آسائش کي واسطي زمان و مکان بنايا * افلاک کي کتني درجي بناکر فرشتون کو هر ايک جا متعيّن کيا * حيوانات کو رنگبرنگ کي شکلين اور صورتين بخشين نعمت خانهٔ احسان سي انواع و اقسام کي نعمتين عطا کين * دعاء و زاري کرنيوالون کو عنايتِ بي نهايت سي مرتبهٔ قرب کا بخشا * جو که اُسکي کنه مين عقلِ ناقص کو دخل ديتي هين اُنکو وادي ضلالت مين حيران اور سرگردان رکها *

6. راے دابشليم سے بيدپاے برهمن نے کها پهلي وصيّت کا مضمون يه هي که جب کوئي آدمي پادشاهون کے يهان مقرب هوکر سرفراز هووے لوگ اُس پر حسد کرتے هين اور مکرآميز باتون سے چاهتے هين که اُسکي بدخواهي پادشاه کے دلنشين کرين * پس پادشاه کو چاهئے که جو بات اُس تلک پهنچے اسے خوب تامّل کرکے خود غرضون کے کهنے پر عمل نه فرماوے اور جب تلک آميزش و آلودگي سے بات کو خالي نه پاوے قبول نه کرے * دانا کهه گئے هين که صاحبِ غرض کو اپنے يهان دخل نه ديجئے که اُس نے نوش کو ساتهه نيش کے ملايا هي * ظاهر مين شيريني کا مزه ديتا هي اور دوستي کرتا هي * پر في‌الحقيقت نيش زني اور خرابي هي * راے نے فرمايا کبهي ايسا هوا هي که

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غرضآميز باتون کے سبب دوستي جاتي رهے دُشمني پيدا هووے يا فقط دوراندیشي هي * برهمن شير اور بيل کا قِصّه درميان لايا ۞

c. کوئي شِکاري ايک دِن کِسي جنگل مين چلا جاتا تها * ايک لومڑي نِهايت خوبصورت خوشآيند نظر آئي * شکاري کو پشم اُسکي بهُت خوش آئي * خيال کر ليا که گويا بڑي قيمت مين اُسے بيچا هي * لومڑي کے پيچهے چلا اور بِل سے اُسکے مُطّلع هوا * اُسي کے نزديک راه مين ايک کوا کهودکر کوڑے سے چهپا ديا اور ايک مُردار اُسکے اوپر رکهه آپ گهات مين جا بيٹها * لومڑي کو اُس مُردے کي بو کهينچ کهينچ کوئے پر لائي پر سوچ مين تهي که اگرچه طُعمے کي بو دِماغ کو مُعطّر کرتي هي ليکِن بلا کي بو بهي دوراندیشي کے مغز مين پهُنچتي هي * اگرچه هو سکتا هي که کوئي موا جانوَر هو پر يه بهي مُمکِن هي که اُسکے نيچے دام لگايا هو * اور دانا جِس کام مين اِحتِمال زيان کا هو وه نهين کرتے هين * آخِر لومڑي دوراندیشي کي مدد سے مُردے کا خيال چهوڑ سلامت رهي * اِس مين ايک بهوکها چيتا پهاڑ پر سے اُترا اور اُسکي بو پر اپنے تئين کوئے کے اندر گِرايا * شِکاري نے جب آهٹ دام کي اور جانوَر کوئے کے اندر گِرنے کي سُني کمالِ حِرص کے مارے اپنے تئين معاً کوئے کے اندر گِرايا * چيتے نے اِس خيال پر که وه شِکاري مُجهے اِس مُردے کے کهانے سے باز رکهيگا جست کي اور صيّاد کے پيٹ کو پهاڑ ڈالا * غرض وه لالچي شِکاري حِرص کي شامت سے دام مين پهنسا اور قانع لومڑي نے هلاکت سے مخلصي پائي ۞

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HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Saturday, 19th June, 1869. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

I.

For translation into English:

a. لازم هي كه بات مكرر سكرر نه بولے مگر جس وقت بہت هي احتياج اسكي هو * اور جب كوئي كُچھ نقل يا قصّه كہنے لگے اگر جانتا بهي هو تو جب تك اُسكي بات تمام نه هو نه كہے كه مين جانتا هون * اور جس بات كو اُسكے غير سے پوچهين اُسكا جواب نه دے * اور جو ايك ايسي جماعت سے سوال كرين جس مين وه بهي هي لازم هي كه پيشدستي نه كرے * اور جو كوئي اُسكا جواب دينے لگے اگرچه وه اِس سے بہتر پر بهي قادر هي صبر كرے. جب بات اُسكي تمام هو * تب اپنے جواب كي تقرير شروع كرے اِس طور پر كه اگلے كے طعن كا موجب نه هو * اور جو بات كه اُس سے كہين جب تك تمام نه هو جواب دينے مين مشغول نه هو * جو بحث و محاوره اُسكے سامهنے مذكور هو اور وه اُس سے مناسبت نهين ركهتا هو تو دخل نه كرے * اور جو بات كه اُس سے پوشيده ركهين اُس كے سنّے كا قصد نه كرے *

b. جب كسي كو كسي خدمت كے لئے نوكر ركهے لازم هي كه پهلے چشم غور سے اُسكے حال كو ملاحظه كرے * اگر تجربه اِس باب مين ميسّر نه هو تو داناي و هوشياري سے مدد ڈهونڈهے * اور چاهئے كه بدصورت اور بدڈول آدمي سے احتراز كرے اِس لئے كه بيشتر خلق آدمي كا تابع اُسكي خلقت كے هي اور برعكس اِسكے كم * پارس كے حكيمون نے كہا

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هي که سب چيزون سے بهتر خوبصورتي هي * حديث نبوي مين آيا هي که طلب کرو تم حواءج کو خوبرويون سے * اور فرمايا هي که جب کهين ايلچي بهيجے تو لازم هي که نيکنام اور خوبصورت هو اِس لئے که خوبصورتي پهلي اُن نعمتون مين سے هي جو شخص کو پهنچتي هين * اور دوسري حديث مين هي که سب پيغمبر خوبصورت اور خوشآواز تهے * اور چاهئے که مربضون سے جيسے ڈهيرے لنگڑے اور گنجے برصوالے اور جو اُنکي مثال هين اجتناب کرے *

c. هم اپنے ملک کے سرداروں کے حالات اور خيالات کو روزبروز ترقّي پر ديکهکر نهايت خوش هوتے هين * هر طرف سے يهي خبر آتي هي که واليان خودمختار هندوستان کي توجّه اپنے ملک کي بهلائي پر دنبدن زياده هوتي جاتي هي * مگر هم نهايت خيرخواهي سے اُن کو مصلحت ديتي هين که سب باتون سے پهلي وه اهلکار لايق اور هوشيار اور امانتدار رفاه‌دوست راستگو بيغرض کو بهم پهونچاوين اور اپني جذبات انساني کو جو نشه دولت و حشمت مين سرزد هوتي هين اور معلوم نهين هوتي روکين * پهر سب کچهه هو جاويگا * رئيس کو اهلکار اور نايب لايق ملنا درحقيقت اُسکي کمال اقبالمندي هي * هم نے يه چند سطرين اس لئي لکهين که جودهپور کے حالات چند روز گذشته سے اچهي نهين سنّي جاتي تهي * مشهور تها که اکثر سردار اور جاگيردار اس علاقه کے بر سر پرخاش هين * هم کو معلوم هوا که مهاراجه صاحب نے قبل اسکے که اُنکو تنبيه و تاديب کي

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جاوے اُنکی فہمایش کے لئے ایک مجلس جمع کي اور اپنے
وزیر باتدبیر حاجي سري محمّد خان جي بہادر کو راج کي
طرف سے گفتگو نصیحتآمیز کرنے کي اجازت دي * چنانچہ
اُس مدبّر وزیر نے حسب منشاے مہاراجہ صاحب کے ایک
عمدہ گفتگو مشفقانہ اُس مجلس مین کي هم کو امّید هي که
اُسکا اِثر تمام سرداروں کے دلون پر بخوبي هوا هوا هوگا *

II.

For translation into Urdû:

Muhammad possessed, indisputably, a very piercing and sagacious wit, and was a thorough adept in all the arts of insinuation. The eastern historians represent him to have been a man of excellent judgment and happy memory; and these natural endowments were improved by a large experience and knowledge of men, and the observations he had made in the course of his travels. It is said that he was a person of few words, of an equal cheerful temper, pleasant and familiar in conversation, of inoffensive behaviour towards his friends, and of great condescension towards his inferiors. His were, moreover, a comely agreeable person and a polite address,—accomplishments of no small service towards conciliating the favour of those whom he attempted to pursuade.

HINDÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Monday, 21st June, 1869. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I.

a. Account for the phrase तीरे तीरे, "along the shore."

b. What are the two modes of expressing the superlative mood?

c. Frame sentences exemplifying the constructions of सरीखा, "like."

d. How is the nearness of an action or event denoted by the verb?

e. Give instances of prepositions governing prepositions.

f. Specify circumlocutions, having the force of adverbs, for "quietly," "particularly," "subsequently," "really," "necessarily," "readily."

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g. Translate "nearly," "on all sides," "all at once," "at last," "every," "in consequence of," "thus," "of course."

h. What single Persian word seems to be indispensable in Hindî? And why does it seem so?

II.

For retranslation into Hindî:

a. You have said aright. This has occurred to us, also. For Akrûra's father, Śwaphalka by name, is, indeed, most upright, truthful, and just-minded. Wherever he dwells, there is never distress, or poverty, or dearth; the rain always falls seasonably; and, hence, there is abundance. Learn, further, that, once on a time, a great famine befel in the city of Kâśî; and the king of Kâśî sent and brought away Śwaphalka. Directly when Śwaphalka arrived, rain, to the heart's desire, fell in that region, plenty followed, and the distress of all vanished. Subsequently the king of Kâśî married his daughter to Śwaphalka; and the two began to live there happily. The name of that princess was Gândinî: her son is Akrûra.

b. In the race of Brahmâ first arose Kaśyapa, whose son was Hiranyakaśipu,—exceedingly powerful, very famous, and immortal. His son was Prahlâda, a devotee of the Lord. From him sprang King Virochana; and, from Virochana, King Bala, whose fame and justice are still celebrated throughout the earth. The Lord, assuming the form of a dwarf, beguiled King Bala, and sent him to the nether regions.

HINDÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Tuesday, 22nd June, 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

For translation into English:

a. माधो नाम एक ब्राह्मण था बड़ा गुनी। उस की तारीफ़ नहीं हो सकती जो मैं करूं। जोगी होकर वह तमाम पृथवी पर फिर आया। कहीं ठहरकर रहने न पाया। मानो काम का औतार था। स्त्री देखते ही उसें मोहित हो जाती थीं। वह सब विद्या पढ़ा था। अति चतुर था। ऐसा मर्त्यलोक में मनुष्य कम पैदा होता है। जिस राजा की सेवा करने जाता वहां दिन दस एक उस का आदर होता। और जब वह गुन अपना प्रकाश करता तब वह राजा उसे देस निकाला देता।

इस तरह से देस देस भटकता दुख पाता कामा नगरी में आन पहुंचा। कामसेन वहां का राजा था। उस के यहां कामकन्दला एक स्त्री थी। वह गोया उरवसी का औतार थी। गन्धर्वविद्या में अति चतुर थी। वह राजा की सभा में नृत्य कर रही थी। माधो भी उसी राजा के द्वार पर जा पहुंचा।

b. यह बात सुन श्रीकृष्णचन्द ने जिन्हें इतना कह कि हम तुम्हारे साथ ले चलने को रथ पालकियां मंगावें हैं सुभगदन्त की ओर देखा। सुभगदन्त प्रभु के मन का कारन समझ अपनी राजधानी में जाय हाथी घोड़े सजवाय घुड़बहल औ रथ झमझमाते जगमगाते जुतवाय सुखपाल पालकी नालकी डोली चंडोल झलाबोर के कसवाय लिवाय लाया। हरि देखते ही सब राजकन्याओं को उन पर चढ़ने की आज्ञा दे सुभगदन्त को साथ ले राजमन्दिर में जाय उसे राजगादी पर बिठाय राजतिलक जिसे निज हाथ से दे आप ने बिदा लिया। जिस काल सब राजकन्याओं को साथ लिये वहां से द्वारिका को चले तिस समय की शोभा कुछ बरनी नहीं जाती कि हाथी बैलों की झलाबोर गंगाजमनी झूलों की चमक और घोड़ों की पाखरों की दमक औ सुखपाल पालकी नालकी डोली चंडोल रथ घुड़बहलों के घटाटोपों की ओप औ उन की मोतियों की झालरों की जोत सूरज की जोत से मिल एक हो जगमगाय रही थी।

c. इतनी कथा कह श्रीशुकदेव जी बोले कि राजा अब आगे कथा सुनिये। श्रीकृष्णचन्द जी के पधारते ही राजा युधिष्ठिर ने सब राजाओं को खिलाय पिलाय पहराय अति शिष्टाचार कर बिदा किया। वे दल साज साज अपने अपने देस को सिधारे। आगे राजा युधिष्ठिर पाण्डव कौरवों को ले गंगास्नान को बाजे गाजे से गए। तीर पर जाय दण्डवत कर रज लगाय आचमन कर स्त्री सहित नीर में पैठे। उन के साथ सब

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ने स्नान किया। पुनि न्हाय धोय संध्यापूजन से निचिन्त होय वस्त्र आभूषन पहन सब को साथ लिये राजा युधिष्ठिर कहां आते हैं कि जहां मय दैत्य ने मन्दिर अति सुंदर सुवर्न के रतन-जटित बनाए थे। महाराज वहां जाय राजा युधिष्ठिर सिंहासन पर बिराजे। उस काल गन्धर्व गुन गाते थे चारन बन्दीजन जस बखानते थे सभा के बीच पातर नृत्य करती थीं घर बाहर मे मङ्गलीलोग गाय बजाय मङ्गलाचार करते थे और राजा युधिष्ठिर की सभा इन्द्र की सी सभा हो रही थी। इस बीच राजा युधिष्ठिर के आने के समाचार पाय राजा दुर्योधन भी कपटस्नेह किये वहां मिलने को बड़ी धूम धाम से आया।

HINDI.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Tuesday, 22nd June, 1869. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

For translation into English.

a. एक समय प्रभापुर नगर की बड़ी बड़ी विद्यावती स्त्रियों में एक स्त्री थी जिस का नाम वेदविदुषी था। वह ऐसी विज्ञान-वती थी कि संपूर्ण वेद और शास्त्रों को भली भांति जानती थी। और जैसा ज्ञानवती को योग्य है वैसे ही वह भी अति सभ्य कौशल्य शुद्धस्वभाव और निष्पच निरालस्य थी। निदान मिथ्या सत्य की विभेदिका थी। अब एक दिन ग्रीष्म ऋतु में ऐसा हुआ कि वह स्त्री भोर उठ विधि के अनुसार कायिक पौत्रिक ग्राहिक स्नान शिष्टपोषण मार्जन आदि सर्व कर्म से निश्चिन्त हो पीठ के ऊपर बैठी हुई परिचारकों को शिक्षा कर रही थी। और मन्द मन्द ठंडी ठंडी पवन से मगन हो रही थी। इतने में एक स्त्री जिस का नाम प्रश्नदक्षा था उस के समीप आई।

b. जिस स्त्री का पति परदेश में हो वह स्त्री द्यूतक्रीड़ा को आदि लेकर किसी खेल में प्रवृत्त न हो। और शरीर के संस्कार स्नानादिक को नहीं करे। और पुरुषों के समुदाय को और विवाहादिक उत्सवों को नहीं देखे। और हंसी और परगृहगमन न करे। फिर जिस स्त्री का पति परदेश को जाना चाहे तो उस की जीविका का विधान करके जावे। और जो उस के विना विधान किये जाय तो वह अपनी जीविका शिल्प-विद्या से करे अर्थात चित्रों का रचना और सुन्दर अक्षरों का लिखना और उस की प्रक्रिया का औरों पर प्रकाश करना और अनेक रीति के वस्त्रों का बनाना। इस रीति के व्यवहारों से अपनी आयु का पालन करे। और निन्द्य शिल्पों से जीविका को नहीं करे जैसे रज्जू कट सूप आदिक का बनाना।

c. स्त्रियां गृहादिकों की सामग्री को मार्जन और लेपन करके सुन्दर करें और आप वस्त्रों से और भूषणों से मण्डित रहें और संपूर्ण गो वृष अश्व रथ हस्ती आदिक पदार्थों को मण्डित रखें। और साधुस्वभाववती स्त्री छोटे बड़े कामों करके और नम्रता करके संपूर्ण इन्द्रियों को स्वाधीन करके और सत्य और प्रिय वाक्यों से बड़े स्नेह के साथ पति को सब काल में प्रसन्न रखे और अर्थों से सदा संतुष्ट रहे। नित्य नित्य चतुराई से कुटुम्ब में बरते श्रौत और स्मार्त और राजकृत धर्मों में अत्यन्त निपुण होवे। और संपूर्ण व्यवहारों में सब जनों के साथ सर्वदा प्रिय और सत्य वचनों को बोले। और संपूर्ण कार्यों को आलस्य छोड़के करे और पवित्रता से रहे। जैसे स्नेह में घृत आदिक पदार्थ संपूर्ण मनुष्यों को हितकारी हैं तैसे ही वे भी स्नेह के साथ सब को बरतें। अब आप इतिहासों के वृत्तान्तों को श्रवण करिये। तन्त्री से रहित वीणा नहीं बजती है और चक्ररहित रथ नहीं चल सकता है। और

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पुत्रपुत्रवती भी विधवा स्त्री सुख को नहीं पाती है। इस से स्त्री को योग्य है कि धन और विद्या और शरीर से पति को प्रसन्न करे जिस से उस की आयु क्षीणता को नहीं प्राप्त होवे। फिर जब पति दुखित हो तो आप भी दुखित होवे और जो प्रसन्न हो तो प्रसन्न होवे। और पति विदेश को जावे तो मलीन वस्त्रों से और मलीन शरीर से रहे। और उस के मरे पर जो स्त्री वेदान्तशास्त्र के विचार में अपने समय को व्यतीत करती है वह पतिव्रता कहलाती है।

II.

For translation into Hindi:

A certain king, who had a pleasant garden, in which were ripe fruits, set two persons to keep it. One of them was blind, and the other was lame. The former was unable to see the fruit, and the latter was unable to gather it. The lame man, however, seeing the fruit, persuaded the blind man to take him upon his shoulders; and, by that means, he easily gathered the fruit, which they divided between them. The lord of the garden coming, some time after, and inquiring after his fruit, each began to excuse himself. The blind man alleged that he had no eyes to see with; and the lame man alleged that he had no feet to approach the trees. But the king ordered the lame man to be set on the blind, and passed sentence on and punished them both. In the same manner will God deal with the body and the soul.

TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, ESQ.

Monday, 21st June 1869. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Give two instances illustrating brevity of expression, and translate the following into Telugu:—

   There (is) a feast in his house to-day.
   To-morrow there is a marriage.

2. Give instances in which the conjunctions ನುವ, నివ, కాని, గాని, are used, and translate the following into Telugu, in each of which గాని must be employed:—

   What he studied was Telugu, and not Tamil.
   Either you or he may go.

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3. Show how the following words are changed when used as adjectives in combination with nouns, and combine a noun in each case :—

నల్ల — black.

తెల్ల — white.

పచ్చ — yellow.

పొడవు — tall.

సన్న — fine.

4. Translate the following, showing the peculiarity of idiom sometimes in using personal pronouns :—

They asked him who he was.

They said that I could not do this business.

Believe that ye shall receive them, and ye shall receive them.

He says he was there.

They said they would come next day.

5. Translate the following into Telugu, illustrating the idiom in the use of participles. The participle must be used in each case :—

a. A man whose leg is broken.

b. The axe with which he cut down the tree.

— an axe.

c. I did it before he came.

d. I mentioned the trouble of writing it.

e. He failed to come.

f. I heard that he arrived.

6. Express in Telugu the points of the compass, and explain the following divisions of the rupee and candy :—

81

84

84

Re-translate into Telugu :—

I.

In the country of Arabia lived a certain Sultan named Muhammad. He used to make wars on foreign countries, and to oppress his people at home ; his whole dominions were in consequence desolated.

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II.

I am sixty-one years of age. I have no means of subsistence except the service. In this advanced age I cannot go elsewhere to seek my bread. I therefore pray that you will grant me orders to wait upon your honour, when I shall be able to explain my circumstances. I hope that you, who are the image of justice, will attend to my prayer, and as the climate of Chinna Ganjam does not agree with me, I hope that you will grant me employ at some other station; for I am confident that I possess abilities to exert myself and gain the favour of my superiors.

TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, ESQ.

Tuesday, 22nd June 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

For translation into English :—

I.

సుభద్రపురంబను పట్టణములో మున్నూఱిండ్లు గలవం
దుగాపురముండు వారందఱును బహు భాగ్యవంతులు
గనుక, మిద్దెలు మేడలు గట్టుకొని ప్రతిదినంబును నతిథి
పూజలు సేయుచు సుఖముగానుండిరి. — వారిపొరుగున
అసలోష్టుండను బ్రాహ్మణుఁడొకడు కలఁడతఁడు బహు ద
రిద్రుఁడతనికి గొడుకులుఁ గోడండ్రు మనమలుఁ గూలుం
డ్లు బెక్కండ్రుగల రతండు ప్రతిదినంబు నామున్నూఱిం
డ్లకుం బోయి బిచ్చమెత్తుకొని మూడుజాములకు నింటి
కివచ్చి భోజనముచేసును — ఇటండగా నొక్కనాఁడు పా
ర్వతీదేవి యుబరమేశ్వరుండును నాకాశమార్గంబున సం
చరించుచునయ్య గ్రహారంబునకు సరిగావచ్చి నిలిచి యచ్చట
మున్నూఱిండ్లవారు భాగ్యవంతులయి యుండుటయు నొ
క్కయింటివాడుమాత్రము దరిద్రుఁడయి యన్నవస్త్రముల
కులేక శ్రమపడుటయు గని పార్వతీవేవి యా బ్రాహ్మ
ణునికి భాగ్యమివ్వవలయునని పరమేశ్వరునితోఁ జెప్పన.

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II.

అప్పుడక్కడి వారందఱు చాలాదుఃఖించి, విక్రమార్కునికి సంస్కారాదులు శాస్త్రోక్తప్రకారముగా చేసిరి. ఆ విక్రమార్కుడు చనిపోయేటప్పటికి అతని భార్య గర్భిణియై యుండి, అనంతరము కొమారుణ్ణిగనెను. ఆకొమారునికి ముంతులు మొదలయిన వారు జ్యాతికర్మాదులు చేయించి, చదువు నాములు నేర్పి, పట్టముగట్టిరి.

III.

అది మొదలుకొని, యేటిలో నీళ్లు కొద్దిగా వున్నప్పటికిన్ని, తమ బంగారాలో దిగి వున్న దొరగారి సహాయమువల్ల, యిప్పటికి ౫౫ రోజులవరకు తెటకు చాలీచాలములుగా నీళ్లు వారినవి. ౫౫ రోజుల నుంచి బొత్తిగా యేటిలోనీళ్లు లేనందున, తోటకు నీళ్లు రావడానకు సందర్భించలేదు. ఆ దొరగారున్న, యేటిలో యిదివరకు కొంచెముగానైనా నీళ్లు వుంటే, కటస్తినీ. యికమీద నన్నుంచి యేమి అపుతున్నది? మీకు తోట కావలిస్తే, శీఘ్రముగా భావి తోవ్వించండని, చెప్పనందువల్లనున్ను; యిప్పట్లో భావి తవ్వించి, దాని మూలకముగా తోటకు నీళ్లు వారవలసినది వినహాయించి, వేరే ఆధారము లేనందువల్లనున్ను; నీళ్లు లేక తోట యెండిపోతూ వున్నందువల్లనున్ను; మునుపు నీళ్లు నించుతూ వున్న గుంత కూలివాండ్రను పెట్టి చక్కజేసి, తవ్వించిన మీదట, కొంచెముగా వూటెత్తి మంచినీళ్లు పడినవి. అక్కడ విశాలముగా భావి తోవ్వించి, చుట్టూ రాతికట్టడము కట్టిస్తే, యెల్లప్పటికి తెటకు నీళ్లు తక్కువ లేకుండా పండును.

IV.

Lane's Official Documents, p. 42, last two paragraphs.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, ESQ.

Tuesday, 22nd June 1869. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

తాణాయలాకా కుంకలగుంట గ్రామ యజమాని, నంద ననామ సంవత్సర మార్గశిరబ్ర ఆదివారముకు సరియైన ౧౮౭౦ సం॥ ది ౧౬ డిశంబరు తారీఖున, నాపేర పంపిన వుత్తరములో, ఆ గ్రామం కట్టుబడిదారుయిన, మద్దిరాల వెం కయ్య అనేవాడు, ఆ వూరి కొండ బాలములో చిరతగొ డ్డును వేసినందున; ఆ తోలు యెండవేయించి తోలు స మేతు వెంకయ్యను తాణాలోకి పంపించినానని, వ్రాసినాడు గనక, ఆ వెంకయ్య చేత వాజుబ్తాలము పుచ్చుకొన్నంతల్లో; గజ్జల వెంకటరెడ్డి అనే వాడు తన పశువులలో వొక ఆవు వెయ్యిదూడను చిరతపులి చంపినదని, పశువుల కాచేవాడు వచ్చితనతో చెప్పినట్లు వెంకయ్యతో చెప్పినందున.

ఇదివరకు ౫౬ నెలల నుంచి, నా పెనిమిటిఅయిన వెంకటరెడ్డి, తమకచీరిలో కాపు మేస్తిరి వనిలో వుండి, మ మ్మున సంరక్షణ చేస్తూ వుండేవాడు. నా దురదృష్టము చేత, అతడు ఆన ౧౮౭౦ సంవత్సరము ది ౯ జూలాయి తారీఖున, వాంతి విరోచనముల సంకటము చేత చనిపోయి నాడు. ఆ మరునాడు, యీ గుణముల చేతనే, నా అత్త గారుకూడా చనిపోయినది. నాకు యిద్దరు మొగ చిన్న వాండ్రున్ను, యిద్దరు ఆడ పిల్లలున్ను, వున్నారు.

II.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867

Translate into Telugu :—

(*a.*) Rangasamy the labourer writes the following : "Thou art in debt "to me two rupees : I am coming now : by the time I arrive I hope "that you will get ready the money with interest. The boards I use "in making sweetmeats are in Buchamma's hands : I therefore "request you to let Ramaya know this, and to take those boards and "keep them safely. I am not able to write more to a (lady) who "knows everything. Please to write whatever news is to be written."

(*b.*) You lately wrote to me saying that you have come to Cuddapa and are trying to obtain the employ of a translator. But I have not heard whether you have gained this object or not. This I much regret. I pray that now at least, as soon as you receive this letter you will show me the extreme goodness of sending me a reply. The distress we endure here is known to God alone : no one else knows it. (Truly) we suffer great distress ; we have no one to help us. I see no means of obtaining an employment. I hope that as soon as you get a situation you will send for me and put me in the way of getting a livelihood.

GUJARATI.

Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.

Wednesday, 23rd June 1869. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Grammatical Questions.

1. How do you distinguish તેનું, તેનાંનુ, and તેનાંથી ?
2. How would you express I went, "to" the city,—through,—past,—out of,—from,—beyond ?
3. Translate : "If I had known that fact, I would have acted differently."
4. Explain the mood and tense, according to the verbs you employ.
5. Distinguish જેમ, જેમજ, જેમજે, જાંજે, and જેમેજ ?
6. Explain the usage of થશે, હશે, હોશે, and હોએ.
7. In the sentence, "The boy and the girl went away," what number and gender would you give the verb ?—with the reason.
8. What relation has the apodosis or affirmation of a sentence to the protasis or accessary part, with regard to mood or tense ?
9. Explain :—

શાહુજાદાએ તેને તેજ રાતેજ મારાઓને હાથે મારીંન નાવચો.

10. If an adjective qualify a noun which governs a genitive, should it precede or follow that genitive ?—Exemplify.
11. Translate and explain : "I wish my time were completed."

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

12.—

હું ભણાવું, ને માસછમાં ચતુર કરું, નહીં તો મોહોંડું નહીં દેખાડું.

13. Explain the part of the verb here used; and state if you see its relation to any of the previous questions.

For re-translation into Gujarati:—

I. Afterward Kasirám began to heave a sigh; and Jivi began to weep. While they were thus engaged the time for dinner arrived. Asarám went to ask if he might spread the table. Seeing the two in this plight, he says, "Children, what has happened to you to-day?" They replied, "Nothing, papa;" and wiping their eyes, they went toward the dining apartment. That day various kinds of sweetmeats had been prepared. When they sat down to dinner, their father cautioned them not to make too free with the sweetmeats; but added, "You are independent, and may eat what you please."

II. He wrote his autobiography, and narrated his own actions in a fine and easy style,—from which it is evident that he was the same in time of hilarity among friends and companions, as in time of war and of political affairs. It so occurred that after the age of eleven he never kept the month of Ramján in the same town in which he had kept it before. Though in his expeditions he was so mighty, yet so affectionate was he, that one might have thought he had never left his mother and kindred,—so completely did he remember them all. This monarch promoted the happiness of his subjects by forming canals and tanks, and by other splendid works.

GUJARATI.

Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.

Thursday, 24th June 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

તે ચોટ્ટાં ઝાડ ઝું એકલો કાપી નાંખીશ, એવે વિચારે બાળગોવિંદના શરીરમાં શૂરપણું આવ્યું. પછી તેનેં સઘવ્વી રાત્રી ઝંઘ આવી નહીં. બિજે દાઢે પરાક્રમ કરવાની વાત એના મનમાં રમી રહી હતી. માટે પરોડમાં, જનાવર બોલવા લાગ્યાં નથી એટલામાં, બાળગોવિંદ પોતે તૈયાર થઈને અંબાદાસનેં ઉઠાડ્યો; તેપણ ઉઠીને તૈયાર થયો; મનમાં એવું જે કાંટાનાં ઝાડોનું જે થાય તે થાઓ; પણ પ્રાતઃકાળની શોભા તો છોકરાની નજરે પડશે. પછી તે હાથમાં કોવાડીઓ લેઈને ચાલતા થયા. બાળગોવિંદ ઝુંસે આગળ આગળ ચાલવા લાગ્યો. તેનેં જઈ મળવામાં બાપનેં ઘણી મેહેનત પડે.

II.

લાહોરનાં જયપાક્ર રાજા ગાદીઉપર હતો તેની સાથે પેહેલી લડાઈ કરી, તેમાં જયપાક્ર હારચો. મહુમુદે તેનું અપમાન કરચું, તે સેહેવાયું નહીં, માટે તેણે આપઘાત કરચો. હીંદુસતાનના સઘક્રા રાજાઓના પેટમાં બીક પેઠી, તેથી પોતે પોતાનું રાજ સંભાક્રવાસારૂ સંપ કરીને મહમુદની સાથે લડવાને ભેગા થયા. એ વખત સૌને એવું શુર ચઠયું હતું કે બઈરાંએ પણ પોતાનાં ઘરેણાં ગાંઠાં વેચીને એ લેંડાઈમાં મદદને સારૂ ખરચી મોકલી હતી. ઊઘાડા માથાના ને જેડાવગરના જંગલી લોક છરા તથા તરવાર લેઈને ડુંગરમાંથી મુસલમાનોની સાથે લડવાને ઉતરી આવયા હતા. જયપાક્રનો દીકરો અનંગપાક્ર એ સરવેનો સરદાર હતો મહમુદની ફોજને તેમણે ઘેરી લીધી. પણ તેવામાં અનંગપાક્રના હાથીને તીર વાગચું તેથી તે તેને લેઈને નાઠો.

III.

એવી રીતે છેતરવાનું કામ વાજબી એટલા ઊપરથ ગણે છે કે જે કદી હું ન છેતરું, તો બીજો સામો ધણી એવો ચાલે એટલું કરીને મને છેતરે ખરો કે નહીં. આવું સમજીને છેતરવું, એ ભલા આદમીનું કામ નહીં. એવું કરવાથી પાપ પણ ઘણું લાગે છે, ને લોકોમાં એનો ભરોસો ઊઠી જય છે. ઊપર કહી એવી સમજણવાક્રા દુકાનદારને એવું વીચારવું ઘટે છે કે કાંઈ બધાંએ ઘરાક છેતરે એવાં આવતાં નથી. એવું હોય તો દુનીઆં ચાલે નહીં. એમ કરતાં કોઈ લુચ્ચું ઘરાક મક્રયું, ને આપણે છેતરાયા તો એમ મન વાક્રવું કે ભલા ગઈ.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

IV.

દરીઆમાં કોઈ ઠેકાણે પાણી તળે ડુંગરા હોય છે, તેનાં મથાળાં પાણી લગી આવેલાં હોય છે, તેથી વહાણ તેપર ચઢી જઈ ભાગી જાય છે. એવી જગાઓ ઘણી છે અને તે ઘણું કરીને કાંઠાપર હોય છે, માટે તયાંથી વહાણ સહી સલામત જાય, તેટલા સારૂ તે જગાએ કંઈ નીશાની રાખે છે. કોઈ ઠેકાણે લંગરવાર કરેલું વહાણ રાખી તેપર રાતે દીવા મુકે છે. કોઈ ઠેકાણે કીનારાપર લાકડાનો થાંભલો ઊભો કરી તે ઊપર ફાનસ મુકે છે, અને તેમાં રાતે દીવો કરે છે. કોઈ ઠેકાણે ચુનાની કે પથરની ઊંચી દીપમાળ કે મનારો બાંધે છે અને તેમાં દીવો કરે છે. એ બધી જગાએ આખી રાત દીવો બળે છે, તેથી જતાં આવતાં વહાણવાળાને માલમ પડે છે કે આ ઠેકાણે ખરાબો કે ખડક છે, અને તેથી તેઓ તેણીગમ પોતાનાં વહાણ ન હંકારતાં દુર રાખે છે. એવી દીવો મુકવાની જગાને દીવાદાંડી કહે છે. ઘણે ઠેકાણે એવી દીવાદાંડીઓ છે; મુંબઈથી ખંભાત આવતા લગી એવી બહુ જગાઓ આવે છે. પરથમ મુંબઈમાંજ તરણ ઠેકાણાં છે.

GUJARATI.

Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.

Thursday, 24th June 1869. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I.

Translate into English :—

આ તન રંગ પતંગ સરીખો જતાં વાર ન લાગેજી,
અસંખ ગયા ધન સંપતી મેલી તારી નજરો આગેજી.
અંગે તેલ ફુલેલ લગાવે, માથે છોગાં ઘાલેજી,
જોબન ધનનું જોર જણાવે, છાતી કાઢી ચાલેજી.

જેમ ઊંદરડે દારૂ પીધો, મરતાનો થઈ ડોલેજી,
નગરીમાં અંગ મરોડે, જમ તમ મુખથી બોલેજી.
મનમાં જાણે છે મુજ સરખો, રસીઓ નહીં કોઈ રાગીજી,
બારે તાળી રહી બીલાડી, લેતાં વાર ન લાગેજી.
આજ કાલમાં હું તું કરતાં જમડા પકડી જશેજી,
બરહમાનંદ કહે, ચેત ગનાની, અંત ફજેતી થાશેજી.

સવીતઝરલાંડમાં સરોવર પણ પુષ્કળ છે. મોટામાં મોટું જીનીવાનું સરોવર છે, તે ફ્રાનસની બાજુપર છે. લયુસરન નામે સરોવર એજ નામના શેહેરઆગળ છે, તે ઘણું સુંદર છે; ઈતીહાસમાં એ ઘણું વખણાએલું છે, કારણ કે સવેદશાહીતેછુ વીલયમ ટેલ કરીને એક સવીસ હતો, તેને શતરુઓ કેદ પકડીને હોડીમાં બેસાડી એ સરોવરમાંથી લેઈ જતા હતા, તયારે મોટું તોફાન થયું, તે વેળા તે એક પથરપર કુદી નાસી ગયો હતો, તેની નીશાની હજુ લોક બતાવે છે. એવીના લયુસરન ગામમાં એક ખડકઊપર મરવા પડેલા સીંહનું પુતળું કોતરેલું છે. તેનો એક આગલો પંજો એક ફરાંશીસની ઢાલપરે મુકેલો છે. એની હકીકત એવી છે કે ફરાનસના રાજાના મેહેલપર બલ્વાખોરોએ હુમલો કરયો હતો, તયારે સવીસની એક પલટણે મરતાલગી તે રાજાનું રક્ષણ કરયું હતું. એની યાદગારીમાં એ પુતળું કોતરાવેલું છે. એનો અરથ એટલોજ કે સીંહ છે તે મરતીલગી પોતાના નીતરનું રક્ષણ કરે છે.

બીજા દેશમાં લોકો ઘણા સુધરયા તયારે તેમને મારીનાં કોડીઆમાં દીવો કરવો એ ઘણું જંગલી લાગયું તેથી તેમણે દીવા મુકવાને અનેક તરેહનાં કાચનાં વા-

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સણ, હાંડી, ગલાસ વગેરે બનાવયાં તથા નીણબતીઓ કરી. પેહેલાં બતીઓ એકલા નીણની થતી, પણ હાલ કોપરેલ વગેરે કેટલાંક તેલની તથા ચરબીની પણ થાય છે. ચીનનાં સુગંધીવાલા નીણની બતીઓ કરે છે. એ બતીઓ કરવાની ચુકતી સેહેલી છે. સાઉથી સાધારણ બતીએ બનાવવાને ઘણીક વાટને હારેહોર એક લોઢાના સલ્કીઆપર ટાંગે છે, ને પછી જે વસતુની બતી કરવી હોય તેના રસમાં ઘણી વાર બોલે છે; દરેક વાર બોલ્યાપછી તે લેપને જરા ડરીને કકણ થવા દે છે. એ સલ્કીઓ સંચવતી ફરે છે.

II.

Translate into Gujarati:—

The Europe mail arrived on the 24th instant.

If you take my part, I shall be successful.

He spends eight months of the year in the districts.

If I had sufficient leisure I would study several vernacular languages.

"Between England and Hindustan intercourse is at present maintained by two routes. Suppose we are going from Bombay to England, we may proceed in a sailing vessel or in a steamer. The former, crossing the Arabian Sea, goes by the Cape of Good Hope, and thence traverses the Atlantic Ocean to the port for which it is bound. Mercantile goods are generally conveyed in this way. By this route a vessel usually occupies three months. Twice a month also, at an appointed date, steamers convey passengers from Bombay to Europe, as well as lighter goods intended for quick transit. They also sail twice a month from England, in return. The boat after leaving Bombay proceeds to Aden, and having passed the Red Sea, lands goods and passengers at Suez. Thence to the Mediterranean there is a railway."

TAMIL.

Rev. S. HOBBS.

Wednesday, 23rd June 1869. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Has the Tamil language any pronoun which may properly be considered "relative"? When the "relative *participle*" is used, what are the signs which distinguish the *case* in which the "relative *pronoun*" is to be understood?

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2. Translate into Tamil :—
   Who told you so ?
   A friend who studied with me.
   A friend with whom I studied.
   The house in which I live.
   Call the peon by whom you sent the summons.
3. Express in idiomatic Tamil (without the use of English signs)—
   $5 + 6 = 11$
   $10 - 4 = 6$
   $8 \times 7 = 56$
   $48 \div 6 = 8$
4. Correct the following Tamil sentence அவர் வந்து காரியம் நடந்தது, and explain why the verbal participle can never be so used.
5. Translate the following sentences into Tamil, giving the signification of the preposition "of," with or without the use of a Tamil preposition :—
   Solomon was the son of David.
   The son of a king is a prince.
   The confidence of a child in his father.
   The inhabitants of a town.
   I told you of it.
   The land of Judæa.
   Of his own will.
   He has no will of his own.
   Of necessity.
   Of a truth.
6. Write a list of the principal changes of letters (சந்தி), showing all those which must always be observed, and distinguishing them from those which the Tamil literati only are anxious to preserve, of which a few specimens will be sufficient.
7. Construct a few sentences illustrating the "imitative words" which are of very frequent use in Tamil.

Re-translate into Tamil ;—

I.

Look ! beloved and honoured wife (my own life), do you see those birds ? They are a sight exhilarating to the eyes. They seem like birds which have been brought up by some persons unknown. Otherwise what cause can there be why they have come in this way ? It seems as if Esparan, knowing that we are hungry, had graciously sent them. I will therefore catch them and roast them in the fire. We shall then be able to appease our hunger with a little food.

II.

On the night of the 3d instant, at 11 o'clock, the verandah covered with cocoa-nut leaves, against the wall on the side of the garden of the brick-built house belonging to Narayanan Padayatchi, of Thiruvanthorpuram, attached to the above-mentioned division, caught fire and was burnt ; and a loss of rupees four was thereby occasioned to the owner of the house. The report which the magistrate of the said village wrote, and the deposition of the said Narayanan Padayatchi are enclosed, and sent for your perusal.

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TAMIL.

Rev. S. HOBBS.

Thursday, 24th June 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English :—

அடகுவைத்த மனைக்கு விபரம் : மேல்ராசவீதி யில் மேற்கு நாராசத்தில் தென்சிறகில், கஞ்சாக் காரப் பெருமாள் மனையைத் தாம் அடகு வாங் கியிருக்கிற மனைக்குத் தெற்கு, எங்களதான ம னைக்கும் அரிக்கார ஐயாசாமி ஐய்யங்கார் குமாரர் பட்டையங்கார் அவர்களுக்கு நாங்கள் அடகுகொடுத்திருக்கிற மனைக்கும் வடக்கு, வைத் தியம் குமராண்டி மனைக்குந் திருவெங்கன் அடகு மனைக்கும் மேற்கு, தொட்டிக்கார நாராயண பிள் ளைக்கு நாங்கள் அடகுகொடுத்து இருக்கிற ம னைக்கும் கிழக்கு, ஆக இந்நாங் கெல்லைக்குள் வட்டமான எங்களதான காலிமனை.

II.

பிறகு அந்த வேடன் வாய்த் தவிடும் போய் அடுப்பும் நெருப்பும் இழந்தவன் போல் வெட்கி, மிகவும் வருத்தம் அடைந்து, "கைக்கு வராத பெரிய லாபத்தை இச்சித்து, கைக்கு வந்த சி றிய லாபத்தை இழந்தேனே, பார்க்கும் அதிக ஆசை அதிக நஷ்டம்; கிடைத்த மட்டும் போதும் என்று நினைக்கிறவனே மகா புருஷன்" என்று இங்ஙனம் எண்ணிக் கொண்டு, தன் வீட்டுக்குப் போன உடனே அந்தக் காகமும் ஆமையும் மா னும் எலியும் மிகவுந் சந்தோஷம் அடைந்து, தங்களிடத்தில் முன்போல வாழ்ந்திருந்தன.

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III.

பமோஜிப்உக்கும் பிர்வி ௵ தாலுக்காக் கிராமங்களின் பேரில்ப்போய், முதல் அச்சரவாக்கம் மாகாணம் தேஷேறவார்சுற்றிப்பார்த்து, தார் நாதாருடைய ஹால்அஹவால் இதுகளைத்தெரிந்து கொண்டு, நாதார்குடிகளுக்கு, ௱ க்கு சராசரி — ௰ — வீதமும், தார்குடிகளுக்கு — ரு — வீதமும்தக்காவிகொடுத்து, ஏர்கலப்பைவுழவுடைமாடுகள் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு, சீக்கிரத்தில் காலாவதியில்சாகுபடி செய்யுங்கோள்; உங்களுக்கெல்லாருக்கும், இவ்வருஷத்தில் நல்லமழை பெய்து அதிக ஆமதுகிடைக்கும்; நீங்களசாகுபடி கம்மிசெய்தால் சர்க்காரில் உங்களபேரில் ஆயாசத்துக்கிடமாகும்; மேலும்சாகுபடி செய்திருக்கிறநிலத்துக்குத்தானே தீர்வைஜாஸ்தியேற்படுத்துவார்கள் எனறு கரம்நரஞ்செயது, டவுலுக்கு ஜாஸ்தி சாகுபடி செய்யும்படியாகத் திட்டம் பண்ணினேன்.

IV.

Wright's Official Documents, Urzee 9.

From தென்னார்க்காடு to தங்கள்விதேயன்.

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TAMIL.

Rev. S. HOBBS.

Thursday, 24th June 1869. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into English :—

I.

ஒரு மரத்தின்மேற்கூடுகட்டியதில்வாழுது கொண்டிருக்கின்ற விரண்டு தூக்கணாங்குருவி — ஆலங்கட்டியுடனேகூடப் பெருமழைபெயகையிற் குளிரினாலே நளிரபிடித்துப் பல்லுக்கிட்ட நடுங் கிக்கொண்டொரு மரத்தடியிலொதுங்கி யிருந் து வருந்துகிற வானரத்தைக்கண்டுனக்குக்கால் கைகளிருநதுங்குளிர் காற்றுமுதலிய துக்கத்தை யையோ நீ யேனநுபவிக்கின்றாய் நீ யேன் வீடுகட்டிக்கொள்ளவில்லையென்றிரக்கத்தாற்சொல்ல விதைக்கேட்டத்துட்டக்குரங்கு — உளசிமூஞ்சி மூடா நீ வல்லவனுக்குப் புத்திசொல்லுகிறையா வெனக்குவீடுகட்டுகிறசக்தி யில்லையானாலைதப்பி ரித்தெறிகிறசாமர்த்தியமுண்டி தோபாரென்றதன் கூட்டைப்பியத்தெறிந்தது.

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II.

மனிதர்களுக்குள் பலவித குணங்களுண்டு. குணங்கள் முக்நாடியில் விளங்கும்.

"வுடுத்ததுகாட்டும் பளிங்கேபோ னெஞ்சங்
கடுத்தது காட்டு முகம்."

மனிதனுக்குரிய சுய சித்தத்தினால் அவன் த னக்கு வேண்டியதைச் செய்து, வேண்டாததைத் தள்ளுகிறன். குணபேதத்தினால் ஆசாபாசங்கள் பற்பல விதமாயிருக்கும். சுகம், துக்கம், கோபம்,

சாந்தம், பயம், தைரியம், சிநேகம், பகைமுதலா
ன குணங்கள் மனிதருக்கு இயல்பு.

தன் சித்தத்தின்படி மனிதன் நடந்துகொண்டா
லும், அதின்படி ஆகவேண்டுமென்பவனுக்கு யாதும்
சித்தியாது மனிதன் பறக்கச் சித்தமுள்ளவனு
னல், பறக்கக் கூடுமா ?

Translate the following dialogue into Tamil, taking care in each case to use the appropriate honorific or other form of address.

Assistant Collector to the Sheristadar of the Cutchery.—Have you anything of importance to say to me, Sheristadar ?

Sheristadar to A. C.—Yes, sir, I have heard that a native gentleman will call to see you to-morrow.

A. C.—Who is he, and what is his rank in native society ?

Sr.—He is the Dewan, or prime minister, of the Protected State of Mahāthaysam.

A. C.—At what hour is he likely to come ?

Sr.—A palanquin bearer and a horsekeeper of his are in the Cutchery. Perhaps they have received their orders. Shall I call them ?

A. C.—Do so.

Sr. to a Duffodar.—Send in the Mahāthaysam bearer and horse-keeper.

Sr. to bearer.—Do you know at what hour his Highness is coming to-morrow ?

Head bearer to Horse-keeper.—I think you told me that you heard him say whilst he was riding out with the Mahārajah.

Horse-keeper to Head bearer.—Yes, I told you that he said 4 o'clock p.m.

Head bearer to Sheristadar.—If he said so, you may expect him at that hour.

A. C. to Sr.—Is this gentleman accustomed to sit on a chair ?

Sr.—Always on such occasions.

A. C.—Will there be others with him ?

Sr.—Many attendants certainly, and perhaps a native friend or two.

A. C.—Is it usual to offer a chair to each of them ?

Sr.—To each of his friends. Some of his attendants also will expect to be invited to sit on mats, whilst others will stand.

A. C.—As you are so well acquainted with the native customs, and I have been so short a time in the country, I shall be glad if you can be present and make the most appropriate arrangements.

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BENGALI.

Rev. Dr. MULLENS.

Friday, 25th June 1869. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. What do you find to be the special difficulties of the Bengali language; and wherein is it easy to be acquired?
2. Give a general view of the declension, gender, number, and case of Bengali nouns; and show how simply they are formed.
3. Give the first person singular of every tense and mood of the verb যাও to go: with the participles and verbal nouns.
4. Give the same in the passive voice of the verb দেখ to see.
5. Describe the special uses and application of the imperfect and pluperfect tenses, with examples.
6. Distinguish the uses of the ordinary and the honorific pronouns: and translate the following sentences: "When the merchant "left the palace, he saw a fisherman who owed him fifteen "rupees. Angrily seizing him by the throat he said in a loud "voice: O thief, pay me what thou owest. The man replied: "Sir, have patience and I will pay all. When the king heard "it he said to the merchant, Thou art an oppressor."
7. What are the different classes of adverbs? Show how they are formed, and give examples.
8. Translate the following: *Fifty-two; eighty-six; forty-four; nineteen; three and a half; four and three quarters; noon; midnight.*
   "Ramlal went ten miles and bought a pound of butter, three "pounds of tea, a dozen eggs, and fifty yards of rope."
9. Translate the following sentences:
   a. Oh, mother, my hand is badly hurt.
   b. Last night in Kalinga there was a great fire.
   c. Pay that man threepence.
   d. The men seized the rope and began to pull backwards and forwards: when suddenly the rope snapped and down they went.
   e. Sir, my father is dead.
10. *Re-translate into Bengali the following passages:—*
   a. "That day while one of the damsels of Sita was dressing her hair, she asked her: O goddess: Rabon carried you away to Ceylon; we have heard that he had ten heads, twenty eyes, and twenty arms! Therefore kindly sketch Rabon's figure upon the ground, and show it to us. At this request Sita drew the picture of Rabon on the floor."
   b. "From the time when he began to rule, Lord Bentinck laboured hard to establish steam vessels both on the Indian seas and on the rivers of the empire. He spared no pains to secure a monthly mail both ways between England and India. But the Directors put every obstacle in his way and reproved him severely. Nevertheless he placed steamers on the rivers of Bengal and the North West, and thereby conferred a great benefit both on natives and Europeans."

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

c. "The barber replied: 'I went to a merchant's house; a brahmin came to the merchant: then the merchant struck the brahmin several times with a club: thereupon the brahmin died, and his body became gold. Seeing this, I thought, if I beat brahmins severely with a club, I shall grow very rich. With this view I beat the brahmins; but not one among them became gold: only riot happened.'"

BENGALI.

Rev. Dr. MULLENS.

Saturday, 26th June 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

a. কয়েক বৎসর অবধি রুষিয়া ক্রমশঃ মধ্য আসিয়ায় অগ্রসর হইতেছেন। পূর্ব্ব দক্ষিণদিগে আমুর নদী ও পশ্চিম দক্ষিণে জাকসারটিস্ উক্ত রাজ্যের সীমা হইয়াছে। পারস্য রুষিয়ার অনুগত। মধ্য আসিয়ার মধ্যে বোখারার রাজা ও কোকন্দের আমীর সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা প্রবল ছিলেন। বোখারার সহিত কোকন্দের বিবাদ হওয়াতে বোখারার রাজা রুষিয়ার সাহায্য লইয়া কোকন্দের উচ্ছেদ সাধন করেন। কিন্তু গল্পে লিখিত আছে হরিণকে বধ করিবার জন্য অশ্ব মনুষ্যকে পৃষ্ঠে লয়। হরিণ বধ হইল বটে, কিন্তু আরোহী আর অশ্বকে ত্যাগ করিল না। বোখারার রাজার সেই দশা ঘটিতেছে। রুষিয়দিগের সহিত তাঁহার নিজের যুদ্ধ উপস্থিত হওয়াতে তাহারা তাঁহার প্রধান প্রধান নগর সকল অধিকার করিয়া লইয়াছে। সম্প্রতি সংবাদ আসিয়াছে বোখারা ও সুমারকন্দ তাহাদিগের হস্ত গত হইয়াছে। ভারতবর্ষীয় রাজগণ ব্রিটিশ গবর্ণমেণ্টের যেরূপ অধীনস্থ, বোখারার রাজার তৎসদৃশ অবস্থা হইয়া উঠিল॥

Somprakás, p. 628.

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b. তিনি ভারতবর্ষে উপস্থিত হইয়া দেখিলেন, টাকা অত্যন্ত দুষ্প্রাপ্য; সৈন্য সকল একে অকর্ম্মণ্য, তাহাতে আবার অসন্তুষ্ট হইয়া আছে; উত্তরে সিন্ধিয়া, দক্ষিণে টিপু সুলতান, পূর্ণ শত্রু হইয়া বিভীষিকা দর্শাইতেছেন; ফরাসিদিগের দিন দিন ভারতবর্ষে বিলক্ষণ প্রাদুর্ভাব বাড়িতেছে। তিনি অতিত্বরায় সৈন্য সকল সশঙ্ক কর্ম্মণ্য করিয়া তুলিলেন; যে সকল ফরাসিসেনাপতি বহুতর-

FINAL EXAMINATION, CANDIDATES OF 1867.

সৈন্যসহিত হায়দ্রাবাদে বাস করিতেন, তাঁহাদিগকে দূর করিয়া দিলেন; আর তাঁহারা যে সকল সৈন্য সংগ্রহ করিয়াছিলেন, সে সমুদায়ের শ্রেণীভঙ্গ করিয়া দিলেন; তাহাদের পরিবর্ত্তে, সেই সেই স্থানে ইঙ্গরেজী সেনা স্থাপিত করিলেন; এবং এক বারেই টিপ্পুর সহিত যুদ্ধের ঘোষণা করিয়া দিলেন। সমুদয়শত্রুমধ্যে তিনিই অত্যন্ত উদ্ধত হইয়া উঠিয়াছিলেন॥

Bángálár Itihás, p. 121.

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c. ইহা বিবেচনা করিয়া, রায়ের নন্দন একাকী সে মন্দিরমধ্যে প্রবেশ করিয়া, আপন মুণ্ড ছেদন করিলেন, এবং সে মুণ্ড দেবতার পদে রাখিলেন. তারপর সভাসদ সে ব্রাহ্মণ গৃহমধ্যে যাইয়া, রায়ের নন্দনের মস্তক ছিন্ন দেখিয়া, বড় ভীত হইলেন; যে সকলে কহিবেক, এই ব্রাহ্মণ কন্যার লোভে রায়ের বালককে নষ্ট করিয়াছে; অত এব এখন পরামর্শ এই, যে আমিও আপন মস্তক কাটিয়া ফেলি. ইহা স্থির করিয়া, ব্রাহ্মণ আপন শিরঃছেদন করিয়া, সে দেবতার চরণের নিকট পড়িলেন. মুহূর্ত্তেক পরে কন্যা স্বামির বাহির হওনের বিলম্ব দেখিয়া, আপনি দেবালয়ে প্রবেশ করিয়া, আপন স্বামির ও ব্রাহ্মণের মস্তক ছিন্ন দেখিয়া, চমৎকৃত হইলেন; যে এ কি আপদ্ পথমধ্যে আমার উপস্থিত হইল যে স্বামির এমত দশা? তবে আমার জীবনেতে আর ফল নাই, আমিও আত্মমস্তক ছেদন করিয়া, স্বামির সহিত দাহ হইব. ইহা বলিয়া আপন মস্তক ছেদন করিতে উদ্যত হইলেন.

Forbes' Reader, p. 36.

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d. ভীম এই কথায় ক্রোধযুক্ত হইয়া বলিলেন, তুমি কর্ত্তব্য কর্ম্মের কি করিতেছ। ক্ষত্রিয়ের প্রধান ধর্ম্ম আপন ভুজবলে তাবৎ পৃথিবী জয় করিবে। তুমি আপন রাজ্য ত্যাগ করিয়া পরের রাজ্যে আসিয়াছ, এই কি তোমার ধর্ম্ম। দুর্য্যোধন তোমাকে কপটপাশায় হারাইল, সেই জন্য কি তোমার আপন রাজ্য ত্যাগ করিয়া বনে আসা উচিত ছিল। হে ধর্ম্মরাজ, আমি জীবিত থাকিতে তোমার বিভবাদি অন্যে হরণ করে ইহা কি আমার প্রাণে সহ্য হয়। সিংহের

মুখ হইতে শৃগাল কি কখন ভক্ষ্য বস্তু কাড়িয়া লইতে পারে। আমি একাই পাপিষ্ঠ দুর্য্যোধনকে সবংশে বিনাশ করিতে পারিতাম, কেবল তোমার আজ্ঞা লঙ্ঘনের ভয়ে করি নাই। তুমি নিতান্ত বীর্য্যহীনের ন্যায় বনে আসিয়াছ। হে ধর্ম্মরাজ, তোমার শরীরে কি কিছুমাত্র ক্রোধ নাই। দুর্য্যোধন মহা পাপিষ্ঠ, তাহাকে বধ করিলে কিসের অধর্ম্ম।

যুধিষ্ঠির বলিলেন আমার জন্য তোমাদের এই সব ক্লেশ হইয়াছে ইহা যথার্থ, কিন্তু ক্রোধের তুল্য শত্রু পৃথিবীতে আর নাই॥

Nabanári, pp. 195, 196.

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e. এই সকল কথা বলিলেও রামের কিছুমাত্র দয়া হইল না। তিনি তৎক্ষণাৎ অগ্নিকুণ্ড প্রস্তুত করাইলেন। সীতা সেই কুণ্ড শতবার প্রদক্ষিণ করিয়া অগ্নিপ্রবেশে প্রস্তুত হইয়া অগ্নিকে সম্বোধন পূর্ব্বক বলিলেন হে পাবক, হে পাপনাশক, তুমি পাপ পুণ্য সকল দেখিতে পাও। আমি যদি সতী হই তবে তোমার নিকটে অব্যাহতি পাইব। আর যদি আমার শরীরে কিছুমাত্র পাপ থাকে তবে তুমি আমাকে এক্ষণে ভস্মসাৎ করিবে। ইহা বলিয়া সীতা দেবী জ্বলন্ত অনলমধ্যে প্রবেশ করিলেন। তদ্দৃষ্টে তাবৎ লোক বিস্ময়াপন্ন হইল। রাম মনে মনে ভাবিতে লাগিলেন হায় যে সীতাকে লইয়া চতুর্দ্দশ বৎসর বনে বনে ভ্রমণ করিলাম, যাহার জন্য রাবণের সহিত এত যুদ্ধ করিলাম, শেষে সেই সীতা অগ্নিতে প্রবেশ করিলেন, হায় কি হইল, ইহার অপেক্ষা আর অধিক কি দুঃখ আছে। এই বলিয়া রোদন করিতে লাগিলেন। এই প্রকার সকলে অনুতাপ করিতেছে, হঠাৎ দৃষ্টি হইল সীতা কুণ্ডের মধ্যে বসিয়া আছেন, তাঁহার শরীরে অগ্নির আভাও লাগে নাই, এবং তাঁহার মস্তকের পঞ্চ পুষ্প যেমন প্রফুল্ল ছিল সেইরূপ রহিয়াছে। ইহা দেখিয়া তাবৎ লোক বিস্ময়াপন্ন হইল। তখন রাম সীতাকে আলিঙ্গন করিয়া আপন সিংহাসনে উপবেশন করাইলেন॥

Nabanári, pp. 51, 52.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

BENGALI.

Rev. Dr. MULLENS.

Saturday, 26th June 1869. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I.

Translate into English :—

a. পূর্ব্বাঞ্চলের লোকেরা বিহার উত্তর পশ্চিমাঞ্চল ও উড়িষ্যা প্রভৃতি প্রদেশের লোকের ন্যায় মন্দমেধা ও মন্দোৎসাহ নহেন। ইহাঁদিগের বুদ্ধির তীক্ষ্ণতা উৎসাহ ও অধ্যবসায় এদেশে একপ্রকার প্রসিদ্ধ আছে। আদালত প্রভৃতির অধিকাংশ কর্ম্ম ঐ অঞ্চলের লোকের এক চেটিয়া বলিলে অত্যুক্তি হয় না। মকদ্দমা কার্য্যে ইহাঁদিগের অধ্যবসায় গুণের সবিশেষ পরীক্ষা হইয়াছে। কোন ব্যক্তি একবার মকদ্দমা আরম্ভ করিলে তিন পুরুষ পর্য্যন্ত তাহা পরিত্যাগ করেন না। এদেশের লোকের মকদ্দমাপ্রিয় বলিয়া যে একটী দুর্নাম হইয়াছে, ইহাঁরাই তাহার প্রধান কারণ। সুশিক্ষার বিরহ দোষে ইহাঁদিগের নৈসর্গিক অধ্যবসায় গুণ এত দিন অসৎ বিষয়ে বিনিয়োজিত হইয়াছিল বটে, কিন্তু যাঁহারা সুশিক্ষা পাইতেছেন, তাঁহাদিগের সেই অধ্যবসায় সৎবিষয়গামী হইতেছে। আজি কালি গ্রন্থ রচনাদি বিষয়ে যে এক বিশ্বজনীন উৎসাহ দৃষ্ট হইতেছে, সূর্য্যকান্তমণিতে সূর্য্য কিরণের ন্যায় পূর্ব্বাঞ্চলের লোকে তাহা অধিকতর কার্য্যকারী হইয়াছে ॥

Somaprakás, p. 695.

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b. শমরু পূর্ব্বে ফরাসিদিগের এক জন সার্জ্জন ছিল, পরে মীর কাসিমের নিকট নিযুক্ত হয়। সে এই জুগুপ্সিত ব্যাপার সমাধানের ভারগ্রহণ করিল, এবং কিয়ৎসংখ্যক সৈনিক সহিত কারাগৃহে প্রবিষ্ট হইয়া, গুলি করিয়া, ডাক্তর ফুলর্টন ব্যতিরিক্ত, সকলেরই প্রাণবধ করিল। আটচল্লিশ জন ভদ্র ইঙ্গরেজ ও একশত পঞ্চাশ জন গোরা এইরূপে পাটনায় পঞ্চত্ব প্রাপ্ত হইল। শমরু তৎপরে অনেক রাজার নিকট কর্ম্ম করে; পরিশেষে সিরধানার আধিপত্য প্রাপ্ত হয়। এই হত্যায় যে সকল লোক হত হয়, তন্মধ্যে কৌন্সিলের মেম্বর এলিস, হে, লসিংটন এই তিন জনও ছিলেন। ১৭৬৩ খৃঃ অব্দের ৬ই নবেম্বর, পাটনানগর ইঙ্গরেজদিগের হস্তগত হইল; মীর কাসিম পলাইয়া অযোধ্যার সুবাদারের আশ্রয় লইলেন ॥

Bángálár Itihása, p. 66.

c. ঐ পুরুষ মন্ত্রিরদের এই বাক্য শুনিয়া, কিঞ্চিৎ কালে মৌনাবলম্বন করিয়া, দীর্ঘতর নিশ্বাস ত্যাগ করিয়া, রাজাকে কহিলেন, হে মহারাজ ত্রিভুবনের লোকেরা আপনকার পরমধার্ম্মিকতাদি গুণ প্রশংসা যত করে, সে সকল কি আমার অদৃষ্ট দোষে মিথ্যা হইল? তবে যদি মহারাজ আমার ভার্য্যা আমার অত্যন্ত প্রেয়সী ইহা জানিয়া, কৌতুক করেন, তবে সে কৌতুক কর্ত্তব্য নহে, আমি অনেক ক্ষণ অবধি আপন প্রেয়সীকে না দেখিয়া, অত্যন্ত ব্যাকুলচিত্ত হইয়াছি. রাজা এই বাক্য শুনিয়া কহিলেন, যে এ কৌতুক নয়, প্রমাণ বটে.

Forbes' Reader, p. 54.

II.

Translate into Bengali:—

(*a*) "The emperor had once promised that when the English should ask it, he would give them the charge of the three provinces. Clive having visited him at Allahabad, prayed him to fulfil the promise. He at once expressed his willingness to do so. On the 12th of August he delivered over that charge, and Clive engaged that the Company would give him 20,000*l.* a month. The emperor was then a fugitive from his kingdom. He had not even a royal dress. The English put two dining tables together, and covering them with a crimson cloth, prepared for him a throne. So seated, the Emperor of the Indies gave into the hands of the English thirty millions of his subjects and a revenue of two millions a year."

Bángálár Itihás, p. 71.

(*b*) Give beds to the sick; seats to the weary; drinks to the thirsty; food to the hungry. No other gift is superior to the gift of land; the gift of knowledge is more excellent than that. To the poor, the blind and the like give medicine, food, unguents and such things. Speak the truth; the man who tells lies dries up, root and all. Bear all the abuse of others; insult no one: having acquired human birth, make no one your enemy.

Bráhma Dharma.

(*c*) "I wish to see the garden. I will go on foot. Why did you "plant plantain trees here? What a large tank you have." "Yes, "it is large indeed. All the neighbours come and take up from it their "drinking water." "Are there any fish in the tank?" "Yes, there "are hundreds, of which some are large. We catch them both by line "and net."

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PERSIAN.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Monday, 28th June 1869. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into English :—

I.

وزیر گفت این جانوران که شما می بینید بر یک طبیعت آفریده شده اند و آدمیان بر طباع مختلف مخلوق گشته‌اند و بسبب آنکه در ترکیب ایشان روح و جسم و کثیف و لطیف و نور و ظلمت بهم بر آمیخته اند و نقد ملک و ملکوت و حاصل علوی و سفلی در قالب ایشان ریخته لاجرم هر یکی‌را مشربی جداگانه و مذهبی علحده پیدا شده قد علم کُل اُناس مشربهم هم از عقول ملکیة ایشانرا بهره داده اند و هم از نفوس شیاطین قسمتی بدیشان فرستاده تا هر کدام دست موافقت در دامن عقل زنند و بقدم شرف بدرجات و لقدکرمنابنی‌آدم ترقی نمایند و هر کدام که سر متابعت بر خط فرمان نفس نهند از غایت رزالت بدرکات بل هم اضل طریقا محبوس مانند و چه زیبا گفته است

بیت

بهره‌ء از ملکت هست و نصیبی از دیو
ترک دیوی کن و بگذار بفضیلت ز ملک

و اکثر مردمان بواسطهء پیروی نفس جفا جوی مظهر اخلاق ذمیمه چون حرص و آز و حسد و حقد و ظلم و عجب و ریا و رعونت و غیبت و تهمت و بهتان و مانند آن واقع شده اند بیت

بیخردی چند ز خود بیخبر عیب پسندند برغم هنر
دودشوندازبدماغی رسند باد شوندازبچراغی رسند

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II.

* شنیدم که مغروري ازکبرمست * درخانه بر روي سائل به بست *
* به کنجي فرو مانده بنشست مرد * جگرشرم و آه از تف سینه سرد *
* شنیدش یکي مرد پوشیده چشم * بگفتا چه در تابت آورد و خشم *
* فرو گفت و بگریست پر خاک کوي * جفائي کزان شخصش آمد بر وي *
* بگفت اي فلان ترک آزار کن * یک امشب به نزد من افطار کن *
* بخلق و فریش گریبان گشید * به منزل در اوردش و خوان کشید *
* بر آسود درویش روشن نهاد * بگفت ایزدت روشنائي دهاد *
* شب از نرکسش قطره چندي چکید * سحردیده بر گرد و دنیا بدید *
* حکایت به شهر اندر افتاد جوش * که آن بي نظر دیده بر کرد دوش *
* شنید این سخن خواجهء سنگدل * که بر گشت درویش از و تنگدل *
* بگفتا حکایت کن اي نیک بخت * که چون سهل شد بر تو این کارسخت *
* که بز کردت این شمع کیتي فروز * بگفت اي ستم کار آشفته روز *
* تو کوته نظر بودي و سست راي * که مشغول کشتي به چغد از هماي *
* بر وي من این در کسي کرد باز * که کردي تو بر روي او در فراز *
* اگر بوسه بر خاک مردان زني * به مردي که پیش آیدت روشني *
* کساني که پوشیده چشم دل اند * همانا کزین توتیا غافل اند *
* چو بر کشته دولت ملامت شنید * سر انگشت حسرت بدندان گزید *
* که شهباز من صید دام تو شد * مرا بود دولت بنام تو شد *
* کسي چون بدست آورد جرّه باز * فرو برد چون موش دندان بآز *

PERSIAN.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Tuesday, 29th June 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into Persian:—

Does anyone know of his residence?

Where is the mistake? For my part, I do not see any fault in this expression.

May your kindness never diminish, but there is no necessity for you to take so much trouble about an affair of so little importance.

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Let us now change the subject: for, as you say in English, "this is too much of a good thing;" we say in Persian, "eating too much of sweetmeats produces heartburn."

The college of Meerza Jaffier was built by a person of that name who went to India to improve his fortune and entered into the service of a rich Hindoo, who soon died, and whose property was confiscated and sold by public sale. Among other articles, there was an old chest full of valuable jewels and money, but which, being sold without examination, was purchased for a small sum by Meerza Jaffier, who knew its value well. This money he improved by trade; and when he had thus greatly increased his riches he became desirous to return to his own land, and to transport his wealth along with him. To this, however, the ruler of the country objected, saying, "If you choose to leave us well and good, go; but return alone and naked as you came." "Well," replied Meerza Jaffier, "your terms are hard, but I consent to them provided you, on your part, consent to return to me the twenty years which I have spent in acquiring this wealth in your country." This reply, it is said, so pleased the king, that he gave permission for the Meerza to depart with all his family and property.

MARATHI.

Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON.

Wednesday, 30th June 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Decline तारूं, आग and जांवयी.
2. Give the cardinal numbers from *forty* to *fifty* inclusive.
3. Decline the Pronoun हा, ही, हें.
4. Give all the Participles of the Verb करणें.
5. Explain by examples the use of Participles ending in ऊन.
6. What is the *Bhāvi Prayog*, Subjunctive Mood, of the Verb सांगणें?
7. What is the Third Singular Past Indefinite of the Verbs, करणें, मरणें, जाणें, खाणें, येणें, होणें, घेणें?
8. Analyse and translate the sentence,—कधीं तूं आमच्या दारावरून आलास तर मजकडे ये.
9. Express in Marathi,—*He went to tell the news to the king; She began to teach her child to walk;* and,—*They went to glean ears of grain in that field.*
10. Express in Marathi,—*Had he not gone there, he might have been still alive.*

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Retranslate:

A.

A man cast a hook into a river, and caught a fish. Having pulled it out, he was placing it in his basket. Just then the fish began to entreat,—'O holy man, show favour and throw me again into the river.' The angler asked it,—'Tell me, why should I do such a kind act towards thee?' The fish says,—'I am a little child, so I shall not be so useful to you to-day, as I shall be hereafter when I grow big.' The angler replies,—'Yes, that saying is true; but I am not such a fool as to surrender what I have gotten, and trust to what I have not yet gotten.'

B.

Allah-ud-Din was very crafty. He knew that if he trusted to the Rājpūts, they would not be guilty of treachery. 'They are true to their word, and will do according to what they have spoken. And if I trusted them and went, then Bhima Sing will also trust me, and come to escort me as far as the bottom [of the hill-fort]. In this there is no doubt.' In this confidence, he had placed beforehand some soldiers in ambush, for the purpose of seizing him. While Bhima Sing was yet going down those people laid hold of him, and instantly conveyed him away among Allah-ud-Din's troops. On Bhima Sing's [thus] falling into captivity, Allah-ud-Din said to him,—'I will set you free, only if you will deliver Padmini into my power.'

[*The Passage* B. *is to be written, when translated, as well in Mod as in Balbodh.*]

MARATHI.

Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON.

Wednesday, 30th June 1869. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate:

A.

ह्याप्रमाणें पुष्कळ वर्षें लढाई चालली होती, परंतु दर वर्षास प्रतापसिंगाचा मोड अधिकच होई. मग प्रतापसिंगाचे हाल काय पहावयाचे आहेत? तो बायकांमुलां सुद्धां रानांत लपून राहत असे, आणि खायाला तर जवळ कांहीं एक नसे, म्हणून सर्व मुलें त्याचे सभोंवतीं जमून ओरडत असत. एकदां त्याचे बायकोनें मोळाचें पीठ करून त्याच्या भाकरी भाजल्या, आणि सर्व मुलांस एकेक भाकर देऊन सांगितलें कीं, अर्धी भाकर आतां खा, आणि अर्धी उद्यांला ठेवा. त्याप्रमाणें त्या मुलांनीं केलें. त्या वेळीं प्रतापसिंग आपणावर जें संकट आलें होतें त्याचा विचार करीत जवळच बसला

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होता. इतक्यांत त्याचे मुलीनें दुसऱ्या दिवसाला जो भाकर ठेविली होती तीवर एका रानमांजरानें उडी मारिली, म्हणून तिनें मोठ्यानें किंकाळी फोडिली, आणि मुलेंही भुकेनें व्याकूळ होऊन ओरडूं लागलीं. ह्या वेळापर्यंत प्रतापसिंगाचें धैर्य सुटलें नव्हतें, परंतु ह्या वेळीं त्याचें धैर्य अगदीं सुटलें, आणि तो मनांत म्हणूं लागला कीं, नांव मोठे राजा आणि दुःख तर ह्या रीतीचें आहे. तेव्हां असेंच मीं दुःख भोगावे असें असेल, तर जळो तें नुसतें नांव.

B.

इंग्लंदांतील कायदे कांहीं लिहिलेले आहेत, व कांहीं फार प्राचीन काळापासून चालत आलेल्या संप्रदायावर आहेत. लिहिलेल्या कायद्यांपैकीं कांहीं फार जुने आहेत व कांहीं नवे केलेले आहेत. लोकांच्या वर्तणुकींत जसा फेरफार होतो तसे कायदे बदलून नवे जुने करितात. ह्या देशांतील हिंदूंच्या धर्मशास्त्रांत जे कायदे आहेत ते अद्यापपर्यंत फिरले नाहींत; लोकांचें ज्ञान किती जरी वाढलें, विद्या किती जरी वाढली, रीतीभातींत किती जरी फेर पडला, तरी त्यांचें शास्त्र बदलत नाहीं.

C.

सद्गुरूवांचोनीसांपडेनासोय ॥ धरावेतेपायआधींत्याचे ॥
आपणासारिखेंकरितीतात्काळ ॥ नाहींकाळवेळमगत्यांसी ॥
लोहपरिसाचीनसाहेउपमा ॥ सद्गुरूमहिमाअगाधची ॥
तुकाम्हणेकैसेआंधळेहेजन ॥ गेलेविसरूनखऱ्यादेवा ॥

नमिळेखावयानवाढोसंतान ॥ परिहाभगवानकृपाकरी ॥
ऐशीमाझीवाणीमजउपदेशी ॥ आणीकालोकांसीहेंचिसांगे ॥
विटंबोशरीरहोऊकाविपत्ती ॥ परिराहोचित्तींभगवान ॥
तुकाम्हणेनाशवंतदेहसाचा ॥ कराधांवात्याचातेंचिहित ॥

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MARATHI.

Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON.

Thursday, 1st July 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate:

A.

एक अरब फार गरीब होता, त्याजवळ चिरगूट पांघरूण कांहीं नव्हतें. परंतु एक सुदंर उमदा घोडा मात्र काय तो होता. तो विकत घ्यावयास एक दूर देशचा माणूस यत्न करूं लागला. पण पहिल्याने अरब विकीना. मग आपण फार दरिद्री असें जाणून त्या माणसाकडे तो आपला आवडता घोडा घेऊन गेला. तेव्हां त्याने खुशीने रुपये मोजून त्याला दिले; तें हातीं घेऊन घोड्याकडे आणि रुपयांकडे पाहून अरब म्हणाला, अरे, मी तुला परक्याच्या हातीं देतों; हे तुला बांधितील, कोण जाणे तुला, मारितील, असे तुझे हाल करितील. त्यापेक्षां चल घरीं जाऊं. माझीं मुलें लेकरें तुला पाहून खुशाल तरी होतील. असें बोलून रुपये तेथें भूईवर फेंकून घोडा घेऊन झटकन निघून गेला.

B.

सर्व जनावरांपेक्षां माणूस ग्रहाण आहे. माणसाने सर्व जनावरांवर आपला अंमल चालविला आहे. माणसाला परमेश्वराने बुद्धि दिली आहे. माणसाचा धाक सर्व जनावरांस असतो. माणसापेक्षां कोणताही प्राणी ग्रहाण नाहीं.

C.

उदमाची मोकद्दीक झाल्यापासून हिंदुस्थानाचा माल इंग्लंदास दुष्ट जाऊं लागला, व इंग्लंदचा ही माल इकडे पुष्कळ येऊं लागला, तेणेंकरून हिंदुस्थानचा माल इंग्लंदास व इंग्लंदचा माल हिंदुस्थानास पहिल्यापेक्षां निमे किमतीने, किंवहुना एक तृतीयांश किमतीने, मिळूं लागला.

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Translate into Marathi:

As soon as the sun arose, all their boats were manned and armed. They rowed towards the island, with their colours displayed, with warlike music, and other martial pomp. As they approached the coast, they saw it covered with a multitude of people, whom the novelty of the spectacle had drawn together, whose attitudes and gestures expressed wonder and astonishment at the strange objects which presented themselves to their view. Columbus was the first European who set foot in the new-world, which he had discovered. He landed in a rich dress, and with a naked sword in his hand. His men followed, and kneeling down, they all kissed the ground which they had so long desired to see. They next erected a crucifix, and prostrating themselves before it, returned thanks to God for conducting their voyage to such a happy issue. They then took solemn possession of the country for the crown of Castile and Leon, with all the formalities which the Portuguese were accustomed to observe in acts of this kind, in their new discoveries.

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Friday, 2nd July 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into Arabic:—

1. I told him to make haste and come back.

2. He reads eight or ten hours every day, and has read the grammar over many times.

3. He left his business in the hands of an agent, and travelled into another country.

4. Do you know what people in general think of the recent robberies?

5. Why should we flee? there is no danger.

Here, as in India, it is common for the different trades to keep together; the workers in iron, and brass, the shoemakers, the saddlers, the cloth and chintz sellers generally may be found, each in their own quarter; but confectioners, cooks, druggists, bakers, and fruiterers' shops are dispersed in various places, and sometimes are set out with a disposition of their wares that makes no unpleasing show; though quite unlike the appearance of European shops. Attached to these bazars, in the larger towns there are generally several serais which serve for the reception of goods and travelling merchants; the chambers of these are constantly occupied as offices for the transaction of business, as well as for shops, and the gay scene they present, with the bustle which goes on in the space before them, and in the more public bazars, with the costume, manners, and languages; all so opposite to everything the European has ever seen, presents a spectacle of which, I think, none can form a just idea, who has not witnessed it.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Friday, 2nd July 1869. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into English:—

إنّ المأمونَ لم يكنْ في خلفاءِ بني العباسِ خليفةٌ اعلم منهُ في جميعِ العلوم وكان لهُ في كلِّ اسبوعٍ يومان يجلسُ فيهما لمناظرةِ العلماءِ فتجلسُ المناظِرون من الفقهاء و المتكلّمين بحضرتهِ على طبقاتهم و مراتبهم فبينما هو جالسٌ معهم اذدخل في مجلسهِ رجلٌ غريبٌ و عليهِ ثيابٌ بيضٌ رثّةٌ فجلسَ في آخر الناسِ و قعد بمن وراء الفقهاء في مكانٍ مجهولٍ فلما ابتدوا في الكلام و شرعوا في معضلات المسائل و كان من عادتهم انهم يديرون المسئلةَ على اهل المجلس واحدًا بعد واحدٍ فكلٌّ من وجد زيادةً لطيفةً اونكتةً غريبةً ذكرها فدارت المسئلةُ الى ان وصلت الى ذلك الرجل الغريب فتكلّمَ وأجابَ بجوابٍ احسنَ من اجوبةِ الفقهاء كلّهم فاستحسن الخليفةُ كلامهُ ۞

قيل انّ سائلاً اتى الى باب رجلٍ من اغنياءِ اصفهانَ فسألَ شيئًا فسمعهُ الرّجلُ فقال لعبدهِ يامُبارَكُ قُلْ لعنبريقُلْ لجوهر و جوهرٌ يقول لياقوتَ وياقوتُ يقول للماسِ والماسُ يقول لفيروز وفيروز يقول لمرجان و مرجان يقول لهذا السّائل يفتحَ اللّهُ عليك فسمعه السّائلُ فرفعَ يديهِ الى السّماءِ و قال يارَبِّ قُلْ لجبرائيل يقل لميكائيل و ميكائيل يقول لدردائيل و دردائيل يقول لعزرائيل و كيكائيل يقول لاسرافيل واسرافيل يقول لعزرائيل بان يقبضَ روحَ هذا البخيل فخجل التّاجرُ و مضى السّائل لحال سبيله ۞

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

ذكر ما جري لابي بكر الشاسباني * من الوقايع مع ذلك الجاني * و كان في بعض ولايات مازندران * رجل يسمي ابا بكر من قرية تدعي شاسبان * و كان في الحروب * كالاسد الغضوب * و كان قد آباد و آباز * النجم الغفير من عساكر التتار * اذا اقتتلوا في المجال * لا تثبت له الرجال * و اذا وضع العمامة * اقام فيهم القيامة * و لازال يكمن بين الروابي و الجبال * و يتجندل الجحفل و الابطال حتي صارت تضرب به الامثال * و تزعد منه الفرائص و لو في طيف الخيال * فكان القائل منهم يقول لمركوبه اذا علق عليه اوساقه * فتاخر عن الماء اوجفل من الملخاه * كان ابا بكر الشاسباني في الماء اوبين العليق تراه * و قيل لم يتضرر عسكر تيمور في مدة استيلائه *

5. PAPERS SET AT THE PRIZE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1867.

LAW (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

SIR H. B. HARINGTON, K.S.I., F. LUSHINGTON, Esq., and T. C. SANDARS, Esq.

Saturday, 12th June 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Define prescription. What are the chief questions to be determined by the legislator regarding prescription? How have these questions been determined in the legal systems with which you are acquainted?
2. Adopting the principles laid down by Bentham as the basis of a penal code, criticize the systems of criminal law obtaining in Rome and in Great Britain.
3. "The movement of the progressive societies has hitherto been a movement from Status to Contract." Illustrate this from the legal history of Rome and of England.
4. Write all you know on the rules of evidence applicable to the relations of agent and principal to each other, and towards third parties.
5. Explain and illustrate the sort of cases which especially require the production before the jury of whatever existing proofs address themselves to the senses. Point out the possible abuse of an indiscriminate production of this class of evidence.
6. "Declarations of a person having peculiar means of knowledge, and "having no interest to misrepresent, are admissible after his "death."

   Examine how far the principle so enunciated will cover the recognized conditions of admissibility for the several kinds of hearsay declarations received under English law. Consider whether any of those conditions might reasonably be treated as affecting the weight rather than the admissibility of the declaration in jury cases, giving reasons for your opinion.
7. How does the Indian Succession Act, 1865, deal with the question of the right of a testator by will to create successive interests in property or to direct the accumulation of the income arising from any property? Does the Act alter the law as previously in force in India, and how far is it in accordance or at variance with the law as now in force in England? Give illustrations of the answer to the first part of the question.
8. What are the principal provisions of the Mohammadan law which distinguish it from the Hindu law; and on what points in its principles of succession and inheritance does it resemble that law?
9. How far have the framers of the Indian Penal Code followed the great body of jurists in respect to breaches of contracts of service? Where they have differed, and made such breaches punishable as offences, what were the considerations which weighed with them?

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

POLITICAL ECONOMY (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

R. H. HUTTON, ESQ.

Tuesday, 15th June 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Discuss fully Ricardo's view of the effect exerted on the relative prices of taxed and untaxed commodities by any depreciation of the currency.
2. Give a full account of the circumstances of the British revenue in 1842, of Sir Robert Peel's proposals, and of their immediate and ultimate financial results. Compare, in doing so, the opposite views of two of our financial statesmen as to the wisdom of pressing lightly at many points or more heavily at a few.
3. What is meant by "favourable" and "unfavourable" exchanges? How far do you think the charge true that these expressions are relics of the mercantile theory? Discuss the conditions on which the turn of the exchanges depends, and the various practical modes of "rectifying" an unfavourable state of the exchanges.
4. Some co-operative stores, after paying salaries of employés and a fixed rate of interest on the capital employed, divide the surplus amongst their *customers* in proportion to the *value* of the purchases made by each during the half year. How far does this practice accord with the fundamental assumption of political economy? Analyse its economical significance, and indicate what you think of the prospect of its spreading.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

C. ERSKINE, Esq.

Wednesday, 16th June 1869. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Narrate in detail the events that occurred in the Nizam's dominions after the accession of Salabat Jang, and before the recall of Bussy by Lally.
2. Describe the provisions of the Treaty of Salbye, and the circumstances that led to it. And give a full account of the proceedings of Mahadaji Sindia in Hindustan and the Deckan after the date of that treaty.
3. By whom, to whom, and when were Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Elphinstone, and Colonel Malcolm despatched on important missions; and what led to their despatch? Sketch the history and results of each of those missions.
4. Explain fully the considerations which led Lord Hastings to commence active operations against the Pindarries; the extent and destinations of the several divisions appointed to take part in that campaign; the nature of the operations that followed; and the ultimate effect of the war.
5. Draw a map of Colonel Goddard's march from the Jumna to Surat.
6. Draw a map to illustrate the Pindarrie war.
7. Describe fully the British frontier from the neighbourhood of Kurachi to the neighbourhood of Peshawer.

SANSKRIT (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

Friday, 18th June 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English :—

I.

मानसं मनसैवायमुपभुङ्क्ते शुभाशुभम् ।
वाचा वाचा कृतं कर्म कायेनैव च कायिकम् ॥
शरीरजैः कर्मदोषैर्याति स्थावरतां नरः ।
वाचिकैः पक्षिमृगतां मानसैरन्त्यजातिताम् ॥
वाग्दण्डोऽथ मनोदण्डः कायदण्डस्तथैव च ।
यस्यैते निहिता बुद्धौ त्रिदण्डीति स उच्यते ॥

Manu.

* यद्यपि पापिष्ठानां शरीरवाचिकमानसिकान्येव त्रीणि पापानि संभवन्ति तथापि स यदि प्रायशोऽधर्ममेव सेवते धर्ममल्पमिति बाहुल्याभिप्रायेणेदं व्याख्यातम् ॥ *Comm.*

II.

Śiva, disguised as a student, addresses Umâ.

अनेन धर्मः सविशेषमद्य मे
त्रिवर्गसारः प्रतिभाति भाविनि ।
त्वया मनोनिर्विषयार्थकामया
यदेक एव प्रतिगृह्य सेव्यते ॥
प्रयुक्तसत्कारविशेषमात्मना
न मां परं *संप्रतिपत्तुमर्हसि ।
यतः सतां संगतगात्रि संगतं
मनीषिभिः †साप्तपदीनमुच्यते ॥

Kumára Sambhava.

* अवगन्तुमित्यर्थः ।

† सतां सख्यं सप्तभिः पदैरापद्यत इति साप्तपदीनं सप्तपदोच्चारणसाध्यमुच्यते । *Comm.*

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

ननु वेदोऽपि कालिदासादिवाक्यवत् पौरुषेय एव ब्रह्मकार्य्यत्वश्रवणात्। "ऋचः सामानि जज्ञिरे। छन्दांसि जज्ञिरे तस्मात् यजुः तस्मादजायत" इति श्रुतेः। अत एव बादरायणः* "शास्त्रयोनित्वात्" इति सूत्रेण ब्रह्मणो वेदकारणत्वमवोचत्। मैवम्। श्रुतिस्मृतिभ्यां नित्यत्वावगमात्। "वाचा विरूप नित्यया" इति श्रुतेः। "अनादिनिधना नित्या वागुत्सृष्टा स्वयम्भुवा" इति स्मृतेश्च। बादरायणोऽपि देवताधिकरणे सूचयामास। "अत एव च नित्यत्वं" इति। तर्हि परस्परविरोध इति चेत्। न। नित्यत्वस्य व्यावहारिकत्वात्। सृष्टेरूर्द्धं संहारात् पूर्व्वं व्यवहारकालः। तस्मिन्नुत्पत्तिविनाशादर्शनात् कालाकाशादयो यथा नित्या एवं वेदोऽपि व्यवहारकाले कालिदासादिवाक्यवत् पुरुषविरचितत्वाभावान्नित्यः। आदिसृष्टौ तु कालाकाशादिवदेव ब्रह्मणः सकाशादेदोत्पत्तिरान्नायते। अतो विषयभेदान्न परस्परविरोधः।

Sáyaṇa.

* I.e. Vyása in his Vedánta Sútras.

1. Give the Participle of the Reduplicated Perfect Parasmaipada of नी हन् ह and दरिद्रा.

2. Define *samprasáraṇa.* Under what circumstances do certain roots admit of this weakening? and when do they resist it? Illustrate your answer by examples.

3. When does the base before the gerundial affix *ya* differ from that before the passive sign *ya*?

4. In what roots and before what affixes is a final *ṛi* or *ṝi* changed to *úr*?

5. *Translate into Sanskrit:*

The mind dwells with peculiar delight on these instances in which the sweet sympathies which one human being has with another, and which are of infinite importance in private life, prevail over the destructive passions, alternately the cause and consequence of war. At the same time, the pleasure which we feel in thinking of such a scene, leads the bulk of mankind to overvalue greatly the virtues which such actions imply. When you have glutted upon your victim the passions of ambition and revenge; when you have reduced him from greatness and power to the weakness and dependence which mark the insect on which you tread, a few tears and the restraint of your foot from the final stamp, are not a very arduous virtue. Let not the mercy, however, be slighted, which is shown even to the victim we have made. It is so much gained for human nature.

HINDÛSTÂNÎ (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Monday, 21st June 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

I.

For translation into English :

a. مدینهٔ فاضله کے رکن پانچ فریق هیں * اول فضلا * یے وے فریق هیں که شهر کي تدبیر اُن سے درست رهتي * پر مراد اُن سے علمائے عامل اور حکمائے کامل جو قوت ادراک سے اپنے بني نوع پر مختار هیں صناعت اُنکي حقایق موجودات کي پهچان هي * دوسرا صاحب زبان * یے وے لوگ هیں که عوام‌الناس کو کمال انسانی کي طرف دعوت کریں اور پند و نصیحت سے انهیں برے کامون سے بچاویں اور اُنکے عقائد بد اجمالي کو قیاسات جدلي و خطابي اور شعري کے سبب انحراف سے محفوظ رکهیں * صناعت اُنکي علم کلام و فقه اور خطابت و شعر هي اور مانند اُسکي * تیسرا مقدر لوگ * یے وے لوگ هیں جو قوانین عدالت کي میزانون کو شهر کے درمیان قائم رکهیں * اور چیزون کے مقدار کا معلوم کرنا اُنکي راے پر موقوف رهے * اُنکے فن کو حساب و استیفا و هندسه اور طب و نجوم کهتے هیں * چوتها جهادکرنیوالے * یے وے گروه هیں جو ملک کو زبردست دشمنون کي شورش سے محفوظ رکهیں * اور گهاٹي کا بند اور قلعون کي نگهباني اُنکے کف کفایت سے علاقه رکهے * اُنکي صناعت کو شجاعت اور فروسیت یعنے دانائي کهتي هیں * پانچوان ارباب اموال * یے وے فرقے هیں جن سے اِن فرقون کے لباس و غذا کي ترتیب منظم هو خواه معامله اور حرفے یا خراج کي جهات سے * وے لوگ اهل حرفے کهلاتے هیں ✡

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

b. ولیکن عدالت کا مقتضا یہہ هي که اِن فرقون مین سے هر ایک فریق بلکه هر شخص کو اُسکے مرتبے کے موافق رکھے * اور چاهئے که ایک هي شخص کو هر هر پیشہ مین مشغول نه کرے کیونکه یہہ سبب هي اُسکے انتشار طبیعت کا * اور یقین هي که وہ کسي هنر کو کسي اچھے درجے تک پہنچا نه سکیگا اس لئے که هر ایک صنعت کے حاصل کرنے کو ایک وقت معین اور قصد خاص چاهئے اور جب وقت اُسکا قصدون پر بٹ جایگا تو سب ناقص رہ جاینگے * جیسے کہا هي که جس نے سب ڈھونڈھا کچھ نه پایا * اور اگر کوئي کي ایک هنر جانے اُسے جو مفید اور بہتر هو بلکه جس مین اُسکي رسائي خوب هو اس مین مشغول اور دوسرے پیشون سے موقوف رکھنا بہتر هي تا ایک هي کام کو استواري اور باریکبیني سے سرانجام دے اس لئے که یہہ طریقه اُسکي بہتري کے بندوبست کے لئے مفید هي * اور اُن فرقون کے سوا جو آدمي هین سو مدینۂ فاضله کے ارکان سے باهر هین *

II.

For translation into Urdû:

Pools and lakes intercepted the thoroughfares; whole districts became pestilential marshes; the strong stream, or the abiding morass, sapped and obliterated the very site of cities. Here the mountain torrent cut a channel in the plain; there it elevated ridges across it; elsewhere it disengaged masses of rock and earth, in its precipitous passage, and, hurrying them on, left them as islands in the midst of the flood. Forests overspread the land, in rivalry of the waters, and became the habitation of wild animals, of wolves, and even of bears. The dwindled race of man lived in scattered huts of mud, where best they might avoid marauders, and pestilence, and inundation; or clung together, for mutual defence, in cities, where wretched cottages, on the ruins of marble palaces, overbalanced the security of numbers by the frequency of conflagration.

HINDÍ (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Wednesday, 23rd June 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

For translation into English:

a. देवता ब्राह्मण गुरु ब्रह्मज्ञानी महात्माओं का पूजन करना पवित्र रहना महात्माओं के संमुख नम्र रहना ब्रह्मचर्य रखना किसी को न मारना इस को शरीर का तप कहते हैं। जो वचन दूसरे को उद्वेग न करे और सच्चा प्यारा और हितकरनेवाला है उस को और जो वेद शास्त्र के पढ़ने में अभ्यास है उस को भी वाणी का तप कहा है। मनप्रसन्न रहना सौम्यता अर्थात सीधापन मनन करना अर्थात मन में सत असत का विचार करना विषयों से मन को रोकना व्यवहार में छलन करना बाहर भीतर समानवृति रखना यह मन का तप कहा है। फल की इच्छा रहित एकाग्रचित्तवाले पुरुषों ने परम श्रद्धा करके जो तीन प्रकार का तप किया है सो तप सतोगुणी कहा है। जो दम्भ अर्थात पाषण्ड करके सत्कार मान पूजा के लिये तप किया है सो शास्त्र में रजोगुणी कहा है क्योंकि निश्चल नहीं है और अनित्य है। जो तप अविवेकपूर्वक दुराग्रह से इन्द्रियों को दुख देकर किया है वा दूसरे के नाश के अर्थ किया है सो तप तमोगुणी कहा है।

b. कह लङ्केश कवन तैं कीसा।
केहि के बल घालेसि बन खीसा॥
कोधौं श्रवण सुनेसि नहि मोही।
देखौं अति असङ्क शठ तोही॥
मारेसि निसिचर के हि अपराधा।
कह शठ तोहि न प्राण कै साधा॥

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

सुनु रावण ब्रह्माण्ड निकाया।
पाइ जासु बल विरचित माया॥
जा के बल विरिञ्चि हरि ईसा।
पालत हरत सृजत दससीसा॥
जा बल सीस धरे सहसानन।
अण्डकोश समेत गिरि कानन॥
धरे जो विविध देह सुरत्राता।
तुम से शठन शिखावन दाता॥
हरकोदण्ड कठिन जे भंजा।
तो हि समेत नृपदलमद गंजा॥
खर दूषण विराध अरु बाली।
वधे सकल अतुलितबलशाली॥

II.

For translation into Hindî:

It is impossible to omit all reference to the defects of this celebrity's character. Possessing great natural gifts, he had not added to them in any perceptible degree. With abundance of wit, he had little wisdom. With much humour, he lacked really intelligent sympathy with those who differed from him. With a vigorous fancy, he was entirely deficient in severity of taste. His education seems to have been imperfect; and he had no power of reflection to supply the want of acquired knowledge. His analysis of the evils of his own country—the theme of his life-long eloquence,—had neither depth nor intelligence. He outran none of his contemporaries; he lagged behind many. His influence over his countrymen of his own time was, probably, increased by these characteristics: for he reflected the prejudices and the ignorance of his hearers; he fatigued none of them with thoughts difficult to follow; he disturbed none with a suggestion that any part of their own miserable condition was due to themselves, and might be improved, if not removed, by self-reform.

GUJARATI (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

Rev. Dr. GLASGOW.

Friday, 25th June 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:—

સપરશ થાય છે તે ફેટલાક ગનાનતંતુથી જણાય છે; ફેટલાક ગનાનતંતુથી દેખી શકાય છે; ફેટલાકથી રંગ જીલી શકાય છે; ફેટલાકથી વાસ લેઈ શકાય છે; અને ફેટલાકથી સવાદ જણી શકાય છે; જે તાપની પાસે આપણો હાથ મુકીએ, તો આંગળાંમાંના ગનાનતંતુને તાપનો સપરશ લાગતાં તરત તે મગજને ખબર કરે છે, અને મગજ તે જગાપરના માંસના લોચાને હુકમ કરે છે, એટલે પેલો લોચો હાથ ઊઠાવી લે છે. જે ગનાનતંતુ આંગળાંમાં નહોત, તો હાથ તાપમાં બળી જાત તોપણ માંહેથી લેઈ લેવાનું ગનાન કોઈને ન આવત. કંઈ વેદના થાય છે, તે પણ ગનાનતંતુના યોગે કરીનઆપણે જણીએ છીએ, અને તે જણવાથી જેવડે પીડા થતી હોય તે ટાળવાનો ઊપાય કરીએ છીએ.

નાથ નરકનો કોણ? સાર દહીંનું શું કહીએ?
પોથી બાળક તણી નામ તેનું શું લઈએ?
ઘઉંનું શું નીતય ઘેર કરે ભોજન કરનારી?
ચતુર પુરૂષ એ ચાર ઊતર મન લહો વીચારી?
જે સમજી શકે તો માન દેઈ આપું બેસવા ઓટલી;
નહીં સમજી શકે તો કહું તને, જમ ઘી ચોપડી રોટલી.

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

આપણે આપણા શરીરની તપાસ એ ચંતરવડે કરીએ તો જણાય કે આપણી મુંવાઝી ચામડીપર ના-છલીની પીઠના સરખાં ભીંગડાં છે, અને તે એવાં તો બારીક છે કે રેતીના એક જીણા કણ જેટલી જગામાં એવાં અઠીસેં ભીંગડાં પથરાએલાં છે અને એકેક ભીંગડા-નાં પાંચસો જીણાં કાણાં છે. એપરથી હીસાબ ગણતાં નાલમ પડે છે કે રેતીના દાણા જેટલી જગામાં એ લાખ પચીશ હજાર કાણાં છે! આ વાત આપણા ધ્યાનમાં એકાએક ન આવે, પણ જ્યારે આપણે ઉ-પરના દાખલા વાંચીએ અને જોગવાઈમઝેથી અવા ચંતરનાં તપાસીએ તયારે આપણી ખાતરનીશાં થાય કે પરમકૃપાળુ પરમેશવરની શક્તી અપાર છે.

II.

Translate into Gujarati :—

I. "It is known from the poetry of a *bhát* that in Gujarát, or the land of the *Gurj*, in the year of Vikram 802, answering to A.D. 746, a city was founded. In the month *Maha*, the 7th day of the second half of the moon, Saturday at 3 o'clock p.m. the command of *Vanrájá* was published. Having called astrologers of the Jaina sect, proficient in astrologic science, he interrogated them. They having sought out the *janmákshar*, predicted that in A.D. 1297 Anhilpur would be destroyed. The original name of this new city was Anhilpur Patan; but now it is known by the name of Patan or *Kadi* Patan. When we see the city now, there are very few signs to indicate that it was ever great and populous. When the people dig around the walls, they find sculptured blocks or slabs of marble."

II. "A great many languages and dialects are spoken in this vast country. The languages spoken in the north of India, by the Hindus proper, are descended from the ancient Sanskrit. The chief dialects are Hindi, the principal literary language of the non-Mohammedan population; Urdu or Hindustani, which consists of Hindi corrupted by a mixture of Arabic and Persian words; Bengali; Punjabi; Mahrati; Gujaráti, &c. The languages of the Deccan have only a slight infusion of Sanskrit roots, and are more akin to the Tartar languages of Central Asia. They are called the Dravidian group, and include Tamil, Telugu, Malayalim, and Canarese. The languages of the hill tribes or aborigines have not hitherto been sufficiently examined to warrant any conclusions with regard to their affinity."

TELUGU (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

PRIZE EXAMINATION, CANDIDATES OF 1867.

J. GOLDINGHAM, ESQ.

Wednesday, 23rd June 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English :—

(*a.*) ఎనిమిదోవారి భోజరాజు సుముహూర్తము విచారించుకొని, సింహాసనమెక్కవచ్చే సమయమునందు, ఎనిమిదో పతిమ యిట్లనియె. ఓ భోజరాజా, మా రాజునకు కలిగిన గుణములు లేనివాడవయితే, ఈ సింహాసనమెక్కగూడదు; మా రాజు గుణములు చెప్పుతాను విను. ఒకనాడు మా రాజు ఈ సింహాసనము మీద కూర్చుండి మంత్రి పురోహితులు మొదలయిన వారితో లెక్క నిండుకొలువై యుండగా, వేగులవారు నానా దేశముల సమాచారములున్ను తెలుసుకొని వచ్చి, రాజునకు మ్రొక్కి, తమకు విన్నకన్న సమాచారములు చెప్పేటపుడు; వేగవంతుడనే వేగులవాడు ఇట్లనియె.

(*b.*) Lane's Official Documents, last paragraph of p. 50.

II.

Translate into Telugu :—

(*a.*) There is, in this Division, a village named Nūzavīdu, which contains more than 5,000 people. It appears from the statement of the Census presented in Fusly 1271, that there were 5,534 persons in that village. It cannot now be positively known whether the population has (since) increased or decreased, unless it is reckoned again. I will go to that village and count the inhabitants and inform your honor of the result hereafter. Therefore I represent this to your honor.

(*b.*) Statements of thirty villages as well as sundry accounts connected with them showing the extent of cultivation in Porambōku lands, &c., have up to this time been prepared and examined. The remaining men are engaged in writing. The accountants of ten villages have yet to attend. I have sent peons, &c. for them and taken the necessary steps (to collect them); having sent for them also I will soon have the accounts prepared. Therefore I represent this for your information.

(*c.*) I have written an Urzee No. 69 on the 18th of this month to your Court, stating that although the property of the witnesses on behalf of the defendant was attached they did not appear, and that you should issue any orders you are pleased to think proper. But the said witnesses on the 19th of this month having appeared before me, gave their evidence.

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

TAMIL (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

Rev. S. HOBBS.

Friday, 25th June 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

Wright's Official Documents, page 151. Urzee, No. 80, from the beginning to the first word on page 153.

Translate into Tamil:—

I.

Conversation between the Dewan of Mahāthaysam (with friends and attendants) and the Acting Collector of Sinnanādoo.

Dewan.—His Excellency, the scion of a right royal race, and worthy of his ancestry, has honoured our country by his near approach to it: and we have the happiness of being admitted into his presence, which rising resplendently upon us has dispelled all our gloom and sorrows like mists of the morning.

Acting Collector.—We esteem it to be a high honour to receive a visit from the chief minister of a great monarch. We trust also that we may receive it as an indication of the goodwill of His Highness the Mahārajah as well as of the minister himself.

Dewan.—Is it long since His Excellency left the country on his journey to this land?

A. C.—Only about six weeks.

Dewan.—What a wondrous land the country must be where the inhabitants can annihilate space; where every son is born a king; and where every youth becomes a learned man. Allow me to introduce to your presence the Kavirāsa, the most learned man in this country.

A. C. to the Kavirāsa.—It is an unexpected honour and very pleasant to us to see one so renowned for his attainments. I suppose that you have many learned men in your country.

Kavirāsa.—There are many learned men in our country of such high attainments that the title of Pulavar is due to them; but there are only three who have taken the Degree of Kavirāsa, of whom I am the First and Chief.

A. C.—We fear then that the accents of our stammering tongue must grate harshly upon your learned ears.

Kavirāsa.—Wonder of wonders! The accuracy and elegance of His Excellency's language has been sweet music to our ears. Surely in a short time all the Tamil Literati will blush in his presence.

II.

Be it so: be it that those actions of animals which we refer to instinct are not gone about with any view to their consequences, but

that they are attended in the animal with a present gratification, and are pursued for the sake of that gratification alone; what does all this prove but that the *prospection*, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal but in the Creator.

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

BENGALI (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

Rev. Dr. MULLENS.

Monday, 28th June 1869. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. What is the origin of the Bengali language, and in what relation does it stand to other languages, both in India and beyond it? Of what varied elements is it composed, and what is its general condition in the present day?

2. Write the equivalents of the following words and roots in any two of the Indo-European languages not belonging to India:

চক্ষু; বন্ধন; ফোয়া; দন্ত; হস্ত; পদ; মর; দেখ; রাজা; যুগ; যুব; জ্ঞান; অন্ত; মন; পিতৃ; সর্প; স্থান; স্বাদু; দেবলোক; অস্ত্র.

3. Analyse the following words into their roots; and trace their meaning:

অপূর্ব্ব "beautiful;" দুর্গ "a fort;" দিব্য "an oath;" অমৃত "nectar;" হাতী "an elephant;" পঞ্চত্ব "death;" দেওদার "a cedar;" দুঃসাধ্য "difficult."

4. *Translate into English:*

a. নবাবের সেনাপতি মাণিকচাঁদ, কলিকাতা হইতে অকস্মাৎ তথায় উপস্থিত হইয়া, ক্লাইবকে আক্রমণ করিলেন। ঐ সময়ে নবাবের সৈন্যেরা যদি প্রকৃত রূপে কার্য্য সম্পাদন করিত, তাহা হইলে, ইঙ্গরেজেরা নিঃসন্দেহ পরাজিত হইতেন। যাহা হউক, ক্লাইব অতি ত্বরায় কামান আনাইয়া শত্রুপক্ষের উপর গোলা চালাইতে আরম্ভ করিলেন। তন্মধ্যে এক গোলা মাণিকচাঁদের হাওদার ভিতর দিয়া চলিয়া যাওয়াতে, তিনি যৎপরোনাস্তি ভীত হইয়া, তৎক্ষণাৎ কলিকাতায় প্রত্যাগমন করিলেন। পরিশেষে, কলিকাতায় থাকিতেও সাহস না হওয়াতে, তথায় কেবল পাঁচশত সৈন্য রাখিয়া, আপন প্রভুর নিকটস্থ হইবার মানসে, তিনি অতি সত্বর মুরশিদাবাদে প্রস্থান করিলেন.

Bángálár Itihás, p. 20.

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

b. শ্রীরাম বলেন ভাই এ কি চমৎকার।
সীতা না দেখিলে প্রাণ না রাখিব আর॥
তখনি বলিনু ভাই সীতা নাই ঘরে।
শূন্য ঘর পাইয়া হরিল কোন চোরে॥
প্রতিবন প্রতিস্থান প্রতিতরুমূল।
দেখেন সর্ব্বত্র রাম হইয়া ব্যাকুল॥
পাতি২ করিয়া চাহেন দুই বীর।
উলটি পালটি যত গোদাবরী তীর॥
গিরিগুহা দেখেন মুনির তপোবন।
নানাস্থানে সীতারে করেন অন্বেষণ॥
একবার যেখানে করেন অন্বেষণ।
পুনর্ব্বার যান তথা সীতার কারণ॥
এইরূপে এক স্থানে যান শতবার।
তথাপি না পান দেখা শ্রীরাম সীতার॥
কান্দিয়া বিকল রাম জলে ভাসে আঁখি।
রামের ক্রন্দনে কান্দে বন্যপশু পাখী॥

Rámáyan, book iii.

5. *Translate into Bengali:*

I.

In the holy city of Benares there are many classes of men who levy black mail on high and low, rich and poor. The dalals or brokers are especially troublesome, and by banding together get a great deal of plunder. The Trilochan bazar is the great grain market of Benares, and here they produced quite a riot. The assistant magistrate was sent to make enquiry on the spot. When he reached the bazar, there was a great crowd, and the complainants called out loudly, "Justice, "justice." The assistant then said "Medicine! medicine! Are all "these people ill that they want medicine: why do not they go to the "doctor?"

Revelations of an Orderly.

II.

When I went to serve the writ, the Nawab's people cried, "Beat "him, beat him:" so I ran off, and presented a heavy complaint to the magistrate. I heard accidentally that the Nawab's steward came daily to the court. I was on the look out, and the moment he arrived I told the magistrate, who at once ordered his apprehension; he was in prison three days. This was a great moral lesson to the Nawab. A few days after I went to pay him my respects. He was very polite, gave me sweetmeats and promises; and as I went away they put twenty rupees into my hand.

The same.

PERSIAN (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Tuesday, 29th June 1869. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into English:—

آورده اند که رفیقي چند در باغي طرح مجلس انداخته باهم صحبت مي داشتند و از هر جنس هوا و عیش و طرب مهیا ساخته علي الرغم روزگار بجام حضور باده‌ء سرور پیموده بسخنان مسرت آمیز و کلمات بهجت انگیز رونق انجمن مي افزودند در اثناي اینحال مردي اجنبي‌واردوقت اینان شده برسم اسلام سلام گفت انجمن نشینان به طریق استکراه بجواب سلامش پرداخته رسیدن اورا مکروه داشتند و اصلا بدو توجه نکرده وجودش‌رامخل‌مجلس عیش خود انگاشتند آن مرد از روي تفرس دریافت، و عرق تشویر بر رخ آورده خجلانه بگوشه‌ء بساط بنشست و پس از زماني سر از جیب تامل بر آورده طلسم سکوت از سر گنج نطق بر داشت و دامن دامن جواهر آبدارو لالي شاهوار سخنان مسرت انتما بر ساحت انجمن افشاند و غبار ملال از چهره‌ء حال آنها بآب زلال نکات بهجت سمات فروشست و اصحاب مجلس‌را که چون یخ افشرده بودند باداهاي گرم منبسط گردانید و غنچه‌ء طبع آنهارا که از رسیدن این جوان انقباض یافته بود به نسیم حکایات شیرین و نقلهاي رنگین و بذلهاي لطیف و لطیفهاي بدیع بشگفتن در آورد و آن چنان مجلس‌را گرم ساخت که ارباب انجمن‌وجوداین‌را مغتنم انگاشته مصاحبتش‌را بدل گزیدندومتاع‌موانستش‌را بجان خریدند ۞

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

* شنیدم که رندي جگر تافته * درستي کهن داشت نو یافته *
* شنیده ز پیران دینار سنج * که زر زر کشد در جهان گنج گنج *
* ببازار شد تا بزر زر کشـــــد * بیک مغربي مغربي در کشد *
* بدکان جوهر فروش رسید * که زر بیشتر ز ان بیک جاندید *
* فرورپخته زر یک انبار چست * قراضش قراضه درستش درست *
* بامید آن گنج دیوار بست * بر انداخت دینار خو درازدست *
* چودینارش از دست پر و از کرد * سوي گنج صراف سر با ز کرد *
* فروماند مرد از زرانکیختن * وزان یک عدد در صد آمیختن *
* بزاري نمود از پي زر خروش * بنالید بر مرد جوهر فروش *
* که از ملک دنیا بچندین درنگ * درستي زر آورده بودم بچنگ *
* شنیدم نه از زیرکي ز ابلهي * که زر زر کشد چون برابر نهي *
* به کنجینهء این دکان تاختم * زر خود برابر بر انداختم *
* مکر کردد آن زر بر ین ریخته * خود این زر بد ان زر شد آمیخته *
* بخندید صراف آزاد مرد * وزآمیزش زر بد و قصه کرد *
* که بسیار ناید بر اندکي * یکي با صد آید نه صد با یکي *

Translate into Persian :—

The precincts of Mecca possess the right of sanctuary, and in the last month of each year the city and the temple were crowded with a long train of pilgrims, who presented their vows and offerings in the house of prayer. The same rites which are now accomplished by the faithful Musliman were invented and practised by the idolaters. At a great distance they cast away their garments ; seven times they encircled the Caaba, and kissed the black stone, seven times they visited and adored the adjacent mountains, and the pilgrimage was achieved, as at the present hour, by a sacrifice of sheep and camels, and the burial of their hair and nails in consecrated ground. In the time of ignorance, the Arabs like Jews and Egyptians abstained from the taste of swine's flesh.

MARATHI (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON.

Thursday, 1st July 1869. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate :

देहविटाळाचागोळा ॥ कैसाहोतोसिसोंवळा ॥
तुजकळनाविचारू ॥ ऐशियासिकायकरूं ॥
दृढकेलाअभिमान ॥ तेणेंजाहलेंबंधन ॥
रामदासस्वामीवीण ॥ केलानिर्‍हाकाहीशीण ॥

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1867.

वाजेपाऊलआपलें ॥ म्हणेमागेंकोणआलें ॥
कोणधांवतसेआड ॥ पाहोंजातांझालेंझाड ॥
भांवीतसेअभ्यंतरीं ॥ कोणचालेबरोबरी ॥
शब्दपडसादउठला ॥ म्हणेकोणरेबोलिला ॥
रामींरामदासम्हणे ॥ संशयाचींहींलक्षणें ॥

Translate into Marathi:

A.

Northumberland, hitherto blinded by ambition, saw at last the danger gather round him, and knew not to what hand to turn himself. He had levied forces which were assembled at London; but, dreading the cabals of the courtiers and counsellors, whose compliance, he knew, had been entirely the result of fear or artifice, he was resolved to keep near the person of the Lady Jane, and sent Suffolk to command the army. But the counsellors who wished to remove him, working on the filial tenderness of Jane, magnified to her the danger to which her father would be exposed; and represented that Northumberland, who had gained reputation by formerly suppressing a rebellion in those parts, was more proper to command in that enterprise. The duke himself, who knew the slender capacity of Suffolk, began to think that none but himself was able to encounter the present danger; and he agreed to take on him the command of the troops. The counsellors attended on him at his departure with the highest protestations of attachment, and none more than Arundel, his mortal enemy. As he went along, he remarked the disaffection of the people, which forboded a fatal issue to his ambitious hopes. 'Many,' said he to Lord Gray, 'come out to look at us, but I find not one who cries, God speed you!'

B.

Next morning, the whole army moved down to the attack. It was headed by Nūr Jehān herself, who appeared on the howdah of a high elephant, with a bow and two quivers of arrows. The bridge had been burned by the Rājpūts, and the army began to cross by a ford, which they had discovered lower down the river. It was a narrow shoal, between deep water, and full of dangerous pools; so that the passage was not effected without the utmost disorder; many were obliged to swim, and all landed with their powder wetted, weighed down with their drenched clothes and armour, and obliged to engage hand to hand before they could make good their footing on the beach. Nūr Jehān was among the foremost, on her elephant, with her brother and some of the principal chiefs around her: she with difficulty effected a landing, but found it impossible to make any impression on the enemy.

INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT.

6.—PAPERS SET AT AN EXAMINATION FOR THE INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT.

JANUARY 1869.

FOR DICTATION (1).

At length the House, having agreed to twenty articles of charge, directed Burke to go before the Lords, and to impeach the late Governor-General of high crimes and misdemeanors. Hastings was at the same time arrested by the Serjeant-at-arms, and carried to the bar of the peers. The session was now within ten days of its close. It was, therefore, impossible that any progress could be made in the trial till the next year. Hastings was admitted to bail; and further proceedings were postponed till the Houses should reassemble. When Parliament met in the following winter, the Commons proceeded to elect a committee for managing the impeachment. Burke stood at the head; and with him were associated most of the leading members of the opposition. But when the name of Francis was read a fierce contention arose. It was said that Francis and Hastings were notoriously on bad terms, that they had been at feud during many years, that on one occasion their mutual aversion had impelled them to seek each others lives, and that it would be improper and indelicate to select a private enemy to be a public accuser. It was urged on the other side with great force, that impartiality, though the first duty of a judge, had never been reckoned among the qualities of an advocate; that in the ordinary administration of criminal justice among the English, the aggrieved party, the very last person who ought to be admitted into the jury-box, is the prosecutor; that what was wanted in a manager was, not that he should be free from bias, but that he should be able, well informed, energetic, and active. The ability and information of Francis were admitted; and the very animosity with which he was reproached, whether a virtue or a vice, was at least a pledge for his energy and activity. It seems difficult to refute these arguments. But the inveterate hatred borne by Francis to Hastings had excited general disgust. The House decided that Francis should not be a manager.

FOR DICTATION (2).

We shall not, we hope, be suspected of a bigoted attachment to the doctrines and practices of past generations. Our creed is that the science of government is an experimental science, and that, like all other experimental sciences, it is generally in a state of progression. No man is so obstinate an admirer of the old times as to deny that medicine, surgery, botany, chemistry, engineering, navigation, are better understood now than in any former age. We conceive that it is the same with political science. Like those physical sciences which we have mentioned, it has always been working itself clearer and clearer, and depositing impurity after impurity. There was a time when the most powerful of human intellects were deluded by the gibberish of the astrologer and the alchemist; and just so there was a time when the most enlightened and virtuous statesmen thought it the first duty of a government to persecute heretics, to found monasteries, to make war on Saracens. But time advances; facts accumulate; doubts arise. Faint glimpses of truth begin to appear, and shine more and more unto the perfect day. The highest intellects, like the tops of mountains, are the first to catch and to reflect the dawn. They are bright, while the level below is still in darkness. But soon the light, which at first

illuminated only the loftiest eminences, descends on the plain, and penetrates to the deepest valley. First come hints, then fragments of systems, then defective systems, then complete and harmonious systems. The sound opinion, held for a time by one bold speculator, becomes the opinion of a small minority, of a strong minority, of a majority of mankind. Thus, the great progress goes on, till schoolboys laugh at the jargon which imposed on Bacon, till country rectors condemn the illiberality and intolerance of Sir Thomas More.

HANDWRITING.

Copy as much of the following table as you can in half an hour, taking care to copy it neatly and correctly and to write as well as you can.

Time occupied, from to .

N.B.—It is important that the copy should be *correctly, distinctly*, and *neatly* executed, and should correspond *line for line* with the original. Additional credit will also be given for *rapidity*.

ABSTRACT of the estimated EXPENDITURE of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

—	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Departments :—					
Land Revenue - -	17,000	10,500	15,000	42,500	—
Registration of Trade and Shipping.	5,500	2,100	1,000	8,600	—
Treasury and Stamp Office.	24,000	30,600	21,400	76,000	—
Political Pensions and Compensations (*a*).	19,672	22,834	15,034	57,540	—
Salaries and Establishments :—					
General Government -	98,070	49,035	49,035	196,140	—
Ecclesiastical - -	11,000	11,500	5,100	27,600	—
Law and Justice - -	146,800	85,500	26,000	258,300	—
Education, Science, and Art (*b*).	12,000	9,000	8,000	29,000	—
Pensions (*c*) - - -	20,000	10,000	5,000	35,000	—
Charitable Institutions -	28,500	8,500	1,500	38,500	—
Marine (*d*) - - -	38,500	13,000	17,000	68,500	—
Suppression of Piracy (*e*) -	48,000	15,600	18,400	82,000	—
Military - - - - -	380,000	200,000	50,000	630,000	—
Total estimated Expenditure.	1,096,782	574,509	314,809	1,986,100	1,986,100

N.B.—In this Return are included all the contemplated additions to salaries and establishments, the particulars of which will be found in the accompanying schedule of proposed establishments.

(*a*). A Return showing the particulars of the charges under this head is attached.

(*b*). Large additions have been sanctioned under this head during current financial year.

(*c*). This estimate is based upon existing pensions, and probable pensions in next few years.

(*d*). Includes Straits' Lights expenditure. Includes also "Shipping Office" expenses.

(*e*). This is a heading directed by Government of India, but the expenditure being for maintenance of Government steamers employed not only in suppression of Piracy, but also in relief of troops, service of Straits' Lights, and conveyance of Government officials, it might more properly be included under the head of Marine.

INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

1. In 793,725 grains how many pounds, ounces, &c., troy weight?
2. If 17 yards of silk cost 4*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* what will 336 yards cost?
3. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 1,260*l.* 15*s.* at 10*s.* 10*d.* in the pound.
4. Find the simple interest on 700*l.* for 5 years at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

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5. Add together $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{20}$, and $\frac{5}{6}$.
6. Subtract $2\frac{1}{12}$ from $4\frac{11}{15}$.
7. Multiply $3\frac{7}{11}$ by $\frac{4}{5}$.
8. Divide $\frac{8}{9}$ by $\frac{2}{16}$.

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9. Add together 7·4830206, ·037, ·0056, and 93·285.
10. Subtract 7·165 from 18·27.
11. Multiply 9·84375 by 6·02085.
12. Divide 1987·896 by 4·03 to three places of decimals.
13. Express 26 minutes 15 seconds as the decimal fraction of an hour.

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14. In 973,685 yards how many acres, roods, &c.?
15. If 12 cwt. of iron cost 4*l.* 10*s.*, what is the value of 12 tons 16 cwt. 3 qrs.?
16. Find (by Practice) the cost of three silver cups, each weighing 10 ounces, 7 pennyweights, 12 grains, at 11*s.* an ounce.
17. Find the amount of 1,200*l.* in 3 years at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum compound interest, neglecting fractions of a penny.

---

18. Add together $1\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{5}{9}$, $3\frac{1}{7}$, and $4\frac{1}{5}$.
19. Subtract $\frac{11}{12}$ from $\frac{17}{18}$.
20. Multiply $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{7}{15}$.
21. Divide $9\frac{1}{11}$ by $\frac{7}{10}$.

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22. Add together 63·9897, 743·06, 7·897, and ·3008.
23. Subtract 1·4714 from 3·692.
24. Multiply 7·2378 by ·0245.
25. Divide 27·25 by ·007 to three places of decimals.
26. Reduce $\frac{2}{5}$ of 19*s.* 2*d.* to the decimal of 10*s.*

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27. Reduce 3 weeks, 5 days, 17 hours, and 35 minutes to seconds.
28. If a man travels 45 miles in 3 days by walking 4 hours a day, in what time will he travel 560 miles by walking 7 hours a day.
29. Find (by Practice) the cost of insuring a cargo valued at 126,315*l.* when the premium is 8*s.* 8*d.* per cent.
30. In what time will 425*l.* amount to 495*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?

INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT.

31. Add together $3\frac{1}{6}$, $1\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{5}{18}$, $4\frac{1}{3}$, and $6\frac{1}{2}$.
32. Subtract $3\frac{5}{7}$ from $4\frac{2}{13}$.
33. Multiply together $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{6}{11}$, $3\frac{2}{5}$, and $2\frac{9}{10}$.
34. Divide $3\frac{5}{7}$ by $9\frac{5}{7}$.

35. Add together 3·65 of a day and 2·525 of a week.
36. Subtract 2·5 of 12*s.* 6*d.* from 8·25 of a crown.
37. Multiply ·007698 by 30·197.
38. Divide 18736·25 by ·0125.
39. Reduce 1 quart 1 pint, to the decimal of a peck.

HIGHER ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Time occupied, from to

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. The income of a parish is 6,529*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; how much in the £ will produce a rate of 187*l.* 10*s.*
2. The first line of an army consists of $\frac{1}{4}$ the whole force, the second of $\frac{1}{6}$, and the reserve of $\frac{2}{5}$: the remainder form a detachment of 1,210 men. What is the whole strength?
3. Express 5 acres 2 roods 38 perches as the decimal of a square mile.
4. If I buy 3 per cent. consols at 92, hold them for 6 months, receive one half year's dividend, and sell at 93, paying $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. brokerage both on buying and selling, what rate of interest per cent. per annum do I get for my money?
5. Multiply by duodecimals 7 ft. 7 in. 4 pts. by 6 ft. 7 in. 11 pts., and the product by 4 ft. 5 in. What does the product become when expressed in cubic feet, cubic inches, and a fraction of a cubic inch?
6. Find the value of $\cdot 41\dot{6}$ of a pound; and divide $4\cdot 19\dot{4}$ by $\cdot 2\dot{7}$.
7. Extract the square root of $100579\frac{377}{637}$; and of $\cdot 0\dot{1}2345679$.
8. 1,029,000 bricks, each 9 inches long, 4 wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick, are stacked in a cube: find the length of a side.
9. If on August 1st $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock paying dividends half-yearly on October 1st. and April 1st be at 105, what ought to be the price on the same day of 3 per cent. stock paying dividends half-yearly on January 1st and July 1st.
10. To find the interest at 3 per cent. per annum on any number of pounds for any number of days, multiply the number of pounds by twice the number of days, deduct $\frac{1}{70}$th of the product, and cut off the last two figures; the result will be the interest in pence. Show that the error in the interest given by this rule for any time less than a year cannot exceed one shilling on every 2,800*l.*
11. A clock which gains 1 minute a day is at 12 o'clock on January 1st, 20 minutes behind another clock which loses 29 seconds daily: when will they be together?
12. Find the length of the side of a cubical tank which contains 15 cwt. 0 qrs. 7 lbs. 8 oz. of water, one cubic foot of which weighs 1,000 ounces.

INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT.

ADDITION.

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed ($\frac{1}{2}$ an hour), placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

Time occupied, from to

You are not required to *copy out* the sums, but to write the answers in the *spaces* below each column.

N.B.—*You had better occupy the whole time allowed.*
No additional marks will be given for rapidity.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
298772	2	6	7624	6	2	36197	11	7
95016	18	2	566984	5	4	24761	18	4
541263	9	5	817637	6	9	74573	2	4
97239	2	5	65211	6	8	89768	12	11
23297	12	5	815975	16	11	147732	6	2
69840	3	7	8797	7	7	90574	2	1
984917	10	8	86631	7	7	361211	6	7
631902	8	6	476385	16	3	189603	2	5
465983	17	11	351867	4	11	358756	3	7
476239	15	7	69263	15	4	741	18	2
302475	11	6	373041	2	7	209172	1	9
54346	3	6	232087	9	7	859276	3	8
873	2	1	318019	3	8	31847	1	2
642935	8	1	22896	10	10	34232	1	11
891174	2	10	19109	19	10	621140	15	6
23276	5	9	840732	9	2	426409	12	8
786178	2	4	29200	7	9	314197	6	5
99374	5	7	538097	1	2	381397	7	1
98290	2	10	267873	13	2	744032	8	6

Answer

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
39642	5	2	274032	12	1	19631	7	7
6679	14	5	166197	11	7	14691	13	9
16391	1	4	44687	17	7	4752	1	3
39142	5	2	173617	6	8	17218	9	6
398136	2	6	310397	8	7	326408	13	10
376514	10	5	753276	5	9	34917	10	8
403750	5	8	29215	9	5	810327	4	4
76899	13	7	83215	9	5	42361	8	9
352376	0	9	156917	11	9	231485	15	5
102376	18	3	313257	8	11	299653	1	8
32752	15	3	239763	2	1	291414	12	4
23109	19	10	94636	1	1	612356	1	2
23109	19	10	31140	15	6	810732	17	1
74321	18	9	231287	14	7	141263	9	5
161094	8	9	112935	8	1	120421	7	0
803421	3	6	675940	18	2	107319	8	4
673159	0	1	153748	2	9	106408	13	10
813214	2	6	8724	2	10	71455	3	3
34728	12	6	310397	8	7	93198	10	8

Answer

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
691040	3	7	125176	13	7	52350	11	1
708416	19	7	614275	8	2	234106	7	8
41220	4	9	209945	2	11	612356	1	2
65416	18	2	191880	19	2	37	9	1
91105	2	1	6781	2	2	63276	5	9
16391	1	4	783130	2	4	236	3	1
20242	0	7	15691	13	9	4636	11	4
228416	9	10	531397	7	1	649603	2	5
439250	13	2	12844	9	8	371140	15	6
129374	5	7	41752	15	3	11835	0	3
769276	3	8	19284	10	2	111397	7	1
274086	3	3	131528	3	6	63177	2	5
861014	8	8	181528	3	6	789409	1	0
234526	1	1	373041	2	7	610732	17	1
106408	13	10	32752	15	3	107568	3	11
106747	18	3	836	2	7	234526	1	1
11835	0	3	134139	8	5	43109	19	10
734321	18	9	633925	4	11	41047	3	2
74321	18	9	810563	4	1	82971	3	2

Answer

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
167932	1	3	254321	18	9	417116	15	7
3481	16	8	87163	9	11	38839	7	1
71834	5	9	156917	11	9	214376	15	10
72505	8	2	108106	2	2	268549	16	7
692765	1	2	231902	7	6	98132	1	6
791023	13	8	905002	0	7	102276	3	5
935112	1	8	941013	1	4	89318	2	6
348896	17	2	234016	3	9	71476	3	9
756409	12	8	10919	1	5	196408	13	10
532121	7	6	21595	3	8	739369	10	2
105217	3	7	577667	13	11	125643	9	9
925978	11	1	649603	2	5	761089	15	9
102376	17	1	436197	11	7	711015	0	1
274032	12	1	106549	3	3	659276	3	8
719058	15	1	416109	8	9	83649	2	7
68972	7	1	463487	1	10	81906	10	7
76752	15	3	58209	1	2	10847	7	7
4785	13	11	106073	9	7	93756	2	2
514376	15	10	60616	3	7	227	18	9

Answer

SUBJECT FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

In this Exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

Agriculture.

The Composition should fill not less than two folio pages.

INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT.

ALGEBRA.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Divide $(a^2-b^2)\ (c^2-d^2)-(a^2-c^2)\ (b^2-d^2)$ by $(a+d)\ (b-c)$: and prove that $x^4-(p^2+q)\ x^2+3\ pqx-2\ (p^3+q^2-1)$ is divisible by x^2-px+q if $p^2+p+1=0$.

2. Prove the correctness of the rule for adding fractions.

Show that $\frac{a^2-bc}{(a+b)\ (a+c)}+\frac{b^2-ac}{(b+c)\ (b+a)}+\frac{c^2-ab}{(c+a)\ (c+b)}=0.$

3. Reduce to its lowest terms $\frac{px^3-(p-1)\ qx^2+(p-q^2)\ x-pq}{pqx^3+(p^2+q^2)\ x^2+2\ pqx+p^2}$.

4. Assuming the rule of indices to apply to fractions, show what interpretation must be given to fractional indices. Extract the square root of $4a-4a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}}+13a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}}-6a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}}+9b^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

5. Solve the following equations :

$$(\alpha)\quad \frac{5x^2+x-3}{5x-4}=\frac{7x^2-3x-9}{7x-10}$$

$$(\beta)\quad \frac{5-x}{x-1}-\frac{x-3}{x+1}=1$$

$$(\gamma)\quad \begin{cases} (x+y)\ (y+z)\ (z-x)=a^3=xyz \\ \frac{z}{x}-\frac{x}{z}+\frac{z}{y}-\frac{y}{z}=1. \end{cases}$$

6. If A gives ten shillings to each of B and C, B will have as much as A then has, and twice as much as C then has ; but if instead C gives all his money equally between A and B, A will have twice as much as B : how much have they respectively ?

7. If $x+\frac{1}{x}=2a$ and $y+\frac{1}{y}=2b$ find $xy+\frac{1}{xy}$.

8. If $a-b : b-c :: d-e : c-f$ show that each of these ratios is equal to $ae-bd : bf-ce$.

a, b, and c being positive and b greater than c and $a-b$ greater than $b-c$, show whether the ratio $a-b+c : b$ or $a : 2b-c$ is the greater.

9. Show how to insert a geometric mean between two given quantities. *Ex.* between $a+b$ and $a^3-a^2b^2-ab+b^3$.

If the extreme terms of a geometric progression of which all the terms are positive be both positive and one greater and the other less than one, show that their product is less than the sum of the series.

10. If one root of a quadratic equation with rational coefficients be rational, show that the other will also be rational : and that in the equation $x^2+px+q=0$ both roots cannot be positive unless p is negative and q positive.

Show that all the roots of $\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)^2+x+\frac{1}{x}=12$ are irrational.

11. Given tables of logarithms to any base, show how those to any other base may be found from them. Solve the simultaneous equations :

$$\begin{cases} \log x-\log y=\log a-\log b \\ x-y=a. \end{cases}$$

INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT.

12. If x and y be so connected that when the several values of x form an arithmetic series the corresponding values of y form a geometric series, show that the difference of any two values of x : the difference of the logarithms of the corresponding values of y :: the common difference of the *A.P.* : the logarithm of the common ratio of the *G.P.*

EUCLID.—I. II. III. IV. & VI.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define a *straight line*, a *plane rectilineal angle*, a *square*, circles which *touch* one another, *similar rectilineal figures*, and *similar segments of circles*.
2. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another.

   Do you know any proof of this proposition other than Euclid's ? If so, give it.
3. If a straight line falling upon two other straight lines makes the alternate angles equal, those two straight lines shall be parallel.
4. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, the square on the whole line thus produced and the square on the part of it produced are together double of the square on half the line bisected, and of the square on the line made up of the half and the part produced.
5. From a given point without a given circle draw a straight line which shall touch the circle.
6. On a given straight line describe a segment of a circle which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.
7. Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular hexagon in a given circle.
8. Triangles which have the same altitude are to one another as their bases.
9. If two similar parallelograms have a common angle and be similarly situated they are about the same diameter.
10. Through one of the angles of a plane four-sided rectilineal figure draw a straight line which shall bisect the figure.
11. Divide a given straight line into two parts such that the rectangle under the two parts is equal to another given rectangle which is not greater than the square on half the given line.
12. From the centre C of a circle, C A is drawn perpendicular to a straight line A B which does not meet the circle and in A C is taken a point P such that A P is equal to the length of the tangent from A : then if B P be drawn B P is equal to the length of the tangent from B.
13. If the complements of parallelograms about the diameter of any given parallelogram be similar, show that either the parallelograms about the diameter are equal, or the given parallelogram is equilateral.

TRIGONOMETRY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define the cosine of an angle. Show in what cases the sine and cosine of an angle have the same sign. If cos 2A have the same sign as sin 2 A, and also cos A have the same sign as sin A, within what limits, less than 360°, does A lie ?

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2. Prove the formulæ—

(α) $\cot(A+B)=\dfrac{\cot A \cot B-1}{\cot A+\cot B}$.

(β) $\cos 3A=4(\cos A)^3-3\cos A$.

(γ) $\dfrac{\cos A-\cos 3A}{\sin 3A-\sin A}=\tan 2A$.

(δ) $\tan^{-1}\dfrac{1-x}{x}+\tan^{-1}2x^2=\tan^{-1}\dfrac{1+x}{x}$.

3. Find the value of cos 150°; and all the values of θ (in degrees) which satisfy the equation $\tan\theta+4\cot\theta=5$.

4. Define the circular measure of an angle, and show how to find the number of degrees in an angle of which the circular measure is given. What is the circular measure of $1^{\circ}2$.

5. A man stands on the top of a cliff 300 feet above the sea: find approximately the distance of the offing, *i.e.* the range of his vision seaward, taking the earth's radius to be 4,000 miles.

6. In any plane triangle show that $\cos\dfrac{B}{2}=\sqrt{\dfrac{(a+b+c)\cdot(a+c-b)}{4ac}}$,

and that $\cot A+\dfrac{\sin A}{\sin B\sin C}=\cot B+\dfrac{\sin B}{\sin A\sin C}$.

7. Given the angles and the area of a right-angled triangle, solve the triangle. Calculate numerically the length of the least side of the right-angled triangle, which has an angle 20° 20′ 15″, and an area of 5 square feet.

8. In a plane triangle given A = 34° 50′, $a = 20{\cdot}315$, and $b = 35{\cdot}923$, show that the triangle is impossible. If $a = 35{\cdot}923$ and $b = 20{\cdot}315$, solve the triangle.

9. Three sides and the diagonals of a four-sided field are measured; show how to find its area. Show also whether there will ever be any ambiguity in the result.

10. Investigate an expression for the area of a plane triangle in terms of the sides. Find the area of a regular hexagon of which one side is 203·15 yards.

11. Find the radius of the circle described about a given triangle.

Some of the following logarithms will be required.

Log. 1·0722 = ·0302758 diff. 405.
Log. 1·9252 = ·2844759 diff. 225.
Log. 2 = ·3010300.
Log. 2·0315 = ·3078168.
Log. 3 = ·4771213.
Log. 3·3710 = ·5277587.
Log. 3·5923 = ·5553726.
Log. 3·7251 = ·5711379 diff. 117.
Log. 8·8 = ·9444827.
L. cos 48° 11′ 20″ = 9·8239155 diff. for 10″ 236.
L. sin 18° 50′ 40″ = 9·5092024 diff. for 10″ 617.
L. sin 34° 50′ = 9·7567815.
L. cos 34° 50′ = 9·9142464.

L. tan 36° 15′ 10″ = 9·8652846.
L. sin 53° 40′ 40″ = 9·9061726 diff. for 10″ 155.
L. sin 59° 19′ = 9·9344988..
L. cos 59° 19′ = 9·7078194.
L. sin 44° 54′ = 9·8487257 diff. for 10″ 211.
L. cot 14° 2′ 10″ = 10·6020643 diff. for 10″ 895.
L. sin 20° 20′ 10″ = 9·5409882 . . . . 568.
L. cos 20° 20′ 20″ = 9·9720423 . . . . 78.

FRENCH.

Time allowed, 1½ hours.

Translate into English:—

La société, dit-on, doit quand elle rencontre le génie le soutenir, l'encourager, et l'affranchir par ses dons des soins et des embarras de la vie ; le génie enfin doit avoir sa liste civile. J'y consens de grand cœur, et mon offrande est prête. Dites-moi seulement à quel signe je puis le reconnaître? Est-ce à la vanité impatiente ? à la promptitude des découragements ? à l'avortement des espérances ? à l'estime de soi, et au dédain d'autrui ? Hélas ! à ce compte, le génie court les rues ; et bien fou qui se ferait débiteur, quand il pourrait lui-même, en aidant un peu à ses propres défauts, se faire créancier. A Dieu ne plaise, que je veuille ici dresser le signalement du génie ! Il me semble seulement que le génie a un signe trop oublié de nos jours, un signe qui le caractérisait autrefois de la manière la plus éclatante : il est patient, et vivace. La force de vivre fait essentiellement partie du génie. Voyez Homère, le Dante, le Tasse, Milton : le malheur ne leur a pas manqué ; ils ont vécu cependant, parce qu'ils avaient en eux la force qui fait supporter les peines de la vie.

ST. MARC GIRARDIN.

Intéressé à compromettre irrévocablement ~~Bonaparte~~ avec les Bourbons, Monsieur de Talleyrand y réussit en dévouant le duc d'Enghien à la colère du premier ~~consul~~. Son rôle, dans ce drame, fut très actif et fort ~~influent~~. Non-seulement il assista avec Fouché et Cambacérès, à toutes les conférences intimes où furent décidées l'arrestation et la condamnation, mais de fréquentes notes adressées par lui à Bonaparte, dans l'intervalle de chaque conseil, venaient démontrer au premier consul la nécessité de ne pas fléchir. Jamais il n'a donc pu dire à Bonaparte: La mort du duc d'Enghien est plus qu'un crime, c'est une faute. On ne se défie pas assez de ces sentences, toujours fabriquées après coup, que jettent à la crédulité de la foule les charlatans politiques, derrière lesquelles ils abritent leur responsabilité, ou cachent leurs actes, et qui, mensonges effrontés, sont trop souvent acceptées par la masse comme des vérités historiques. Beaucoup de gens ont admiré sur parole la profondeur et la vérité du mot que M. Talleyrand s'est si complaisamment prêté. Le mot n'est ni vrai ni profond. L'exécution du duc d'Enghien ne fut pas une faute ; ce fut un crime dans toute l'énergie du mot.

ACH. DE VAULABELLE.

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GERMAN.

Time allowed, 1½ hours.

Translate into English:—

Kaum aber, daß sie die Augen geschlossen hatte, so wähnte Jedermann im Schiffe, nach der Seite, wo er grade hinaussah, ein ganz abscheuliches Menschenhaupt zu erblicken, das sich aus den Wellen emporhob, nicht wie das eines Schwimmenden, sondern ganz senkrecht, wie auf den Wasserspiegel gerade eingepfählt, aber mitschwimmend, so wie die Barke schwamm. Jeder wollte dem Andern zeigen, was ihn erschreckte, und Jeder fand zwar auf des Andern Gesichte das gleiche Entsetzen, Hand und Auge aber nach einer andern Richtung hinzeigend, als, wo ihm selbst das halb lachende, halb dräuende Scheusal vor Augen stand. Wie sie sich nun aber einander darüber verständigen wollten, und Alles rief: Sieh' dorthin, nein dorthin!— da wurden Jedwedem die Gräuelbilder Aller sichtbar, und die ganze Fluth um das Schiff her wimmelte von den entsetzlichsten Gestalten. Von dem Geschrei, was sich darüber erhob, erwachte Undine. Vor ihren aufgehenden Augenlichtern verschwand der mißgeschaffenen Gesichter tolle Schaar.

Fouqué.

Die Mauriskeu, die man, weil sie den Schein des Christenthums angenommen und die Taufe erhalten hatten, eine Zeitlang in Ruhe gelassen hatte, waren allerdings von einem großen Hasse gegen die Christen erfüllt und wurden umgekehrt von diesen sehr gehaßt; man hatte aber von ihnen weder Verführungen zum Islam, noch andere Unruhen zu befürchten, weil sie von ihren Glaubensgenossen außerhalb Spanien's weit getrennt und unter sich selbst nicht verbunden waren. Die Ritterschaft und alle Gutsbesitzer hatten das größte Interesse, die Mauriskeu zu schonen, weil diese allein die Kunst der Bewässerung verstanden und betrieben und, während die christlichen Spanier sich sonnten, den Boden fleißig bearbeiteten und die besten Pächter waren. Wüßte man nicht, wie ganz unbegreiflich sorglos und träge Philipp III. in allen wichtigen Dingen war, so daß er nicht einmal das, was ihm mündlich berichtet wurde, anhören wollte, so würde man nicht begreifen, wie er zugeben konnte, daß man unter seinen Augen mit einen so ansehnlichen Theile seiner Unterthanen auf die Weise umging, wie mit den Mauriskeu auf Antrieb eines alten, vor lauter ~~theologischer Gelehrsamkeit blödsinnigen~~ Geistlichen verfahren wurde.

Schlosser.

INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT.

PLAN DRAWING.

MORNING.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Copy the plan given to you, including the colouring.
2. Draw two marginal lines round your plan, $\frac{1}{15}$th of an inch apart, the inner line a fine one, and the outer line thick.
3. Print your name and the date at the foot of the plan.

PLAN DRAWING.

AFTERNOON.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. The scale of the plan given to you is 25 inches to a mile; draw a scale suitable to the plan, by which distances in yards may be measured.
2. The lines dotted thus — — — . — — . — — . — — . on the plan represent contour lines at 25 feet vertical intervals, measured from the level of the sea. Make a section on the line AB, assuming the ground to slope evenly between the contours. Make the scale for vertical heights four times greater than that for horizontal distances.
3. The compass bearings of certain objects B, C, D, and E were taken from a point A, and were found to be as follows:

   The bearing of B from A was 12° North *of West*.
   " C " 45° West of North.
   " D " 15° East of North.
   " E " 20° West of South.

   The distance from A to B was measured, and found to be 1,000 yards. Observations were then taken from B with the following result:

   The bearing of C from B was 5° West of North.
   " D " 75° East of North.
   " E " 20° East of South.

   Lay down all these points on plan, on a scale of 200 yards to an inch, measuring and figure on the plan the distances AC, AD, AE, BC, BD, BE.

FREE-HAND DRAWING.

Lithographed copies were put before the candidates, with directions to copy them.

SURVEYING.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What is the length of a Gunter's chain, and what is the reason for adopting that length?
2. The accompanying paper marked C represents a piece of ground to be surveyed, of which the three lines AB, BC, AC have been chained. Draw in red on the plan those lines which should be chained in order to complete the survey.

INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT.

3. The accompanying paper marked A is an extract from the field book of a chain survey. Plot it on a scale of two chains to an inch. The measurements are in links (Gunter's).
4. Give a short description of a theodolite, and of the mode of using it in surveying.
5. Describe briefly the operation of levelling with a view to plotting a section of ground. Illustrate with a sketch, if necessary.

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

MECHANICAL AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (ELEMENTARY).

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define equilibrium. If a body be acted on by three forces only and there be equilibrium, show that they all act in one plane; and that the sum of the resolved parts of the forces, in any given direction, is zero.
2. Define the moment of a force with respect to a point, and a line. If the moments of two forces with respect to a point in their plane be equal and opposite, prove that the point is in the line of action of the resultant of the two forces.
3. Find the relation between the power and weight when the weight is supported on an inclined plane (smooth or rough) and the power acts parallel to the plane. Show that the work done in dragging the weight up the plane is greater, if there be any friction at all, than in directly lifting the weight up a height equal to the height of the plane. This being so, what advantage is obtained by using an inclined plane for raising a weight?
4. Find the position of the centre of gravity of a bar of metal 5 feet long and of uniform diameter, but of which two feet in length are brass and the rest iron, the specific gravity of brass being 8·4 and that of iron 7·7.
5. A ladder, of uniform size, rests with one end against a vertical wall, and the other on a horizontal plane; show what are the conditions of equilibrium, and find the limiting position of equilibrium when the coefficient of friction at each surface is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$. Show whether the ladder is more likely to slip when there is a man on it near the bottom, or when there is none.
6. Explain the statement that the force of gravity at London is 32·2 feet. Show how the force of gravity may be found from the oscillations of a simple pendulum. A pendulum which beats seconds at the sea level is found to make 12 beats less in the 24 hours at the top of a mountain: find the height of the mountain, taking the earth's radius at 4,000 miles.
7. Prove the dynamical formula $V^2 = v^2 + 2fs$, where v is the original velocity, and V the velocity after a space s has been described under a force producing an acceleration f in a unit of time. Show whether the formula is correct when the force acts in a direction inclined to the line of the original motion.
8. Find the common velocity of two inelastic bodies which impinge directly one on the other with given velocities. Show that it is the same as the velocity of their centre of gravity before impact. Find the loss of vis viva resulting from the impact.

INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BOTANY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define the following botanical words; achene, obovate, adnate, chalaza, epigynous, gynandrous, ligulate, parenchyma, tuber, raceme, phyllode, anatropous, naming one example of each.
2. Describe the structure of spiral vessels and their several modifications, and state in what classes, and in what parts, of plants they are met with.
3. Give an account of the development of a monocotyledonous stem.
4. Describe the structure of an anther and its contents, and state what you know of the action of the latter in the process of fertilization. Give two examples of special adaptations in flowers to ensure fertilization, and two of flowers so constructed that fertizilation can hardly be effected without the agency of insects.
5. Give a short account of the theory of placentation, and state the leading facts on which it is founded.
6. Describe in proper botanical language an apple, a cherry, a strawberry, and a fig, and the principal parts of each.
7. Give the characters of the coniferæ, and of the sub-orders into which they are divided. What species yield the Baltic yellow fir timber, and the wood of which pencils are usually made?
8. To what natural orders would you refer plants having the following characters? And what is the Linnean class and order of each?
   (α) Dicotyledonous, sepals 2, ~~deciduous~~; corolla regular, petals 4; stamens indefinite, hypogynous: ovary one, placentas parietal; fruit a capsule, seeds numerous.
   (β) Monocotyledonous; perianth free of 6 coloured leaves, stamens 6, inserted in the perianth, anthers bursting inwards; ovary one, superior, 3 celled; fruit capsular bursting with 3 valves.
9. Describe the general structure of a lichen. How far do lichens and funguses respectively affect the health of trees on which they grow?

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

7.—STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—OPEN COMPETITION OF 1869.

TABLE OF MARKS.

NOTE.—The following extract from the Tenth Report of the Civil Service Commissioners refers to a change in the mode of assigning marks:—"It has already "been mentioned as one of the ruling principles of these examinations that no can- "didate should be allowed any credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a "mere smatterer. Hitherto we have thought it enough, in conformity with this "principle, to strike out all marks which indicated less than a competent knowledge "of the subject selected; leaving those whose knowledge exceeded, by ever so "little, the minimum of competence, to count all the marks assigned to them. We "are of opinion, however, that superficial study may be more effectually discouraged "by allowing no credit for slight knowledge even to those candidates who succeed "in passing beyond it. We propose, therefore, that from the marks [illegible] can- "didates alike a number answering to this slight knowledge shall be [illegible] "but that it shall be possible, nevertheless, for any candidate who may show "remarkable proficiency in any subject to obtain the full number of marks allotted "to that subject. One exception we have thought it right to make to this rule of "deduction, *i.e.*, in the case of Mathematics."

On this occasion, as on the last, a deduction of 125 has been made.

TABLE I.—OPEN COMPETITION of 1869.—TABLE of MARKS.—SELECTED CANDIDATES.

Name.	Age on March 1st, 1869.	Number of Marks Obtained. Language and Literature of England. Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.	Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
		Maximum Number of Marks.													
		500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500	7,875
...one: Pierce de Lacy Henry	20	295	70	185	375	399	176	154	154	148	—	15	217	—	2,188
...h; Vincent Arthur	20	200	165	145	442	345	111	—	204	—	190	0	—	—	1,802
...; Romesh Chunder	20	125	200	295	—	—	—	—	—	358	230	220	309	—	1,737
...er; Charles Lewis	20	235	270	230	355	439	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	1,729
...er; John	20	255	135	210	297	405	99	—	—	326	—	0	—	—	1,727
...; James Richard	20	175	240	200	93	273	—	—	—	401	327	—	—	—	1,709
...machie; James Robert	19	240	215	180	254	308	44	—	—	161	—	300	—	—	1,702
...n; Henry Crossley	20	310	150	180	378	443	—	—	—	—	—	195	—	—	1,656
...derson; Edward Piercey	19	260	160	185	103	260	122	—	—	—	—	500	6	—	1,596
...n; John Crommelin	19	180	130	90	153	362	—	—	—	606	—	—	—	—	1,521
...pbell; Donald Daniel McIver	20	235	125	170	58	357	—	—	—	451	—	115	—	—	1,511
...ob; Stephen	18	170	155	100	78	292	—	—	—	709	—	—	—	—	1,504
...dman; Edward Brittain	18	265	205	225	182	318	—	—	—	29	242	—	—	—	1,466
...a; Bihari Lal	19	85	110	125	—	—	—	—	—	311	217	290	298	—	1,446
...h; Charles William	20	175	245	215	104	299	—	—	—	352	—	—	—	—	1,390
...ord; Charles Edward Gordon	19	260	160	165	311	444	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,387
...tt; Hubert Frederick	18	150	215	235	65	134	—	—	—	483	—	90	—	—	1,372
...l; Charles James	20	270	200	325	—	233	66	62	—	—	—	186	—	—	1,342
... Herbert George	20	230	135	215	298	403	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,319
... Francis Berry	20	95	235	250	—	—	83	—	216	—	362	65	—	—	1,306
...hus Wood	19	65	160	100	215	325	42	56	—	334	0	—	0	—	1,297
...; Ernest Bruce	19	235	230	205	147	358	51	—	—	25	—	32	—	—	1,283
... Francis Charles	19	140	180	120	173	311	—	—	—	71	248	—	—	—	1,243
... Henry Clissold	20	110	240	165	233	303	—	—	—	—	160	25	—	—	1,236
... Henry Charles Thorp	20	225	170	130	126	327	48	—	—	39	—	130	—	—	1,225
...ley	20	100	150	80	30	140	—	—	—	342	259	140	—	—	1,221
...am	20	185	190	195	208	331	—	—	—	56	45	—	—	—	1,210

OPEN COMPETITION, 1869.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1869.

Open Competition of 1869.—Table of Marks.—Selected Candidates—*continued.*

Name.	Age on March 1st, 1869.	Number of Marks Obtained. Language and Literature of England. Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.	Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
		Maximum Number of Marks.													
		500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500	7,875
...her; Robert Hope	20	235	60	120*	219	393	34	—	—	147	—	—	—	—	1,208
...ie; Archibald	20	235	155	80	141	310	—	—	—	85	190	—	—	—	1,196
...rbe; Henry Louis	19	180	110	180	238	402	44	—	—	—	—	0	41	—	1,195
...; Arthur Clifford	19	210	170	150	218	218	—	—	—	85	—	131	—	—	1,182
...nson; James	20	185	60	180	183	254	—	—	—	192	127	0	—	—	1,181
...derness; Thomas William	19	205	185	130	117	232	—	—	—	308	—	—	—	—	1,177
...dward; Hillersden	20	155	165	200	104	283	—	—	—	—	246	—	—	—	1,153
...; Joseph	20	200	155	170	216	327	24	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	1,149
...illiam Henry Maffett	20	140	175	170	95	205	65	9	—	103	—	90	—	—	1,142
...ndrew Henderson Leith	20	280	170	235	—	113	—	—	—	149	7	175	—	—	1,129
	—	215	200	130	—	129	—	—	—	160	35	160	96	—	1,125
	—	175	45	140	50	187	—	—	—	226	—	—	300	—	1,133
...iam Ovens	20	55	125	200	115	259	—	100	—	165	—	—	—	—	1,119
... Frederick	19	45	95	135	—	191	3	—	—	295	255	—	—	—	1,119
...el	19	75	120	170	66	235	—	—	—	383	—	—	—	—	1,119
	17	15	135	115	—	115	78	116	—	432	—	—	—	—	1,116
	20	205	195	165	169	344	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	1,113
...n Peter	20	13	185	255	—	2	—	—	—	318	—	215	—	—	1,110
... Thomas	20	18	205	125	—	236	0	—	—	358	—	—	—	—	1,109
...r Upton	20	200	115	190	213	338	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,106
...ontagu	20	205	135	190	126	276	65	47	—	—	—	60	—	—	1,104
...liam	20	115	220	185	—	114	101	127	—	23[illegible]	—	—	—	—	1,098
... Graham Weir	17	285	160	135	151	255	—	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	1,091
...sie	20	160	145	180	—	127	7	—	—	461	—	—	—	—	1,080
...Ellies	17	195	220	210	—	202	71	—	—	83	—	0	—	—	1,072
... Francis	19	140	135	105	81	163	97	[illegible]	141	—	165	0	—	—	1,071

* This candidate was disqualified as being above the prescribed age.

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